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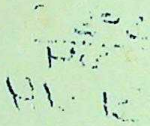

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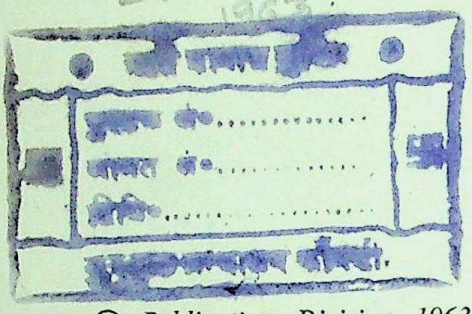

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PREFACE

INDIA—A Reference Annual was first brought out in 1953 with the object of providing authentic information on the diverse aspects of our national life and activities. The encouraging response, both within the country and abroad, has led to a widening of the scope of the Annual in successive issues.

The *Annual* contains the latest information available from official and other authoritative sources relating to each subject covered in it. It does not, however, claim to be exhaustive. The present volume, in fact, has been somewhat reduced in size in the interest of economy necessitated by the National Emergency. The usual size will be restored when circumstances permit.

Among the departures from the earlier editions are that the four separate chapters on 'Constitution', 'Legislature', 'Executive' and 'Judiciary' have been abridged and put together in a single chapter entitled 'Government'. The chapter on 'Relief and Rehabilitation' has been incorporated into the chapter on 'Social Welfare'. The chapter on 'States and Union Territories' does not contain the usual full lists of the members of State Legislatures; only the changes that have occurred up to May 31, 1963 in the lists as published in *India 1962* have been noticed. Some of the Appendices and the Select Bibliography appearing in earlier editions have been dropped. On the other hand, the scope of the chapter on 'India and International Organisations' has been widened, and the chapter is now entitled 'India and the World'.

Attention is invited to the Appendix on the National Emergency, including a chronicle of events relating to the Sino-Indian dispute from January 1962 to the end of April 1963.

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CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

India, also known as Bharat, is well marked off from the rest of Asia by mountains and the sea, which give the country an unmistakable geographical unity. Bounded by the Himalayas in the north, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes 8° 4′ 28″ and 37° 17′ 53″ north and longitudes 68° 7′ 33″ and 97° 24′ 47″ east, measures about 2,000 miles from north to south and about 1,850 miles from east to west and covers an area of 12,61,597 sq. miles.* Measured by the extent of its territory, India is the seventh largest country in the world. It has a land frontier 9,425 miles long and a coastline of 3,535 miles.

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

The Himalayas generally form India's northern boundary, beyond which lies China. Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan†, which also border India in the north and north-east, cover a portion of the Himalayan region. A series of mountain ranges in the east separate India from Burma. In the east lies East Pakistan surrounded by the States of West Bengal and Assam and the Union Territory of Tripura. In the north-west, West Pakistan and Afghanistan border on India. In the south, the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait separate India from Ceylon. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the Arabian Sea are parts of the territory of India.

Physical Features

The mainland comprises three well-defined regions : (i) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (*ii*) the Indo-Gangetic Plain and (*iii*) the southern Peninsula.

The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumbi valley, north-east of Darjeeling. The mountain wall extends over a distance of about 1,500 miles with a varying depth of 150 to 200 miles. In the east, between India and Burma and India and Pakistan, the hill ranges are much lower. The Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga hills running almost east-west join the chain of the Lushai and Arakan hills running north-south.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain, 1,500 miles long and 150 to 200 miles broad, is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems, the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on earth. There is hardly any variation in relief. Between the Yamuna river at Delhi and the Bay of Bengal, nearly 1,000 miles away, there is a drop of only 700 feet in elevation.

*Revised on the basis of figures furnished by the Survey of India in April 1963. These are still provisional pending final revision of boundaries of States and Union Territories.

†Sikkim and Bhutan are States which are attached to India by special treaties.

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The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic Plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges, varying from 1,500 to 4,000 ft. in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikal and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the average elevation is about 2,000 ft., and on the other by the Western Ghats where it is from 3,000 to 4,000 ft., rising in places to over 8,000 ft. Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The southern point of the Plateau is formed by the Nilgiri hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats meet. The Cardamom hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats.

Geological Structure

Geologically also, India consists of the same three distinct units, namely, the ancient block of the Peninsula, the Himalayas and their associated group of young fold-mountains and the Indo-Gangetic Plain.

The Peninsula is a region of great geological stability and is remarkably immune from seismic disturbances of any intensity. The basal complex of the larger part of the Peninsula consists of highly metamorphosed rocks of the earliest periods.

The geological sequence in the Himalayas has been almost entirely marine and there is little doubt that the area now occupied by the great mountains was deep sea till a late period in the geological history of the area. Much of the area is still very imperfectly known geologically, especially in the east, and some aspects of its history are still controversial. The Siwalik formations represent the material derived from the erosion of the mountains themselves and they have filled in the foredeep that formed in front of the rising Himalayas. These deposits are not essentially different from some of those now forming.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain is a macro-region of alluvium covering 3,00,000 square miles. The thickness of the alluvial deposits has never been ascertained. Borings to a depth of 1,300 ft. have not revealed any rocky bed. The filling is of very unequal depth and varies in character, having been replenished in the east by alluvial deposits brought down from the mountains by the rivers and in the west by wind-blown materials. Topographically the plains are remarkably homogeneous with little relief for hundreds of miles.

River Systems

The rivers in India may be classified as follows: (*a*) the Himalayan rivers, (*b*) the Deccan rivers, (*c*) the coastal rivers and (*d*) the rivers of the inland drainage basin. The Himalayan rivers are generally snow-fed and have, therefore, continuous flow throughout the year. During the monsoon months the Himalayas receive very heavy precipitation everywhere and the rivers discharge the maximum amount of water during this season, causing frequent floods. The Deccan rivers are generally rain-fed and, therefore, fluctuate very much in volume. A very large number of streams are non-perennial. The coastal streams. specially of the West Coast, are short in length and have limited catchment areas. Most of them also are non-perennial. The streams of the inland drainage basin of western Rajasthan are few and far between. Most of them are of ephemeral character. They drain towards the individual basins or salt lakes like the Sambhar or are lost in the sands, having no outlet to the sea. The Luni is the only river that drains into the Rann of Kutch.

The Ganga basin is the largest, receiving waters from an area which comprises about one-quarter of the total area of India. Its boundaries

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are well-defined by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhya mountains in the south. The Ganga has two main headwaters in the Himalayas —the Bhagirathi and the Alakananda, the former rising from the Gangotri glacier at Gaumukh. The Ganga is joined by a number of Himalayan rivers including the Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak and the Kosi. The westernmost river of the Ganga system is the Yamuna, which rises in the Yamnotri glacier and joins the Ganga at Allahabad. Of the rivers flowing north from Central India into the Yamuna or the Ganga, mention may be made of the Chambal, the Betwa and the Sone.

The second largest river basin in India is that of the Godavari. It covers an area which comprises about 10 per cent of the total area of India. The basin of the Brahmaputra in the east and that of the Indus in the west are of about the same size. The Krishna basin is the second largest in Peninsular India. The Mahanadi flows through the third largest basin in the Peninsula. The basin of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan and that of the Kaveri in the far south are of about the same size, though of different character and shape.

The two other river systems, which are small but nevertheless agriculturally very important, are those of the Tapti in the north and the Pennar in the south.

Climate

The India Meteorological Department recognises four seasons : (*i*) the Cold Weather Season (December-March); (*ii*) the Hot Weather Season (April-May); (*iii*) the Rainy Season (June-September); and (*iv*) the Season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November).

There are four broad climatic regions based on rainfall. Practically the whole of Assam and the West Coast of India lying at the foot of the Western Ghats and extending from the north of Bombay to Trivandrum are areas of very heavy rainfall. In contrast to these, the Rajasthan desert extending to Kutch, and the high Ladakh plateau of Kashmir extending westward to Gilgit are regions of low precipitation. In between these areas at the extreme ends of the rainfall range are two areas of moderately high and low rainfall respectively. The former consists of a broad belt in the eastern part of the Peninsula merging northward with the north India plains and southward with the eastern coastal plains. The latter comprises a belt extending from the Punjab plains across the Vindhya mountains into the western part of the Deccan, widening considerably in the Mysore plateau.

POWER RESOURCES

Coal

In India coal occurs mainly in formations of Gondwana and Tertiary ages. The reserves of coal occurring in seams of one foot or more in thickness down to a depth of 2,000 ft. are estimated at 11,677 crore tons. Rich deposits (about 11 crore tons) of coal with high coking index have recently been discovered in Chano Rikba block of north Karanpura coalfield. New seams have also been discovered in Singrauli, Ramgarh and Raniganj coalfields.

Lignite

Lignite occurs in Madras, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Kashmir. Of the total estimated reserves of nearly 213 crore tons in these areas the deposits in and around Neyveli in South Arcot district of Madras are of the order of 200 crore tons.

Oil

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing areas in India at 4,00,000 sq. miles comprising Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal

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basin, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Cambay-Kutch, Ganga Valley, Madras coast, Andhra coast, Kerala coast and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, the country's oil reserves can be estimated only in the light of the extensive programme of oil exploration which is now in progress.

Water Power

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 411 lakh kw at sixty per cent load factor.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Iron Ore

The iron ore reserves in India, assessed at one-fourth of the total world reserves, are estimated at 2,100 crore tons. Large deposits of hematite ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra, magnetite ores occurring in Madras, Mysore, Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh. Extensive spathic (carbonate) ores are present in West Bengal. The proved and indicated reserves of all types of ores amount to about 710 crore tons.

Manganese

India ranks third in the world in respect of manganese deposits. About 14 crore tons of a total estimated reserve of 18 crore tons are in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Chromite

Chromite occurs mainly in Bihar, Orissa, Mysore, Madras and Maharashtra. The total reserves, proved and probable, have been estimated at 48 lakh tons.

Refractories

Occurrences of magnesite have been reported from a number of places in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The total reserves have so far been estimated at 11,68 lakh tons. Fire-clays occur in almost all States, those of Orissa, Bihar and Bengal being the most important. The largest deposits of kyanite occur in Bihar. Other States where kyanite occurs are Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Orissa. Workable deposits of sillimanite occur in Assam. It also occurs in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Corundum is found in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan, the reserves in Madhya Pradesh alone being of the order of 4 lakh tons including 1 lakh tons of high grade mineral.

Gold

Proved reserves of gold ore in the Kolar Goldfields of Mysore are 37 lakh tons while those of Hutti gold mines in Raichur district are 5 lakh tons. Gold also occurs at Ramgiri in Andhra Pradesh where detail proving work is in progress.

Copper

There are two important copper belts in India, *viz.*, Singhbhum in Bihar and Khetri and Daribo in Rajasthan. Reserves of 3.56 crore tons with 1 per cent content have recently been proved in the Khetri area while probable reserves are placed at 9.8 crore tons. Reserves of about 2.07 crore tons with 0.8 per cent copper content and above have been estimated in Roam Sidheswar area in Singhbhum.

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Lead-Zinc

Zawar mine in Udaipur district of Rajasthan is the only potential source of lead-zinc ores in the country. Reserves of ore in the central zone of Mochia Mangra hill of this mine are estimated at 80 lakh to one crore tons.

Bauxite

The occurrence of bauxite is widespread in India. The chief deposits occur in Bihar, Jammu, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Gujarat which together hold probable reserves of about 25,00 lakh tons. High grade bauxite reserves are estimated at 7,28 lakh tons.

Mica

Mica is available in three mica belts of about 1,500 sq. miles in Bihar, 1,200 sq. miles in Rajasthan and 600 sq. miles in Andhra Pradesh. The best quality of mica, perhaps the best in the world, comes from Bihar.

Ilmenite

Workable deposits occur in the beach sands of the eastern and western coasts of India, those on the Kerala coast being known for their extensive occurrence. India's reserves of ilmenite in beach sands have been reckoned at 35,00 lakh tons.

Salt

Salt is mainly derived from the sea (along the coastal region, mostly in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras), inland lakes (in Rajasthan and Gujarat) and to a very small extent from rock salt deposits (in Himachal Pradesh).

Gypsum

Rajasthan contains the largest reserves of 92 crore tons of gypsum out of the country's total reserves of 98 crore tons. Other States in which deposits are located are Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Miscellaneous Minerals

Other minerals like apatite, asbestos, barytes, feldspar, garnet, quartz, saltpetre steatite, limestone, etc., are also mined in various parts of the country. Reserves of apatite-bearing rocks are placed at 7 lakh tons in Bihar, 80 lakh tons in Madras and 1.6 lakh tons in Andhra Pradesh. Reserves of bentonite clay at Barmer are estimated at one crore tons. Pyrites deposits occur at Amjor in Shahabad district of Bihar where reserves of 38.5 crore tons averaging 40 per cent sulphur are estimated. Proved reserves of 20 lakh tons of pyrites averaging 20–30 per cent sulphur are located at Ingaldhal in Mysore.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND*

According to the 1961 census the country's population is 43,90,72,893†. The growth of population since 1901 is indicated in Table 1.

Table 2 shows the area, population and density of population in India and the component States and Union Territories.

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*Population figures in this chapter and elsewhere in this publication are based on the 1961 census. There are aspects of the Demographic Background in respect of which the results are not available. In all such cases, information based on the 1951 census has been provided.

†The 1961 census covered Sikkim also. Its population (1,62,189) is not included in this figure.

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TABLE 1

GROWTH OF POPULATION (1901-1961)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
INDIA	23,62,22,231	25,20,34,490	25,12,70,540	27,89,05,690	31,85,79,492	36,09,91,897	43,90, 72,893
States							
Andhra Pradesh	1,90,65,921	2,14,47,412	2,14,20,448	2,42,03,573	2,72,89,340	3,11,15,259	3,59,83,447
Assam	37,12,638	43,33,826	51,57,789	61,65,612	74,03,396	88,30,732	1,22,09,380
Bihar	2,73,12,425	2,83,15,024	2,81,27,283	3,13,47,810	3,51,71,869	3,87,83,778	4,64,55,610
Gujarat	90,94,748	98,03,587	1,01,74,989	1,14,89,828	1,37,01,551	1,62,62,657	2,06,33,350
Jammu and Kashmir	—	22,92,535	24,24,359	26,70,208	29,46,728	32,53,852	35,60,976
Kerala	63,96,262	71,47,673	78,02,127	95,07,050	1,10,31,541	1,35,49,118	1,69,03,715
Madhya Pradesh	1,68,60,768	1,94,40,965	1,91,71,750	2,13,55,657	2,39,90,608	2,60,71,637	2,23,72,408
Madras	1,92,52,630	2,09,02,616	2,16,28,518	2,34,72,099	2,62,67,507	3,01,19,047	3,36,86,953
Maharashtra	1,93,91,643	2,14,74,523	2,08,49,666	2,39,59,300	2,68,32,758	2,20,02,564	3,95,53,718
Mysore	1,30,54,754	1,35,25,251	1,33,77,599	1,46,32,992	1,62,55,368	1,94,01,956	2,35,86,772
Orissa	1,03,02,917	1,13,78,875	1,11,58,586	1,24,91,056	1,37,67,988	1,46,45,946	1,75,48,846
Punjab	1,32,65,860	1,19,45,019	1,24,65,009	1,36,66,876	1,61,01,189	1,61,34,890	2,03,06,812
Rajasthan	1,02,94,090	1,09,83,509	1,02,92,648	1,17,47,974	1,38,63,859	1,59,70,774	2,01,55,602
Uttar Pradesh	4,86,25,310	4,81,52,273	4,66,69,865	4,97,76,754	5,65,31,848	6,32,15,742	7,37,46,401
West Bengal	1,69,41,873	1,80,00,661	1,74,76,273	1,88,99,118	2,32,31,829	2,63,02,386	3,49,26,279
Union Territories and other areas							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24,649	26,459	27,086	29,463	33,768	30,971	63,548
Delhi	40,58,19	4,13,851	4,88,452	6,36,246	9,17,939	17,44,072	26,58,612
Himachal Pradesh	8,44,270	8,76,562	8,90,046	9,54,276	10,57,711	11,09,466	13,51,144
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	13,882	14,555	13,637	16,040	18,355	21,035	24,108
Manipur	2,84,465	3,46,222	3,84,016	4,45,606	5,12,069	5,77,635	7,80,037
Tripura	1,73,325	2,29,613	3,04,437	3,82,450	5,13,010	6,39,029	11,42,005
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	24,280	29,020	31,048	38,260	40,441	41,532	57,963
Goa Daman & Diu	5,31,798	5,48,242	5,31,952	5,79,970	6,24,168	6,37,591	6,26,978
Nagaland	1,01,550	1,49,038	1,58,801	1,78,844	1,89,641	2,12,975	3,69,200
Pondicherry	2,46,354	2,57,179	2,44,156	2,58,628	2,85,011	3,17,253	3,69,079

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TABLE 2

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

	Area in sq. miles (*a*)	Population 1961 (*b*)	Density of population
INDIA	12,61,597	43,90,72,893	370(*c*)
States			
Andhra Pradesh	1,06,286	3,59,83,447	339
Assam	78,529	1,22,09,330	155
Bihar	67,196	4,64,55,610	691
Gujarat	72,245	2,06,33,350	286
Jammu & Kashmir	86,023	35,60,976	(N.A.)(*c*)
Kerala	15,002	1,69,03,715	1,127
Madhya Pradesh	1,71,217	3,23,72,408	189
Madras	50,331	3,36,86,953	669
Maharashtra	1,18,717	3,95,53,718	333
Mysore	74,210	2,35,86,772	318
Orissa	60,164	1,75,48,846	292
Punjab	47,108	2,03,06,812	430
Rajasthan	1,32,152	2,01,55,602	153
Uttar Pradesh	1,13,654	7,37,46,401	649
West Bengal	33,829	3,49,26,279	1,032
Union Territories and Other Areas			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,215	63,548	20
Delhi	573	26,58,612	4,640
Himachal Pradesh	10,885	13,51,144	124
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	11	24,108	2,192
Manipur	8,628	7,80,037	90
Tripura	4,036	11,42,005	283
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	189	57,963	307
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,426	6,26,978	440
Nagaland	6,366	3,69,200	58
Pondicherry	185	3,69,079	1,995

Table 3 shows the area and population of districts.

TABLE 3

AREA (*a*) AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS (1961)

State/District	Area in sq. miles	Population
ANDHRA PRADESH	**1,06,286**	**3,59,83,447**
1. Adilabad	6,306	10,09,292
2. Anantapur	7,385	17,67,464
3. Chittoor	5,855	19,14,639
4. Cuddapah	5,924	13,42,015
5. East Godavari	4,181	26,08,375
6. Guntur	5,802	30,09,900
7. Hyderabad	2,988	20,62,995

(*a*) Revised on the basis of figures furnished by the Survey of India in April 1963. These are still provisional pending final survey of boundaries of States and Union Territories. The area figures for Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Bihar States are approximate, and for some districts of Maharashtra, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Pondicherry provisional. Due to these facts and a few other changes revealed by the latest surveys, a difference of 580 sq. miles in the area figure shown against India and the total of area shown against States and Union Territories has yet to be reconciled.

(*b*) The population figure excludes population of the areas of Jammu & Kashmir State currently under foreign occupation.

(*c*) In working out the density of population for India, the area (2,744 sq. miles) and population (1,62,189) of Sikkim have been taken into account and the area and population of Jammu & Kashmir have not been taken into consideration because the 1961 census in that State did not cover portions currently under foreign occupation.

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TABLE 3 (*contd.*)

State/District	Area in sq. miles	Population
8. Karimnagar	4,582	16,21,515
9. Khammam	6,147	10,57,542
10. Krishna	3,378	20,76,956
11. Kurnool	9,277	19,08,740
12. Mahbubnagar	7,119	15,90,686
13. Medak	3,711	12,27,361
14. Nalgonda	5,483	15,74,946
15. Nellore	7,974	20,33,679
16. Nizamabad	3,105	10,22,013
17. Srikakulam	3,901	23,40,870
18. Visakhapatnam	5,200	22,90,758
19. Warangal	4,988	15,45,435
20. West Godavari	2,980	19,78,259
ASSAM*	**47,091**	**1,18,72,772**
1. Cachar	2,688	13,78,476
2. Darrang	3,369	12,89,670
3. Garo Hills	3,119	3,07,228
4. Goalpara	4,007	15,43,892
5. Kamrup	3,804	20,62,572
6. Lakhimpur	4,926	15,63,842
7. Mizo Hills	8,134	2,66,063
8. Nowgong	2,167	12,10,761
9. Sibsagar	3,453	15,08,390
10. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5,546	4,62,152
11. United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	5,878	2,79,726
BIHAR	**67,196**	**4,64,55,610**
1. Bhagalpur	2,183	17,11,136
2. Champaran	3,553	30,06,211
3. Darbhanga	3,345	44,13,027
4. Dhanbad	1,114	11,58,610
5. Gaya	4,766	36,47,892
6. Hazaribagh	7,016	23,96,411
7. Monghyr	3,975	33,87,082
8. Muzaffarpur	3,018	41,18,398
9. Palamau	4,925	11,87,789
10. Patna	2,164	29,49,746
11. Purnea	4,259	30,89,128
12. Ranchi	7,047	21,38,565
13. Saharsa	2,093	17,23,566
14. Santal Parganas	5,470	26,75,203
15. Saran	2,669	35,84,918
16. Shahabad	4,408	32,18,017
17. Singhbhum	5,191	20,49,911
GUJARAT	**72,245**	**2,06,33,350**
1. Ahmedabad	3,461	22,10,199
2. Amreli	1,545	6,67,823
3. Banas Kantha	4,037	9,96,144
4. Baroda	2,961	15,27,326
5. Bhavnagar	4,652	11,19,435
6. Broach	2,986	8,91,969
7. Dangs	689	71,567
8. Jamnagar	3,944	8,28,419
9. Junagadh	4,186	12,45,643
10. Kaira	2,621	19,77,540
11. Kutch	17,060	6,96,440
12. Mehsana	4,324	16,89,963
13. Panch Mahals	3,486	14,68,946
14. Rajkot	4,588	12,08,519
15. Sabar Kantha	2,843	9,18,587
16. Surat	4,856	24,51,624
17. Surendranagar	4,006	6,63,206

*Excluding N.E.F.T. shown separately below.

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TABLE 3 (*Contd.*)

State/District	Area in sq. miles	Population
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	**86,023**	**35,60,976**
1. Anantnag	2,814	6,54,368
2. Astore	1,632	—
3. Gilgit Leased Area	1,480	—
4. Gilgit Agency	14,680	—
5. Baramula	3,317	6,04,659
6. Jammu	1,147	5,16,932
7. Kathua	1,023	2,07,430
8. Ladakh	45,762	88,651
9. Mirpur	1,627	—
10. Doda	2,408	2,68,403
11. Poonch-Rajouri	1,627	3,26,061
12. Reasi	1,789	—
13. Srinagar	—	6,40,411
14. Udhampur	5,070	2,54,061
KERALA	**15,002**	**1,69,03,715**
1. Alleppey	698	18,11,252
2. Cannanore	2,744	17,80,294
3. Ernakulam	1,270	18,59,913
4. Kottayam	2,326	17,32,880
5. Calicut	2,042	26,17,189
6. Palghat	1,982	17,76,566
7. Quilon	1,944	19,41,228
8. Trichur	1,149	16,39,862
9. Trivandrum	847	17,44,531
MADHYA PRADESH	**1,71,217**	**3,23,72,408**
1. Balaghat	3,573	8,06,702
2. Bastar	15,124	11,67,501
3. Betul	3,884	5,60,412
4. Bhind	1,723	6,41,169
5. Bilaspur	7,615	20,21,793
6. Chhatarpur	3,381	5,87,373
7. Chhindwara	4,565	7,85,535
8. Damoh	2,827	4,38,343
9. Datia	782	2,00,467
10. Dewas	2,706	4,46,901
11. Dhar	3,150	6,43,774
12. Durg	7,576	18,85,236
13. Guna	4,271	5,95,825
14. Gwalior	2,002	7,86,576
15. Hoshangabad	3,867	6,18,293
16. Indore	1,479	7,53,594
17. Jabalpur	3,918	12,73,825
18. Jhabua	2,615	5,14,384
19. Mandla	5,127	6,84,503
20. Mandasor	3,966	7,52,085
21. Morena	4,489	7,83,348
22. Narsimhapur	1,979	4,12,406
23. Nimar (East)	4,132	6,85,150
24. Nimar (West)	5,206	9,90,464
25. Panna	2,716	3,31,257
26. Raigarh	5,064	10,41,226
27. Raipur	8,214	20,02,004
28. Rajgarh	2,383	5,16,871
29. Raisen	3,272	4,11,426
30. Ratlam	1,727	4,83,521
31. Rewa	2,509	7,72,602
32. Sagar	3,961	7,96,547
33. Satna	2,823	6,94,370
34. Sehore	3,600	7,54,684
35. Seoni	3,376	5,23,741
36. Shahdol	5,412	8,29,649
37. Shajapur	2,388	5,26,135
38. Shivpuri	3,986	5,57,954

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TABLE 3 (*Contd.*)

State/District	Area in sq. miles	Population
39. Sidhi	4,060	5,80,129
40. Surguja	8,626	10,36,738
41. Tikamgarh	1,944	4,55,662
42. Ujjain	2,360	6,61,720
43. Vidisha	2,839	4,89,213
MADRAS	**50,331**	**3,36,86,953**
1. Chingleput	3,031	21,96,412
2. Coimbatore	6,018	35,57,471
3. Kanniya Kumari	643	9,96,915
4. Madras	49	17,29,141
5. Madurai	4,910	32,11,227
6. Nilgiri	984	4,09,308
7. North Arcot	4,942	31,46,326
8. Ramanathapuram	4,849	24,21,788
9. Salem	7,028	38,04,108
10. South Arcot	4,204	30,47,973
11. Thanjavur	3,740	32,45,927
12. Tiruchirrappalli	5,514	31,90,078
13. Tirunelveli	4,419	27,30,279
MAHARASHTRA	**1,18,717**	**3,95,53,718**
1. Ahmednagar	6,586	17,75,969
2. Akola	4,095	11,89,354
3. Amraoti	4,723	12,32,780
4. Aurangabad	6,314	15,32,341
5. Bhandara	3,582	12,68,286
6. Bir	4,268	10,01,466
7. Buldana	3,751	10,59,698
8. Chanda	9,200	12,38,070
9. Dhulia	5,022	13,51,236
10. Bombay Suburban	186	41,52,056
11. Jalgaon	4,573	17,65,047
12. Kolaba	2,716	10,58,855
13. Kolhapur	3,141	15,96,493
14. Nagpur	3,842	15,12,807
15. Nander	4,800	10,79,674
16. Nasik	6,020	18,55,246
17. Osmanabad	5,504	14,77,656
18. Parbhani	4,854	12,06,236
19. Poona	6,033	24,66,880
20. Ratnagiri	5,025	18,27,203
21. Sangli	3,299	12,30,716
22. Satara	4,041	14,30,105
23. Sholapur	5,809	18,60,119
24. Thana	3,658	16,52,678
25. Wardha	2,429	6,34,277
26. Yeotmal	5,246	10,98,470
MYSORE	**74,210**	**2,35,86,772**
1. Bangalore	3,081	25,04,462
2. Belgaum	5,163	19,83,811
3. Bellary	3,825	9,15,261
4. Bidar	2,119	6,63,172
5. Bijapur	6,594	16,60,178
6. Chikmagalur	2,787	5,97,305
7. Chitradurga	4,185	10,94,284
8. Coorg	1,587	3,22,829
9. Dharwar	5,303	19,50,362
10. Gulbarga	6,332	13,99,457
11. Hasan	2,638	8,95,847
12. Kolar	3,188	12,90,144
13. Mandya	1,924	8,99,210
14. Mysore	4,617	16,71,399
15. North Kanara	3,965	6,89,549
16. Raichur	5,491	11,00,895

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TABLE 3 (*Contd.*)

State/District	Area in sq. miles	Population
17. Shimoga	4,066	10,17,368
18. South Kanara	3,249	15,63,837
19. Tumkur	4,096	13,67,402
ORISSA	**60,164**	**1,75,48,846**
1. Balasore	2,500	14,15,923
2. Bolangir	3,439	10,68,686
3. Cuttack	4,236	30,60,320
4. Dhenkanal	4,177	10,28,935
5. Ganjam	4,824	18,72,530
6. Kalahandi	5,099	10,09,654
7. Keonjhar	3,206	7,43,315
8. Koraput	9,864	14,98,271
9. Mayurbhanj	4,022	12,04,043
10. Baudh-Khondmals	4,284	5,14,427
11. Puri	3,999	18,65,439
12. Sambalpur	6,763	15,08,686
13. Sundargarh	3,751	7,58,617
PUNJAB	**47,108**	**2,03,06,812**
1. Ambala	2,358	13,73,477
2. Amritsar	1,978	15,34,916
3. Bhatinda	2,706	10,55,177
4. Ferozepore	3,872	16,19,116
5. Gurdaspur	1,360	9,87,994
6. Gurgaon	2,367	12,40,706
7. Hissar	5,380	15,40,508
8. Hoshiarpur	2,210	12,33,493
9. Jullundur	1,335	12,27,367
10. Kangra	4,904	10,62,518
11. Kapurthala	630	3,43,778
12. Karnal	3,062	14,90,430
13. Lahaul and Spiti	4,714	20,453
14. Ludhiana	1,324	10,22,519
15. Mahendragarh	1,343	5,47,850
16. Patiala	1,935	10,48,778
17. Rohtak	2,330	14,20,391
18. Sangrur	3,031	14,24,688
19. Simla	267	1,12,653
RAJASTHAN	**1,32,152**	**2,01,55,602**
1. Ajmer	3,283	9,76,574
2. Alwar	3,241	10,90,026
3. Banswara	1,946	4,75,245
4. Barmer	10,170	6,49,794
5. Bharatpur	3,127	11,49,883
6. Bhilwara	4,034	8,65,797
7. Bikaner	10,561	4,44,515
8. Bundi	2,148	3,38,010
9. Chitorgarh	4,033	7,10,132
10. Churu	6,410	6,59,011
11. Dungarpur	1,460	4,06,944
12. Ganganagar	8,000	10,37,423
13. Jaipur	5,393	19,01,756
14. Jaisalmer	14,847	1,40,338
15. Jalore	4,916	5,47,072
16. Jhalawar	2,405	4,90,609
17. Jhujhunu	2,283	7,19,650
18. Jodhpur	8,772	8,85,663
19. Kota	4,794	8,48,389
20. Nagaur	6,884	9,34,948
21. Pali	4,792	8,05,682
22. Sawai Madhopur	4,070	9,43,574
23. Sikar	3,027	8,20,286
24. Sirohi	1,979	3,52,303
25. Tonk	2,765	4,97,729
26. Udaipur	6,812	14,64,276

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TABLE 3 (Contd.)

State/District	Area in sq. miles	Population
UTTAR PRADESH	**1,13,654**	**7,37,46,401**
1. Agra	1,861	18,62,142
2. Aligarh	1,941	17,65,275
3. Allahabad	2,801	24,38,376
4. Almora	2,713	6,33,407
5. Azamgarh	2,222	24,08,052
6. Bahraich	2,620	14,99,929
7. Ballia	1,183	13,35,863
8. Banda	2,950	9,53,731
9. Bara Banki	1,714	14,14,547
10. Bareilly	1,591	14,78,490
11. Basti	2,821	26,27,061
12. Bijnor	1,866	11,90,987
13. Budaun	1,998	14,11,657
14. Bulandshahr	1,887	17,37,397
15. Chamoli	3,525	2,53,137
16. Dehra Dun	1,201	4,29,014
17. Deoria	2,087	23,75,075
18. Etah	1,715	12,99,674
19. Etawah	1,669	11,82,202
20. Faizabad	1,705	16,33,359
21. Farrukhabad	1,645	12,95,071
22. Fatehpur	1,625	10,72,940
23. Garhwal	2,106	4,82,327
24. Ghazipur	1,306	13,21,578
25. Gonda	2,829	20,73,237
26. Gorakhpur	2,439	25,65,182
27. Hamirpur	2,775	7,94,449
28. Hardoi	2,320	15,73,171
29. Jalaun	1,764	6,63,168
30. Jaunpur	1,543	17,27,264
31. Jhansi	3,885	10,87,479
32. Kanpur	2,357	23,81,353
33. Kheri	2,972	12,58,433
34. Lucknow	977	13,38,882
35. Mainpuri	1,680	11,80,894
36. Mathura	1,467	10,71,279
37. Meerut	2,322	27,12,960
38. Mirzapur	4,369	12,49,653
39. Moradabad	2,289	19,73,530
40. Muzaffarnagar	1,683	14,44,921
41. Nainital	2,635	5,74,320
42. Pilibhit	1,352	6,16,225
43. Pithoragarh	2,788	2,63,579
44. Pratapgarh	1,458	12,52,196
45. Rai Bareli	1,758	13,14,949
46. Rampur	895	7,01,537
47. Saharanpur	2,132	16,15,478
48. Shahjahanpur	1,762	11,30,256
49. Sitapur	2,236	16,08,057
50. Sultanpur	1,713	14,12,984
51. Tehri Garhwal	1,745	3,47,736
52. Unnao	1,774	12,26,923
53. Uttar Kashi	3,018	1,22,836
54. Varanasi	1,965	23,62,179
WEST BENGAL	**33,829**	**3,48,97,279**
1. Bankura	2,653	16,64,513
2. Birbhum	1,757	14,46,158
3. Burdwan	2,716	30,82,846
4. Calcutta	10	29,27,289
5. Cooch Behar	1,289	10,19,806
6. Darjeeling	1,160	6,24,640
7. Hooghly	1,216	22,31,418
8. Howrah	575	20,38,477
9. Jalpaiguri	2,407	13,59,292
10. Malda	1,436	12,21,923

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TABLE 3 (*Concld.*)

State/District	Area in sq. miles	Population
11. Midnapore	5,258	43,41,855
12. Murshidabad	2,056	22,90,010
13. Nadia	1,514	17,13,324
14. Purulia	2,415	13,60,016
15. 24-Parganas	5,135	62,80,915
16. West Dinajpur	2,052	13,23,797
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	**3,215**	**63,548**
Delhi	**573**	**26,58,612**
Himachal Pradesh	**10,885**	**13,51,144**
1. Bilaspur	448	1,58,806
2. Chamba	3,131	2,10,579
3. Kinnaur	2,517	40,980
4. Mahasu	2,171	3,58,969
5. Mandi	1,523	3,84,259
6. Sirmur	1,095	1,97,551
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	**11**	**24,108**
Manipur	**8,628**	**7,80,037**
Tripura	**4,036**	**11,42,005**
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	**189**	**57,963**
Goa, Daman and Diu	**5426**	**6,26,978**
North East Frontier Tract	**31,438**	**3,36,558**
Nagaland	**6,366**	**3,69,200**
1. Kohima	2,374	1,08,924
2. Mokokchung	1,924	1,26,001
3. Tuensang	2,068	1,34,275
Pondicherry	**185**	**3,69.079**

Birth and Death Rates

Since many births and deaths go unregistered, there is difference in the figures of births and deaths based on the registration data and those provided by the census data. The following table gives India's birth and death rates per thousand for the last fifty years in decennial averages :

TABLE 4

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES (*DECENNIAL AVERAGES*)

(*per thousand of population*)

Decade	Registered		Estimated by Reverse Survival Method	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
1901—10	37	—	48·1	42·6
1911—20	37	34	49·2	48·6
1921—30	34	26	46·4	36·3
1931—40	34	23	45·2	31·2
1941—50	28	20	39·9	27·4

According to studies made with the help of census data between 1941 and 1951, births had occurred at an average rate of 40 per thousand per annum, deaths at an average rate of 27 per thousand per annum and the natural increase of population at an average rate of 13 per thousand per annum. The highest birth rate was in Central India (44) and the lowest in South India (36 or 37). The highest death rate was in Central India (34) and the lowest in South India (21-22). The highest natural increase rate was in North-West India (16-17) and West India (16) and the lowest in Central India (10).

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The following table shows the birth, death and infant mortality rates for 1951, 1956 and four subsequent years based on the registration data:

TABLE 5

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Year	Per thousand of population		Per thousand births
	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality
1951	25·8	14·7	130
1956	22·4	10·4	109
1957	21·9	11·4	107
1958	22·2	11·8	108
1959	23·2	9·9	92
1960	22·5	10·1	91

It is known that the registration rates given above are substantially deficient. A better idea of the current level of birth, death and infant death rates is afforded by the following registered rates which have been adjusted for non-receipt of data from defaulting areas. These cover only five States of Punjab, Mysore, Madras, Gujarat and Maharashtra, which have a comparatively better registration.

TABLE 6

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES (ADJUSTED)

Year	Per thousand of population		Per thousand births
	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant death rate
1957	33.9	16.1	107
1958	33.1	16.6	111
1959	34.6	14.2	98
1960	32.6	13.3	92

These rates are still deficient. Data from certain areas of better registration and large scale field inquiries which are discussed in *Vital Statistics of India for* 1960, show that the current birth rate is around 40, death rate 16–18 and infant death rate 125–140.

Life Expectancy

The table below shows estimates of life expectancy for males and females at decennial censuses since 1901. Calculations were not made for the 1921 and 1941 censuses. There has been a steady though slow increase in life expectancy since 1911. Calculations based on the 1961 census are being finalised but there are clear indications that after 1951 death rate has fallen sharply and that the expectation of life has increased considerably.

TABLE 7

LIFE EXPECTANCY

	Expectation of life at birth	
	Male	Female
1901	23·63	23·96
1911	22·59	23·31
1931	26·91	26·56
1951	33.45	31.66

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Age Structure, Sex Ratio and Marital Status

The following table shows the percentage of different age-groups to the total population :

TABLE 8

AGE STRUCTURE § (1951)

	Age group	Percentage of total population
Infants and young children	0 to 4	13·5
Boys and girls	5 to 14	24·8
Young men and women	15 to 24	17·4
	25 to 34	15·6
Middle-aged men and women	35 to 44	11·9
	45 to 54	8·5
Elderly persons	55 to 64	5·1
	65 to 74	2·2
	75 and over	1·0
TOTAL		100·0

Table 9 gives the sex ratio and Table 10 the break-up of the population according to age, sex and civil condition.

TABLE 9

CHANGES IN SEX RATIO BETWEEN 1901 AND 1961

State/Union Territory	Females per 1,000 Males						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
INDIA§§	972*	964**	955**	950†	945†	946**	941
States							
Andhra Pradesh	985	992	993	987	980	986	981
Assam	933	927	908	886	886	877	876
Bihar	1,054	1,044	1,016	994	996	990	994
Gujarat	954	946	944	945	941	952	940
Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	876	870	865	869	873‡	878
Kerala	1,004	1,008	1,011	1,022	1,027	1,028	1,022
Madhya Pradesh	990	986	974	973	970	967	953
Madras	1,044	1,042	1,029	1,027	1,012	1,007	992
Maharashtra	978	966	950	947	949	941	936
Mysore	983	981	969	965	960	966	959
Orissa	1,037	1,056	1,086	1,067	1,053	1,022	1,001
Punjab	848	807	821	830	850	858	864
Rajasthan	905	908	896	907	906	921	908
Uttar Pradesh	937	915	909	904	907	910	909
West Bengal	945	925	905	890	852	865	878
Union Territories							
A & N Islands	318	352	303	495	574	625	617
Delhi	862	793	733	722	715	768	785
Himachal Pradesh	885	904	902	906	897	915	923
L, M&A Islands	1,063	987	1,027	994	1,018	1,043	1,020
Manipur	1,037	1,209	1,041	1,065	1,055	1,036	1,015
Tripura	874	885	885	885	886	904	932
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	960	967	940	911	925	946	963
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,079	,096	1,110	1,076	1,072	1,115	1,070
N.E.F.T.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	894
Nagaland	973	993	992	997	1,021	999	933
Pondicherry	N.A.	1,058	1,053	N.A.	N.A.	1,030††	1,013

§Excluding displaced persons.

§§ Including Sikkim.

*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir, N.E.F.T. and Pondicherry.

**Excludes N.E.F.T. †Excludes N.E.F.T. and Pondicherry.

‡For calculating sex ratio arithmetic mean of 1941-61 population sex-wise has been taken.

††Based on the 1948 population assumed as 1951 population.

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TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION* (1951)

(*in thousands*)

Age-group	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Below 1 year	58,21	56,68	58,21	56,68	—	—	—	—
1— 4 years	1,79,39	1,79,08	1,79,39	1,79,08	—	—	—	—
5—14 „	4,47,03	4,19,89	4,18,04	3,57,37	28,32	61,18	66	1,34
15—24 „	3,06,72	3,00,52	1,66,28	51,84	1,36,60	2,40,41	3,84	8,27
25—34 „	2,78,75	2,66,33	37,01	7,73	2,31,22	2,37,31	10,52	21,29
35—44 „	2,20,32	1,95,29	11,50	3,04	1,93,23	1,53,46	15,59	38,79
45—54 „	1,57,19	1,38,98	6,04	1,73	1,30,77	83,13	20,38	54,12
55—64 „	90,65	86,24	2,99	89	67,77	33,34	19,89	52,01
65—74 „	38,67	39,76	1,04	37	25,33	10,92	12,30	28,47
75 and over	16,30	17,56	46	18	8,83	3,71	7,01	13,67
Age not stated	1,11	1,17	51	60	46	42	15	15
TOTAL ..	17,94,34	17,01,50	8,81,47	6,59,51	8,22,53	8,23,88	90,34	2,18,11

*Excluding displaced persons. Figures have been rounded off to nearest thousand.

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Density

The density of population in India and its component States and Union Territories has already been given in Table 2. The variation and density of population between 1921 and 1961 are as follows :

TABLE 11

VARIATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

(1921—1961)

	Percentage Increase(+) Decrease(—)
1921—31	+11·0
1931—41	+14·2
1941—51	+13·3
1951—61	+21·5
	Density
1921	193
1931	213
1941	246
1951	287
1961	370

THE SOCIAL PATTERN*

Religions

Table 12 shows the population of the major religious communities in the various States, Delhi and Nagaland according to the 1961 census. Data for the other Union Territories are not yet available.

Languages

The 1951 census enumerated a total of 845 languages or dialects as follows :

TABLE 13

POPULATION ACCORDING TO MOTHER TONGUE (1951)

	Number	Persons speaking
Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution	15**	32,39,72,607
Tribal languages or dialects with speakers numbering a lakh and over	23	1,15,31,848
Other Indian languages or dialects with speakers numbering a lakh and over	24	1,76,98,041
Other Indian languages or dialects with speakers numbering less than a lakh	720	28,60,974
Non-Indian languages	63	2,26,251
Unclassified population	—	5,89,673
	845	35,68,79,394†

*The results of the 1961 census pertaining to the various aspects of the Social Pattern are not yet available.

**Fourteen languages have been specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. Since some persons preferred to return Hindustani instead of Hindi or Urdu, the 1951 census enumerated 15 instead of 14 languages.

†Exclusive of people living in the State of Jammu & Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam where the 1951 census was not taken, but inclusive of those living in Sikkim.

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TABLE 12

POPULATION OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES
(1961 CENSUS)

State/Union Territory	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jain	Muslim	Sikh
Andhra Pradesh	6,753	14,28,729	3,18,14,025	9,012	27,15,021	8,563
Assam	36,513	7,64,553	78,84,921	9,468	27,65,509	9,686
Bihar	2,885	5,02,195	3,93,47,050	17,598	57,85,631	44,413
Gujarat	3,185	91,028	1,83,56,061	4,09,754	17,45,103	9,646
Jammu and Kashmir	48,360	2,848	10,13,193	1,427	24,32,067	63,069
Kerala	228	35,87,365	1,02,82,568	2,967	30,27,639	822
Madhya Pradesh	1,13,365	1,88,314	3,04,25,798	2,47,927	13,17,617	65,715
Madras	777	17,62,954	3,02,97,115	28,350	15,60,414	2,567
Maharashtra	27,89,501	5,60,594	3,25,30,901	4,85,672	30,34,332	57,617
Mysore	9,770	4,87,587	2,05,82,853	1,74,366	23,28,376	3,287
Orissa	454	2,01,017	1,71,23,194	2,295	2,15,319	5,030
Punjab	14,857	1,49,834	1,29,30,045	48,754	3,93,314	67,69,129
Rajasthan	759	22,864	1,81,32,690	4,09417	13,14,613	2,74,198
Uttar Pradesh	12,893	1,01,641	6,24,37,313	1,22,108	1,07,88,089	2,83,737
West Bengal	1,09,205	2,01,854	2,75,42,794	26,973	69,71,287	34,342
Delhi	5,466	29,269	22,34,597	29,595	1,55,453	2,03,916
Nagaland	42	1,95,588	34,677	263	891	255

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The number of persons speaking languages or dialects of the first three categories is shown in the following table :

TABLE 14

LANGUAGES (OR DIALECTS) SPOKEN BY A LAKH AND OVER EACH (1951)*

Language/Dialect	Persons Speaking
I. *Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution***	
Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani, Punjabi, Telugu	14,99,44,311**
Marathi	3,29,99,916
Tamil	2,70,49,522
Bengali	2,65,46,764
Gujarati	2,51,21,674
Kannada	1,63,10,771
Malayalam	1,44,71,764
Oriya	1,33,80,109
Assamese	1,31,53,909
Kashmiri	49,88,226
Sanskrit	5,086†
II. *Tribal languages (or dialects)*	555
Santhali	28,11,578
Gondi	12,32,886
Bhili	11,60,299
Oraon or Kurukh	6,44,042
Lambadi	6,28,166
Ho	5,99,876
Mundari or Munda	5,85,211
Vagdi	5,16,991
Meithei (Manipuri)	4,85,787
Banjari or Labhani	3,32,317
Kondh or Khond	2,80,561
Bhilali	2,64,289
Savara (Saora)	2,56,259
Garo	2.39,816
Khasi	2,30,982
Kui	2,06,509
Korku (Kurku)	1,70,607
Bara Bodo (or Plains Kachari)	1,66,447
Lushei	1,63,600
Paraja	1,46,938
Maria	1,40,583
Koya	1,37,358
Mikir	1,30,746
III. *Other Indian languages (or dialects)*	
Marwari	45,14,737
Mewari	20,14,874
Dhundhari or Jaipuri	15,88,069
Bagri	9,26,029
Chhattisgarhi	9,02,908
Malwi (Malvi)	8,66,895††
Harauti	8,15,859

*Figures given in this table are exclusive of speakers in Jammu & Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam where no census was held in 1951.

**No all-India totals were available at the 1951 census separately for persons speaking Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani or Punjabi. The number of persons speaking Hindi in India excluding Punjab. Delhi and Himachal Pradesh was 10,87,60,966. The corresponding figure for Urdu was 1,35,71,321, for Hindustani 81,60,683 and for Punjabi 8,37,747.

†Figure does not include speakers in Jammu and Kashmir, where no census was taken in 1951.

††Figure includes Rangari or Ahiri.

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TABLE 14 (*concld.*)

Language/Dialect	Persons Speaking
Tulu	7,87,624
Sindhi	7,45,434
Rajasthani	6,45,001
Konkani	6,39,020
Kumauni	5,71,401
Garhwali	4,84,261
Ajmeri	4,63,161
Nepali (or Khaskura)	4,21,688
Halbi	2,64,912
Nimari	1,80,696
Brij-bhasha	1,77,847
Tripura	1,29,379
Sourashtra	1,24,486
Mewati	1,11,083
Khatria	1,10,592
Nimadi	1,10,577
Bhumij	1,01,508

Rural and Urban Population

Figures of rural and urban population for Goa, Daman and Diu are not available. Of the 43.86 crores who constitute the population of the rest of India including Sikkim, 35.98 crores or 82 per cent live in villages and 7.88 crores or 18 per cent live in cities and towns. There has been, between 1921 and 1961, a show but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below :

TABLE 15

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION (1921-1961)

	Percentage of total population	
	Rural	Urban
1921	88·6	11·4
1931	87·9	12·1
1941	86·1	13·9
1951	82·7	17·3
1961*	82·0	18·0

According to the 1961 census there are 2,689 towns and 5,64,258 villages in India. The distribution of towns and villages according to population range is indicated in the following two tables :

TABLE 16

STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)

State/Union Territory	1,00,000 and over	50,000 to 1,00,000	20,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Less than 5,000	Total
INDIA†	107	141	515	817	843	266	2,689
States							
Andhra Pradesh	11	9	51	73	72	7	223
Assam	1	2	10	12	24	11	60
Bihar	7	7	32	53	46	8	153
Gujarat	6	9	43	54	60	9	181
Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	1	4	6	30	43
Kerala	4	5	31	33	18	1	92

*Excludes Goa, Daman and Diu.

†Figures for Goa, Daman and Diu are not available.

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TABLE 16 (*concld.*)

State/Union Territory	1,00,000 and over	50,000 to 1,00,000	20,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Less than 5,000	Total
Madhya Pradesh	6	6	35	57	98	17	219
Madras	9	19	62	118	94	36	338
Maharashtra ..	12	15	47	89	88	14	265
Mysore	6	10	32	81	64	37	230
Orissa	1	3	8	22	25	3	62
Punjab	5	13	35	37	54	43	187
Rajasthan ..	6	4	23	52	51	9	145
Uttar Pradesh ..	17	18	56	82	80	22	275
West Bengal ..	12	19	46	45	50	12	184
Union Territories							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Delhi	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	2	4	7	13
Manipur	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tripura	—	1	—	1	4	—	6
Nagaland ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Pondicherry ..	—	—	2	1	2	—	5

TABLE 17

STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)*

State/Union Territory	Over 10,000	5,000 to 10,000	2,000 to 5,000	1,000 to 2,000	500 to 1,000	Less than 500	Total
INDIA** ..	773	3,396	26,475	65,303	1,19,116	3,49,195	5,64,258
States							
Andhra Pradesh	28	458	3,918	6,050	5,834	10,796	27,084
Assam ..	—	12	390	1,976	4,979	18,345	25,702
Bihar ..	44	441	3,339	7,635	13,784	42,422	67,665
Gujarat ..	7	141	1,332	3,301	5,299	8,504	18,584
Jammu and Kashmir ..	—	5	114	528	1,320	4,592	6,559
Kerala ..	510	586	396	58	18	6	1,574
Madhya Pradesh	—	28	787	3,811	12,795	52,993	70,411
Madras ..	96	449	3,539	4,771	3,216	2,053	14,124
Maharashtra	29	305	2,215	5,958	10,235	17,109	35,854
Mysore ..	—	172	1,432	3,723	6,481	14,569	26,377
Orissa ..	—	15	448	2,518	7,430	36,055	46,466
Punjab ..	12	142	1,440	3,470	5,338	10,867	21,269
Rajasthan ..	—	29	1,005	2,936	6,596	21,611	32,240
Uttar Pradesh	23	308	3,795	12,801	26,015	69,682	1,12,624
West Bengal	24	237	2,158	5,247	8,555	22,309	38,530
Union Territories and other Areas							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	2	20	377	399
Delhi ..	—	—	42	59	99	76	276
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	2	44	266	10,126	10,438
L.M.&.A. Islands ..	—	—	6	2	1	1	10
Manipur	—	2	51	126	200	1,487	1,866
Tripura ..	—	—	31	142	366	4,393	4,932
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	3	18	23	28	72
Nagaland	—	—	11	65	157	581	814
Pondicherry	—	3	21	62	89	213	388

*Provisional.

**Figures for Goa, Daman and Diu and N.E.F.T. are not available.

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According to the 1961 census there are 107 towns in India with a population of over a lakh each as shown in Table 16. This classification, however, does not take into account town groups (towns and their adjoining urban areas not classified as census towns) which adjoin one another so closely as to form a single inhabited locality for demographic purposes. There are 113 such cities and town groups with population of over a lakh each. The population of these single inhabited urban localities, according to the 1961 census, is as follows :

TABLE 18

CITIES AND TOWN GROUPS WITH A POPULATION OF A LAKH AND OVER (1961)

	Population
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1. Hyderabad	12,51,119
2. Vijayawada	2,30,397
3. Guntur	1,87,122
4. Visakhapatnam	1,82,004
5. Warangal	1,56,106
6. Rajahmundry	1,30,002
7. Kakinada	1,22,865
8. Eluru	1,08,321
9. Nellore	1,06 776
10. Bandar (Masulipatnam)	1,01,417
11. Kurnool	1,00,815
ASSAM	
1. Shillong	1,02,398
2. Gauhati	1,00,707
BIHAR	
1. Patna	3,64,594
2. Jamshedpur	3,28,044
3. Dhanbad-Jharia-Sindri	2,00,614
4. Gaya	1,51,105
5. Monghyr-Jamalpur	1,46,807
6. Bhagalpur	1,43,850
7. Ranchi	1,40,253
8. Muzaffarpur	1,09,048
9. Darbhanga	1,03,016
GUJARAT	
1. Ahmedabad	12,06,001
2. Baroda	2,98,398
3. Surat	2,88,026
4. Rajkot	1,94,145
5. Bhavnagar	1,76,473
6. Jamnagar	1,48,572
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
1. Srinagar	2,95,084
2. Jammu	1,02,738
KERALA	
1. Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye	3,13,080
2. Trivandrum	3,02,214
3. Calicut	2,48,548
4. Alleppey	1,38,834
MADHYA PRADESH	
1. Indore	3,94,941
2. Jabalpur	3,67,014
3. Gwalior	3,00,587

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TABLE 18 (*Contd.*)

—	Population
4. Bhopal	2,22,948
5. Ujjain	1,44,161
6. Raipur	1,39,792
7. Durg (including Bhilai)	1,33,230
8. Sagar	1,04,676
MADRAS	
1. Madras	17,29,141
2. Madurai	4,24,810
3. Coimbatore	2,86,305
4. Tiruchirrappalli	2,49,862
5. Salem	2,49,145
6. Palayamcottai	1,90,048
7. Tuticorin	1,27,356
8. Vellore	1,22,761
9. Kurichi	1,19,380
10. Thanjavur	1,11,099
11. Nagercoil	1,06,207
MAHARASHTRA	
1. Greater Bombay	41,52,056
2. Poona	7,37,426
3. Nagpur	6,90,302
4. Sholapur	3,37,583
5. Nasik	2,15,576
6. Kalyan	1,94,334
7. Kolhapur	1,93,186
8. Amravati	1,87,442
9. Sangli	1,27,183
10. Malegaon	1,21,408
11. Ahmednagar	1,19,020
12. Akola	1,15,760
13. Thana	1,09,215
MYSORE	
1. Bangalore	12,06,961
2. Mysore	2,53,865
3. Hubli-Dharwar	2,48,489
4. Mangalore	1,70,253
5. Kolar Gold Fields	1,46,811
6. Belgaum	1,46,790
ORISSA	
1. Cuttack	1,46,308
PUNJAB	
1. Amritsar	3,98,047
2. Jullundur	2,65,030
3. Ludhiana	2,44,032
4. Ambala	1,81,747
5. Patiala	1,25,234
RAJASTHAN	
1. Jaipur	4,03,444
2. Ajmer	2,31,240
3. Jodhpur	2,24,760
4. Bikaner	1,50,634
5. Kotah	1,20,345
6. Udaipur	1,11,139
UTTAR PRADESH	
1. Kanpur	9,71,062
2. Lucknow	6,55,673
3. Agra	5,08,680

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TABLE 18 (*Concld.*)

	Population
4. Varanasi	4,89,864
5. Allahabad	4,30,730
6. Meerut	2,83,997
7. Bareilly	2,72,828
8. Moradabad	1,91,828
9. Saharanpur	1,85,213
10. Aligarh	1,85,020
11. Gorakhpur	1,80,255
12. Jhansi	1,69,712
13. Dehra Dun	1,56,341
14. Rampur	1,35,407
15. Mathura	1,25,258
16. Shahjahanpur	1,17,702
17 Mirzapur	1,00,097
WEST BENGAL	
1. Calcutta	29,27,289
2. Howrah	5,12,598
3. South Suburbs	3,41,712
4. Asansol	1,68,689
5. Bhatpara	1,47,630
6. Kharagpur	1,47,253
7. Bally	1,30,896
8. Kamarhatti	1,25,457
9. South Dum Dum	1,11,284
10. Burdwan	1,08,224
11. Baranagar	1,07,837
DELHI	
Delhi	23,59,408

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CHAPTER II

NATIONAL EMBLEM, FLAG, ANTHEM, SONG AND CALENDAR

NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka as it is preserved in the Sarnath museum. In the original, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels (*Chakras*) over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital was crowned by the Wheel of the Law (*Dharma Chakra*).

In the National Emblem adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels on the extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words "Satyameva jayate", from the *Mundaka Upanishad* meaning "Truth alone triumphs", are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron on the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportions. The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag is two to three. In the centre of the white band there is a wheel in navy blue to represent the *Charkha*. Its design is that of the wheel which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital. Its diameter approximates to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes.

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947, and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947.

Use of Flag

A pamphlet entitled *Flag Code—India* has been issued by the Government of India to ensure the proper use and display of the Flag. The instructions contained in the Code prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing.

No flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, the National Flag must be the highest. No other flag shall be flown from the same halyard from which the National Flag is flown. Where a mast has more than one halyard all of which do not reach the top of the mast, then the National Flag should be displayed at the highest point of the mast.

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window-sill, balcony, or front of a building, the saffron side shall be at the farther end of the staff.

When the Flag is displayed in a manner otherwise than by being flown from a staff, the saffron band must be uppermost when it is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall; when displayed vertically, the saffron band should be on the right with reference to the Flag, *i.e.*, it should be to the left of a person standing facing it. When displayed over the middle of a street, running east-west or north-south, the Flag shall be suspended vertically with the saffron band to the north or to the east as the case may be.

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When the Flag is carried in a procession or a parade, it shall be either on the marching right, that is the Flag's own right, or if there is a line of other flags, in front of the centre of the line.

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important Government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of the district boards or zila parishads and municipalities. The frontier areas may fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic and the Governors of States have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag will, however, be unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and on any other days of national rejoicing. The display of the National Flag on motor cars, even on such occasions, will be restricted only to those entitled to the privilege.

The use of the National Flag or any colourable imitation thereof for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design without the prior permission of the Central Government is an offence.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Rabindranath Tagore's song *Jana-gana-mana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. The song was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta. It was first published in January 1912, under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika,* of which Tagore himself was the editor. The poet translated the song into English in 1919 under the title *Morning Song of India.* The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows :

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha-
  Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
  Uchchhala-Jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha name jage,
Tava subha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he.

The following is Rabindranath Tagore's English rendering of the stanza:

Thou are the ruler of the minds of all people, dispenser of India's destiny.

Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind, Gujrat and Maratha, of the Dravid and Orissa and Bengal; it echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas, mingles in the music of the Jamuna and Ganges and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea. They pray for thy blessings and sing thy praise. The saving of all people waits in thy hand, thou dispenser of India's destiny.

Victory, victory, victory to thee.

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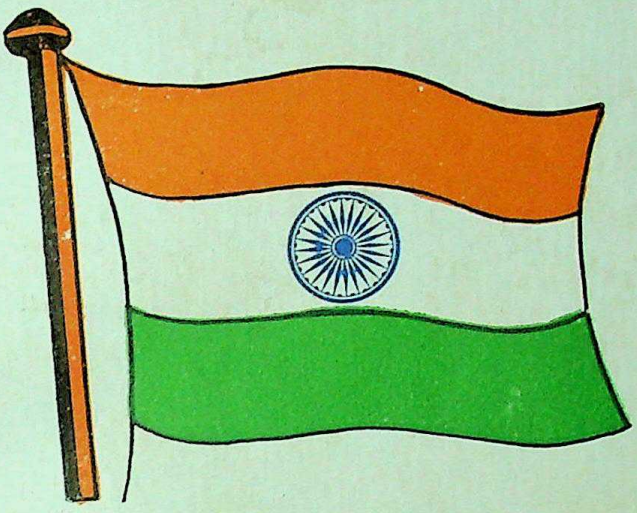

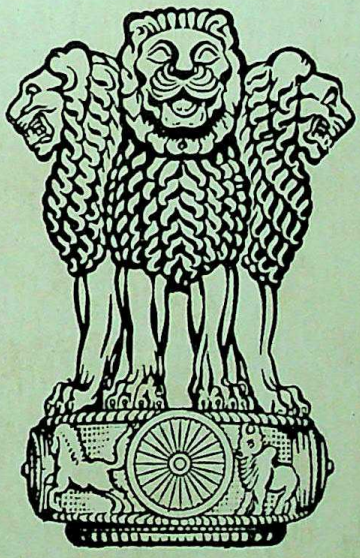

सत्यमेव जयते

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NATIONAL SONG

At the same time as the National Anthem was adopted, it was decided that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Vande Mataram,* which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status with *Jana-gana-mana. Vande Mataram* occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel *Ananda Math,* published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza :

Vande Mataram !
Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja-shitalam,
Shasyashyamalam, Mataram !
Shubhrajyotsna-pulakitayaminim,
Phullakusumita-drumadala-shobhinim,
Suhasinim sumadhura-bhasinim,
Sukhadam, varadam, Mataram !

The following is Sri Aurobindo's translation of the stanza quoted above :

Mother, I bow to thee !
Rich with thy hurrying streams,
Bright with thy orchard gleams,
Cool with thy winds of delight,
Dark fields waving, Mother of might,
Mother free.
Glory of moonlight dreams
Over thy branches and lordly streams,—
Clad in thy blossoming trees,
Mother, giver of ease,
Laughing low and sweet !
Mother, I kiss thy feet,
Speaker sweet and low !
Mother, to thee I bow !

NATIONAL CALENDAR

In November 1952, a Committee was appointed to examine the different calendars in use in the country and to submit proposals for an accurate and uniform calendar for the whole of India. In its report, submitted in 1955, the Committee recommended the adoption of a National Calendar based on the Saka era with Chaitra as its first month and a normal year of 365 days. The days of this calendar have a permanent correspondence with the days of the Gregorian Calendar, Chaitra 1 falling on March 22 in a common year and March 21 in a leap year. As a result of the decision taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, the Gregorian Calendar continues to be used as hitherto for official and like purposes, the National Calendar being adopted with effect from March 22, 1957, along with the Gregorian Calendar, for the following official purposes : (*i*) The Gazette of India, (*ii*) News broadcasts by the All India Radio, (*iii*) Calendars issued by the Government of India, and (*iv*) Communications issued by the Government of India and addressed to members of the public.

The State Governments have also been requested to use progressively the National Calendar along with the Gregorian Calendar.

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CHAPTER III

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, and came into force on January 26, 1950.

The preamble to the Constitution embodies the resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens : *"Justice,* social, economic and political; *Liberty* of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; *Equality* of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation."

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

India is a Union of States and its territory comprises the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry, and such other territories as may be acquired.

CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE

The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India. Birth within the territory of the Indian Union, descent from Indian parents, or residence for a period of five years at the commencement of the Constitution entitles one to be a citizen of India. Article 6 provides for displaced migrants from Pakistan to become citizens. Persons of Indian origin residing abroad can also become citizens by registering themselves as such with Indian diplomatic or consular representatives in the countries of their residence.

Article 326 of the Constitution confers the right of vote on every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on a date to be fixed by the appropriate Legislature and is not otherwise disqualified under the Constitution or any law on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Constitution guarantees seven broad categories of fundamental rights which are justiciable. These are : (*i*) the right to equality including equality before the law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment; (*ii*) the right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, acquisition and disposal of property, and the right to practise any profession or occupation subject to the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency and morality; (*iii*) the right against exploitation prohibiting all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings; (*iv*) the right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion; (*v*) the right of minorities to conserve their culture, language and script and to receive education and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice; (*vi*) the right to property, subject to the right of the State to compulsory acquisition for public purpose after payment of compensation; and (*vii*) the right to constitutional remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

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DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country". These lay down that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life". These principles further require the State to direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement or other cases of undeserved want. The State is also required to secure to workers humane conditions of work, a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

In the economic sphere, the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment.

Some of the other important directives relate to prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs; provision for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen; organisation of village panchayats; separation of judiciary from the executive; promulgation of a uniform civil code for the whole country; protection of national monuments; promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections; and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

THE UNION

EXECUTIVE

The Union Executive consists of the President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head.

President

The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. Before entering upon his office the President takes an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. His removal from office for any violation of the Constitution is to be in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 61. In his capacity as the head of the State, the President is empowered to make appointments; summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People; issue ordinances during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills; and grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officers of the Government in accordance with the Constitution.

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Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the Council of States. His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, absence or any other cause, or till the election of a new President when a vacancy is caused by the death, resignation or removal of the President. While so acting he exercises all the powers and discharges all the functions vested in the President and ceases to perform the functions of the Chairman of the Council of States.

Council of Ministers

There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is collectively responsible to the House of the People. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them and, if the President so requires, submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

The Council of Ministers, as at present constituted, comprises (*i*) Ministers who are members of the Cabinet, (*ii*) Ministers of State who are not members of the Cabinet but hold Cabinet rank, and (*iii*) Deputy Ministers.

The personnel of the Union Government, as on April 30, 1963, was as follows :

President: S. Radhakrishnan

Vice-President: Zakir Husain

Members of Cabinet	*Portfolios*
1. Jawaharlal Nehru	Prime Minister, External Affairs and Atomic Energy
2. Morarji R. Desai	Finance
3. Jagjivan Ram	Transport and Communications
4. Gulzarilal Nanda	Planning, Labour and Employment
5. T. T. Krishnamachari	Economic and Defence Co-ordination
6. Lal Bahadur Shastri	Home Affairs
7. Swaran Singh	Railways
8. K. C. Reddy	Commerce and Industry
9. S. K. Patil	Food and Agriculture
10. Mohammad Ibrahim	Irrigation and Power
11. Asoke Kumar Sen	Law
12. Y. B. Chavan	Defence
13. Keshava Deva Malaviya	Mines and Fuel
14. B. Gopala Reddi	Information and Broadcasting
15. C. Subramaniam	Steel and Heavy Industries
16. K. L. Shrimali	Education
17. Humayun Kabir	Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs
18. Satya Narayan Sinha	Parliamentary Affairs
Ministers of State	
19. Mehr Chand Khanna	Works, Housing and Rehabilitation
20. Manubhai Shah	International Trade
21. Nityanand Kanungo	Industry
22. Raj Bahadur	Shipping

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23.	S. K. Dey	Community Development & Cooperation
24.	Smt. Sushila Nayar	Health
25.	Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	Supply
26.	Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon	External Affairs
27.	K. Raghuramaiah	Defence Production
28.	O.V. Alagesan	Irrigation and Power
29.	Ram Subhag Singh	Food and Agriculture
30.	R. M. Hajarnavis	Home Affairs

Deputy Ministers

31.	B. R. Bhagat	Finance
32.	Mono Mohan Das	Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs
33.	Shah Nawaz Khan	Railways
34.	A. M. Thomas	Food and Agriculture
35.	S. V. Ramaswamy	Railways
36.	Ahmed Mohiuddin	Transport and Communications
37.	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Finance
38.	P. S. Naskar	Works, Housing and Rehabilitation
39.	B. S. Murthy	Community Development & Cooperation
40.	Smt. Soundaram Ramachandran	Education
41.	D. R. Chavan	Defence
42.	C. R. Pattabhi Raman	Labour, Employment and Planning
43.	Smt. M. Chandrasekhar	Home Affairs
44.	Jaganath Rao	Economic and Defence Co-ordination
45.	Sham Nath	Information and Broadcasting
46.	D. S. Raju	Health
47.	Dinesh Singh	External Affairs
49.	Bibudhendra Misra	Law
49.	B. Bhagavati	Transport and Communications
50.	Shyam Dhar Misra	Community Development & Cooperation
51.	Prakash Chandra Sethi	Steel and Heavy Industries
52.	R. K. Malviya	Labour and Employment

Parliamentary Secretaries

1.	Annasaheb Shinde	Food and Agriculture
2.	D. Ering	External Affairs
3.	S. C. Jamir	External Affairs
4.	S. Ahmed Mehdi	Irrigation and Power
5.	Dodda Thimmaiah	Mines and Fuel
6.	M. R. Krishna	Education

Official Language

Article 343 of the Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English, which was originally to continue as the official language up to January 26, 1965, will, under the Official Languages Act, 1963, continue to be used even after that in addition to Hindi.

Administrative Organisation

In order to regulate the allocation of Government business and its convenient transaction, Rules of Business have been framed under Article 77(3) of the Constitution. The allocation is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister by specifying the items of business allotted to each Minister and by assigning a Ministry or a part of a Ministry or more than one Ministry to the charge of a Minister. The Minister is sometimes assisted by a Deputy Minister, who performs such functions as may be assigned to him.

A Secretary to Government is the administrative Head of a Ministry and the principal adviser of the Minister. When the volume of work in a Ministry exceeds the manageable charge of a Secretary, one or more wings may be established under a Joint Secretary. A Ministry is divided into Divisions, Branches and Sections functioning under Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Section Officers respectively.

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Organisation and Methods Division

The main task of the Organisation and Methods Division, established in March 1954, is to develop consciousness for administrative improvements, to co-ordinate such work and to initiate new projects which may act as catalytics for further action by the Ministries. The first phase of the Division's activities, directed to creating consciousness for an ordered improvement in work handled in the Secretariat, was concerned with expediting disposal of documents received and keeping track of them with a view to avoiding delay. Several special task groups were also set up to carry out studies of problems having a bearing on the disposal of work.

The second phase, on which the Division entered in 1961 in collaboration with the Special Reorganisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance and the Committee on Plan Projects of the Planning Commission, is directed towards (*i*) securing improvements in procedural competence of Government, supervisory capacity, techniques of programming direction and control, etc., (*ii*) organising work studies of organisations, matching of work load and stuffing and such other aspects of economy in expenditure as may arise during the course of work studies, and (*iii*) securing cost reduction in projects.

Public Services

Article 315(1) of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Union Public Service Commission with a Chairman and Members appointed by the President. The personnel of the Commission, as on April 30, 1963, was as follows :

Chairman: B. N. Jha
Members : S. H. Zaheer
G. S. Mahajani
A. T. Sen
M. L. Chaturvedi
M. A. Venkataramana Naidu
A. V. Ramaswami
Batuk Singh

The functions of the Commission as prescribed in Article 320 of the Constitution briefly are : (*i*) recruitment to all civil services and posts under the Union Government by written examinations, by interview and by promotion, and (*ii*) advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of recruitment, principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and making promotions and transfers.

Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an All-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however, denied (*i*) to those convicted on a criminal charge; (*ii*) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practical to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (*iii*) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow an opportunity for defence to the offender.

LEGISLATURE

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise. Sovereignty ultimately rests with the people. The executive authority is accountable for all its decisions and actions to the people through their elected representatives in the legislature.

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The Legislature of the Union, which is called "Parliament", consists of the President and the two Houses known as the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*) and the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*).

Council of States

The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected. The Council of States is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of the representatives of each State, as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes. The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service. Members of the Council must be citizens of India and not less than 30 years of age.

House of the People

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States (the representatives of the State of Jammu and Kashmir being appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State), and not more than 25 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parliament by law provides. The number of seats for each State is so allocated that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States. Up to 1970 the President can nominate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community, if in his opinion it is not adequately represented. Unless dissolved sooner, the term of the House is five years from the date of its first meeting.

The total number of members in the Council of States, as constituted at present, is 236, of whom 224 are the elected representatives of the States and the Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President. The present strength of the House of the People is 509, consisting of 500 members directly elected from the fifteen States (including six from Jammu and Kashmir appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State) and the four Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, and nine members nominated by the President to represent Anglo-Indians, the areas specified in Part B of the Sixth Schedule and the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu.

The table on the next page shows the State-wise allocation of seats in the two Houses and the strength of political parties in the Lok Sabha as on January 31, 1963.

TABLE 19

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES

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TABLE 19

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT

State/Union Territory	No. of Seats in Council of States	House of the People									
		No. of Seats	Congress	Praja Socialist	Communist	Socialist	Jan-Sangh	Swatantra	Other Parties*	Independents	Total
Andhra Pradesh	18	43	33	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	43
Assam	17	12	9	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	12
Bihar	22	53	40	2	1	1	—	6	3	—	53
Gujarat ..	11	22	16	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	21†
Jammu and Kashmir ..	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Kerala	9	18	6	—	8	—	—	—	3	1	18
Madhya Pradesh	16	36	23	3	1	1	3	—	1	3	35†
Madras ..	18	41	30	—	2	—	—	1	8	—	41
Maharashtra ..	19	44	41	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	44
Mysore ..	12	26	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	26
Orissa	10	20	14	1	—	(1)**	—	4	—	—	20
Punjab ..	11	22	14	—	—	(1)	3	3	—	1	22
Rajasthan ..	10	22	14	—	—	—	1	(3)	1	3	22
Uttar Pradesh	34	86	60	2	2	1	6	4	(4)	4	83†
West Bengal ..	16	36	22	—	9	—	—	—	4	1	36
Delhi	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Himachal Pradesh ..	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Manipur ..	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Tripura ..	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL ..	224@	500	357	12	33	6	13	26	33	15	495†

*The column 'Other Parties' includes: *Assam*: All Party Hill Leaders Conference 1; *Bihar:* Jharkhand 3; *Gujarat:* Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad 1; *Jammu & Kashmir*: National Conference 6; *Kerala:* Muslim League 2; Revolutionary Socialist Party 1; *Madhya Pradesh:* Ram Rajya Parishad 1; *Madras:* Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 8; *Mysore:* Lok Seva Sangh 1; *Rajasthan:* Ram Rajya Parishad 1; *Uttar Pradesh:* Republican Party of India 3, Hindu Mahasabha 1; and *West Bengal:* Forward Bloc 1, Revolutionary Socialist Party 1, Independent Democratic Party 1, Lok Sewak Sangh 1.

**Figures in brackets indicate the strength of parties in States and Union Territories where they have not been recognised by the Election Commission, India, for the purpose of the allotment of a reserved symbol.

@Exclusive of 12 nominated seats.

†Excludes five vacant seats : one in Gujarat, one in Madhya Pradesh and three in Uttar Pradesh.

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The names of the members of the two Houses, as on January 31, 1963, are given below :

COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA)

Chairman : Zakir Husain *Deputy Chairman :* Smt. Violet Alva

ANDHRA PRADESH (18)

1. A. Chakradhar
2. K. L. Narasimham
3. S. Channa Reddy
4. Mudumala Henry Samuel
5. Narla Venkateswara Rao
6. Smt. Seeta Yudhvir
7. Makkineni Basavapunnaiah
8. Akbar Ali Khan
9. K. L. Narasimha Rao
10. Kota Punnaiah
11. B. Ramakrishna Rao
12. J. C. Nagi Reddi
13. V. C. Kesava Rao
14. P. K. Kumaran
15. Smt. C. Ammanna Raja
16. N. Narotham Reddy
17. K. V. Raghunatha Reddy
18. Kasu Vengala Reddy

ASSAM (7)

19. M. Tayyebulla
20. A. Thanglura
21. Lila Dhar Barooah
22. Smt. Bedavati Buragohain
23. S. C. Deb
24. Baharul Islam
25. Robindra Nath Kakati

BIHAR (22)

26. A. Mohammad
27. Devendra Prasad Singh
28. Jahanara Jaipal Singh
29. Kamta Singh
30. Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha
31. Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha
32. Rama Bahadur Sinha
33. Sheel Bhadra Yajee
34. Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon
35. Pratul Chandra Mitra
36. Mahesh Saran
37. Shyamnandan Mishra
38. R. P. N. Sinha
39. Rajendra Pratap Sinha
40. R. D. Sinha Dinkar
41. Mahabir Dass
42. Dhirendra Chandra Mallik
43. Mohan Singh Oberoi
44. Jagat Kishore Prasad Narayan Singh
45. Ganga Sharan Sinha
46. Syed Mahmud
47. Bipin Behary Varma

GUJARAT (11)

48. Rohit Manushankar Dave
49. Khandubhai K. Desai
50. I. T. Lohani
51. Dahyabhai V. Patel
52. K. S. Chavda
53. Suresh J. Desai
54. Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi
55. Mahipat Mulshankar Mehta
56. Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi
57. Maganbhai Shankarbhai Patel
58. Maneklal Chunilal Shah

KERALA (9)

59. Smt. K. Bharathi
60. P. A. Solomon
61. A. Subba Rao
62. Joseph Mathen
63. K. Madhava Menon
64. Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
65. Smt. Devaki Gopidas
66. Palat Kunhikoya
67. M. N. Govindan Nair

MADHYA PRADESH (16)

68. Banarsi Das Chaturvedi
69. Dayaldas Kurre
70. Smt. Seeta Parmanand
71. Vishnu Vinayak Sarwate
72. P. C. Sethi
73. Niranjan Singh
74. Gurudev Gupta
75. R. K. Malviya
76. A. D. Mani
77. Bhanu Pratap Singh
78. Gopikrishna Vijaivargiya
79. Vimalkumar Mannalalji Chordia
80. R. S. Khandekar
81. Laxmi Narayan Das
82. Ram Sahai
83. Syed Ahmad

MADRAS (18)

84. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar
85. R. Gopalkrishnan
86. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
87. N. M. Lingam
88. G. Rajagopalan
89. K. Santhanam
90. N. M. Anwar
91. N. Rama Krishna Iyer
92. Smt. G. Parthasarathy
93. T. S. Pattabiraman
94. P. Ramamurti
95. Thomas Srinivasan
96. C. N. Aanndurai
97. M. J. Jamal Moideen
98. M. A. Manickavelu Naicker
99. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai
100. K. S. Ramaswamy
101. M. Ruthnasamy

MAHARASHTRA (19)

102. Abid Ali
103. Babubhai M. Chinai
104. Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh

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105. Bhaurao Dewaji Khobaragade
106. Sonusing Dhansing Patil
107. Lalji Pendse
108. Dajiba Balwantrao Desai
109. Shripad Krishna Limaye
110. Deokinandan Narayan
111. Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure
112. Vacant
113. Baba Saheb Savnekar
114. Kodardas Kalidas Shah
115. Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
116. Bidesh Tukaram Kulkarni
117. Pandharinath Sitaram Patil
118. Dhairyashilrao Yashwantrao Pawar
119. Smt. Tara Ramchandra Sathe
120. Ganpatrao Devji Tapase

MYSORE (12)

121. Mulka Govinda Reddy
122. Sherkhan
123. B. P. Basappa Shetty
124. Smt. Annapurna Devi Thimmareddy
125. Smt. Violet Alva
126. M. S. Gurupada Swamy
127. B. C. Nanjundaiya
128. N. Sri Rama Reddy
129. D. P. Karmarkar
130. Patil Puttappa
131. M. Govinda Reddy
132. J. Venkatappa

ORISSA (10)

133. Satyanand Mishra
134. Dhananjoy Mohanty
135. Dibakar Patnaik
136. Nanda Kishore Das
137. Bairagi Dwibedy
138. Lokanath Misra
139. Bhabhani Charan Pattanayak
140. Manmathnath Misra
141. Sundarmani Patel
142. Smt. Nandini Satpathy

PUNJAB (11)

143. Smt. Amrit Kaur
144. Jagan Nath Kaushal
145. Darshan Singh Pheruman
146. Madho Ram Sharma
147. Bansi Lal
148. Neki Ram
149. Raghbir Singh Panjhazari
150. Mohan Singh
151. Abdul Ghani
152. Chaman Lall
153. Surjit Singh Atwal

RAJASTHAN (10)

154. Sadiq Ali
155. Nemi Chandra Kasliwal
156. Keshvanand
157. Kumbha Ram
158. Vijay Singh
159. Vacant
160. Abdul Shakoor
161. P. N. Kathju
162. Sawai Man Singh
163. Ramesh Chandra

UTTAR PRADESH (34)

164. Jagannath Prasad Agarwal
165. Faridul Haq Ansari
166. M. P. Bhargava
167. Nawab Singh Chauhan
168. Umashankar Dikshit
169. A. C. Gilbert
170. Krishna Chandra
171. Tarkeshwar Pande
172. Jawaharlal Rohatgi
173. Mahabir Prasad Shukla
174. Sham Sundar Narain Tankha
175. Arjun Arora
176. Bhagwat Narayan Bhargava
177. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji
178. Ramgopal Gupta
179. Nafisul Hasan
180. Piare Lall Kureel
181. Mukut Behari Lal
182. G. S. Pathak
183. Satyacharan
184. M. R. Shervani
185. Hira Vallabha Tripathi
186. Smt. Anis Kidwai
187. Lila Dhar Asthana
188. Chandra Shekhar
189. Dharam Prakash
190. Mohammad Ibrahim
191. Sitaram Jaipuria
192. Gaure Murahari
193. Smt. Uma Nehru
194. C. D. Pande
195. P. N. Sapru
196. M.M.S. Siddhu
197. Atal Behari Vajpayee

WEST BENGAL (16)

198. Ansaruddin Ahmad
199. Santosh Kumar Basu
200. Smt. Maya Devi Chettry
201. Bhupesh Gupta
202. Muhammad Ishaque
203. Rajpat Singh Doogar
204. Sudhir Ghosh
205. Nikunja Behari Maiti
206. Biren Roy
207. Mriganka Mohan Sur
208. Nausher Ali
209. Surendra Mohan Ghose
210. Niren Ghosh
211. Nihar Ranjan Ray
212. Ramprasanna Ray
213. Pannalal Saraogi

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (4)

214. Budh Singh
215. Pir Mohammed Khan
216. Krishan Dutt
217. Ali Mohamad Tariq

DELHI (3)

218. Ahmed Ali
219. Kumari Shanta Vasisht
220. Santokh Singh

HIMACHAL PRADESH (2)

221. Anand Chand
222. Shiva Nand Ramaul

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MANIPUR (1)

223. L. Lalit Madhob Sharma

TRIPURA (1)

224. Tarit Mohan Dasgupta

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT (12)

225. Jairamdas Daulatram
226. Maithilisharan Gupta
227. Kakasaheb Kalelkar
228. Mohan Lal Saksena
229. Tara Shankar Banerjee
230. V. T. Krishnamachari
231. M. Satyanarayana
232. A. R. Wadia
233. R. R. Diwakar
234. Gopal Singh
235. Tara Chand
236. B. V. (Mama) Warerkar

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (LOK SABHA)

Speaker: Hukam Singh
De uty Speaker: S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

S. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Party*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	ANDHRA PRADESH (43)		
1	Adilabad	G. Narayan Reddy	Con.
2	Adoni	Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah	Con.
3	Amalapuram (R)	Bayya Suryanarayana Murthy	Con.
4	Anakapalli	Missula Suryanarayanamurty	Con.
5	Anantapur	Osman Ali Khan	Con.
6	Cheepurupalli	R. V. Gopalkrishna Rangarao	Con.
7	Chittoor	N. G. Ranga	SWA
8	Cuddapah	Yeddula Eswara Reddy	CPI
9	Eluru	Smt. V. Vimala Devi	CPI
10	Gadwal	J. Rameshwar Rao	Con.
11	Gudivada	Maganti Ankineedu	Con.
12	Guntur	Kotha Raghuramaiah	Con.
13	Hindupur	K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy	Con.
14	Hyderabad	Gopal S. Melkote	Con.
15	Kakinada	M. Thirumala Rao	Con.
16	Karimnagar	J. Ramapati Rao	Con.
17	Kavali	B. Gopala Reddi	Con.
18	Khammam	Smt. T. Lakshmikantamma	Con.
19	Kurnool	Smt. Yashoda Reddy	Con.
20	Mahbubabad	Etikala Madhusudan Rao	Con.
21	Mahbubnagar (R)	J. B. Muthyal Rao	Con.
22	Markapur	Gujjula Yallamanda Reddy	CPI
23	Masulipatnam	Mandala Venkataswamy	CPI
24	Medak	P. Hanmanth Rao	Con.
25	Miryalguda (R)	Laxmi Das	CPI
26	Nalgonda	Ravi Narayan Reddy	CPI
27	Narasapur	Datla Balarama Raju	Con.
28	Narasipatnam (R)	Matcharasa Matcharaju	Con.
29	Nellore (R)	B. Anjanappa	Con.
30	Nizamabad	H. C. Heda	Con.
31	Ongole	Madala Narayana Swamy	CPI
32	Parvathipuram (R)	Biddika Satyanarayana	Con.
33	Peddapalli (R)	M. R. Krishna	Con.
34	Rajahmundry	Datla Satyanarayana Raju	Con.
35	Rajampet	C. L. Narasimha Reddy	SWA
36	Secunderabad	Ahmed Mohiuddin	Con.
37	Srikakulam	B. Rajagopala Rao	Con.
38	Tenali	Kolla Venkaiah	CPI

*The abbreviations used are : Indian National Congress (Con); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Socialist Party (SP); Swatantra Party (SWA); Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (HM); Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Prishad (RRP); Republican Party of India (RPI); Jharkhand Party (JP); Indian Union Muslim League (ML); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); All India Forward Bloc (FB); Independent (Ind); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP), and Maha Gujarat Janta Parishad (MGJP).

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
39	Tirupati (R)	C. Dass	Con.
40	Vicarabad	Smt. Sangam Laxmi Bai	Con.
41	Vijayawada	K. L. Rao	Con.
42	Visakhapatnam	Vijaya Anand (Vizzy)	Con.
43	Warangal	Bakar Ali Mirza	Con.
		ASSAM (12)	
44	Autonomous Districts (R)	G. Gilbert Swell	Ind.
45	Barpeta	Smt. Renuka Devi Barkataki	Con.
46	Cachar	Smt. Jyotsna Chanda	Con.
47	Darrang	Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati	Con.
48	Dhubri	Ghyasuddin Ahmad	Con.
49	Dibrugarh	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	Con.
50	Gauhati	Hem Barua	PSP
51	Goalpara (R)	Dharanidhar Basumatari	Con.
52	Jorhat	Rajendra Nath Baruah	PSP
53	Karimganj (R)	Nihar Ranjan Laskar	Con.
54	Nowgong	Liladhar Kotoki	Con.
55	Sibsagar	Prafulla Chandra Borooah	Con.
		BIHAR (53)	
56	Aurangabad	Smt. Lalita Rajya Laxmi	SWA
57	Bagaha	Kamal Nath Tiwari	Con.
58	Banka	Smt. Shakuntala Devi	Con.
59	Barh	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Con.
60	Begusarai	Mathura Prasad Mishra	Con.
61	Bettiah (R)	Bhola Raut	Con.
62	Bhagalpur	Bhagwat Jha Azad	Con.
63	Bikramganj	Ram Subhag Singh	Con.
64	Buxar	Anant Prasad Sharma	Con.
65	Chapra	Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh	Con.
66	Chatra	Smt. Vijaya Raje	SWA
67	Darbhanga (R)	Shree Narain Das	Con.
68	Dhanbad	P. R. Chakraverti	Con.
69	Dumka (R)	Satya Charan Besra	Con.
70	Gaya	Brajeshwar Prasad	Con.
71	Giridih	Bateshwar Singh	SWA
72	Godda	Prabhudayal Himatsingka	Con.
73	Gopalganj	Dwarka Nath Tiwari	Con.
74	Hajipur	Rajeshwar Patel	Con.
75	Hazaribagh	Basant Narain Singh	SWA
76	Jahanabad	Smt. Satyabhama Devi	Con.
77	Jainagar	Yamuna Prasad Mandal	Con.
78	Jamui (R)	Nayantara Das	Con.
79	Jamshedpur	Udai Kar Misra	CPI
80	Katihar	Priya Gupta	PSP
81	Kesaria	Bhishma Prasad Yadava	Con.
82	Khagaria	Jialal Mandal	Con.
83	Kishanganj	Mohammed Tahir	Con.
84	Lohardaga (R)	David Munzni	Con.
85	Madhubani	Yogendra Jha	PSP
86	Maharajganj	Krishna Kant Singh	Con.
87	Mahua (R)	Chandramani Lal Chaudhary	Con.
88	Monghyr	Banarsi Prasad Sinha	Con.
89	Motihari	Bibhuti Mishra	Con.
90	Muzaffarpur	Digvijay Narain Singh	Con.
91	Nalanda	Sidheshwar Prasad	Con.
92	Nawada (R)	Ram Dhani Das	Con.
93	Palamau	Smt. Shashank Manjari	SWA
94	Patna	Smt. Ramdulari Sinha	Con.
95	Pupri	Sashi Ranjan Prasad Sah	Con.
96	Purnea	Phani Gopal Sen	Con.
97	Rajmahal (R)	Iswar Marandi	JP
98	Ranchi East	Prashanta Kumar Ghosh	SWA
99	Ranchi West (R)	Jaipal Singh	JP
100	Rosera (R)	Rameshwar Sahu	Con.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
101	Saharsa	Bhupendra Narayan Mandal	SP
102	Smastipur	Satya Narayan Sinha	Con.
103	Sasaram (R)	Jagjivan Ram	Con.
104	Shahabad	Baliram Bhagat	Con.
105	Singhbhum (R)	Hari Charan Soy	JP
106	Sitamarhi	Nagendra Prasad Yadav	Con.
107	Siwan	Mohd. Yusuf	Con.
108	Sonbarsa (R)	Tulmohan Ram	Con.
		GUJARAT (22)	
109	Ahmedabad	Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik	Ind.
110	Amreli	Smt. Jayaben Vajubhai Shah	Con.
111	Anand	Narendrasinh R. Mahida	SWA
112	Banaskantha	Smt. Zoharaben A. Chavda	Con.
113	Baroda	Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad	Con.
114	Bhavnagar	Jashvant Mehta	PSP
115	Broach	Chhotubhai Makanbhai Patel	Con.
116	Bulsar (R)	Nanubhai N. Patel	Con.
117	Dohad (R)	Vacant*	—
118	Jamnagar	Manubhai M. Shah	Con.
119	Junagadh	Chitranjan Rugnath Raja	Con.
120	Kaira	Pravinsinh N. Solanki	SWA
121	Kutch	Himatsinghji	SWA
122	Mandvi (R)	Chhaganbnai M. Kedaria	Con.
123	Mehsana	Mansingh Prithviraj Patel	Con.
124	Panchmahals	Dahyabhai Jivanji Naik	Con.
125	Patan	Purushotamdas R. Patel	Con.
126	Rajkot	U. N. Dhebar	Con.
127	Sabarkantha	Gulzari Lal Nanda	Con.
128	Sabarmati (R)	Muldas Bhudardas Vaishya	Con.
129	Surat	Morarji R. Desai	Con.
130	Surendranagar	Ghanshyam Bhai C. Oza	Con.
		KERALA (18)	
131	Ambalapuzha	P. K. Vasudevan Nair	CPI
132	Badagara	A. V. Raghavan	CPI
133	Chirayinkil	M. K. Kumaran	CPI
134	Ernakulam	A. M. Thomas	Con.
135	Kasergod	A. K. Gopalan	CPI
136	Kottayam	Mathew Maniyangadan	Con.
137	Kozhikode	C. H. Mohamed Koya	ML
138	Manjeri	Muhammad Ismail	ML
139	Mavelikkara (R)	R. Achuthan	Con.
140	Muvattupuzha	J. K. Cherian	Con.
141	Mukundapuram	P. Govinda Menon	Con.
142	Palghat (R)	P. V. Kunhan	CPI
143	Ponnani	E. Imbichibava	CPI
144	Quilon	N. Sreekantan Nair	RSP
145	Tellicherry	S. K. Pottekkatt	CPI
146	Thiruvalla	Ravindra Varma	Con.
147	Trichur	K. K. Warior	CPI
148	Trivandrum	P. S. Nataraja Pillai	Ind.
		MADHYA PRADESH (36)	
149	Balaghat	Bholaram Paradhi	PSP
150	Baloda Bazar (R)	Smt. Minimata A. Guru	Con.
151	Bastar (R)	Lakhmu Bhawani	Ind.
152	Bhind (R)	Surya Prasad	Con.
153	Bhopal	Smt. Maimoona Sultan	Con.
154	Bilaspur	Satya Parkash	Ind.
155	Chhindwara	B. L. Chandak	Con.
156	Damoh (R)	Smt. Sahodra Bai Rai	Con.
157	Dewas (R)	Hukam Chand	JS
158	Durg	Mohanlal Bakliwal	Con.
159	Guna	Ramsahai Shivprasad Pandey	Con.
160	Gwalior	Smt. Vijay Raje Scindia	Con.

*For the results of by-elections, see Appendices.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
161	Hoshangabad	H. V. Kamath	PSP
162	Indore	Homi F. Daji	CPI
163	Jabalpur	Govind Das	Con.
164	Janjgir	Amar Singh Saigal	Con.
165	Jhabua (R)	Smt. Jamuna Devi	Con.
166	Khajuraho	Ram Sahai Tiwari	Con.
167	Khandwa	Mahesh Datta Misra	Con.
168	Khargone	Ramchandra Bade	JS
169	Mahasamund	Vidya Charan Shukla	Con.
170	Mandla (R)	Mangru Ganu TUike	Con.
171	Mandsaur	Umashankara nrivedi	JS
172	Raigarh	Vijaya Bhush Singh Deo	RRP
173	Raipur (R)	Vacant	
174	Rajgarh	Bhanu Prakash Singh	Ind.
175	Rajnandgaon	Birendra Bahadur Singh	Con.
176	Rewa	Shiva Datt Upadhyaya	Con.
177	Sagar	Jwala Prasad Jyotishi	Con.
178	Seoni (R)	N. M. Wadiwa	Con.
179	Shahdol (R)	Buddhu Singh Utiya	SP
180	Shivpuri	Vedehi Charan Parashar	Con.
181	Sidhi	Anand Chandra Joshi	Con.
182	Surguja (R)	Babunath Singh	Con.
183	Tikamgarh (R)	Kure Mate	PSP
184	Ujjain	Radhelal Vyas	Con.
		MADRAS (41)	
185	Aruppukkottai	U. Muthuramalinga Thevar	SWA
186	Chidambaram	R. Kanakasabai	Con.
187	Chingleput	O. V. Alagesan	Con.
188	Coimbatore	P. R. Ramakrishnan	Con.
189	Cuddalore	T. Ramabadran	DMK
190	Dindigul	Smt. S. Ramachandran	Con.
191	Erode	S. K. Paramasivan	Con.
192	Gobichettipalayam	P. G. Karuthiruman	Con.
193	Karur	R. Ramanathan Chettiar	Con.
194	Koilpatti (R)	S. C. Balakrishnan	Con.
195	Krishnagiri	K. Rajaram	DMK
196	Kumbakonam	C. R. Pattabhi Raman	Con.
197	Madras North	P. Srinivasan	Con.
198	Madras South	K. Manoharan	DMK
199	Madurai	N.M.R. Subbaraman	Con.
200	Mayuram (R)	Smt. M. Chandrasekhar	Con.
201	Melur (R)	P. Maruthiah	Con.
202	Nagapattinam	Gopalasamy Thengondar	Con.
203	Nagercoil	A. Nesamony	Con.
204	Namakkal (R)	V. K. Ramaswamy	Con.
205	Nilgiris	Smt. Akkamma Devi	Con.
206	Perambalur	Era Sezhiyan	DMK
207	Periyakulam	M. Malaichami	Con.
208	Pollachi	C. Subramaniam	Con.
209	Pudukkottai	R. Umanath	CPI
210	Ramanathapuram	N. Arunachalam	Con.
211	Salem	S. V. Ramaswamy	Con.
212	Sriperumbudur (R)	P. Sivasankaran	DMK
213	Tenkasi	M. P. Swamy	Con.
214	Thanjavur	V. Vairava Thevar	Con.
215	Tindivanam	R. Vankatasubba Reddiar	Con.
216	Tiruchendur	T. T. Krishnamachari	Con.
217	Tiruchengode	S. Kandappan	DMK
218	Tiruchirapalli	Ananda Nambiar	CPI
219	Tirukoilur (R)	L. Elayaperumal	Con.
220	Tirunelveli	P. Muthiah	Con.
221	Tirupattur	R. Muthu Gounder	DMK
222	Tiruvallur	V. Govindasamy Naidu	Con.
223	Tiruvannamalai	R. Dharmalingam	DMK
224	Vellore	T. Abdul Wahid	Con.
225	Wandiwash (R)	A. Jayaraman	Con.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		MAHARASHTRA (44)	
226	Ahmednagar	Motilal K. Firodia	Con.
227	Akola	Mohammad Mohibbul Haq	Con.
228	Amravati	Panjabrao S. Deshmukh	Con.
229	Aurangabad	Bhaurao D. Deshmukh	Con.
230	Baramati	Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedhe	Con.
231	Bhandara	R. M. Hajarnavis	Con.
232	Bhir	Dwarkadas Mantri	Con.
233	Bhiwandi (R)	Yashwantrao Martandrao Mukane	Con.
234	Bombay City Central North (R)	N. S. Kajrolkar	Con.
235	Bombay City—Central South	V. B. Gandhi	Con.
236	Bombay City North	V. K. Krishna Menon	Con.
237	Bombay City South	S. K. Patil	Con.
238	Buldana	S. R. Rane	Con.
239	Chanda	S. B. Lal	Ind.
240	Dhulia	C. A. Rawandale	Con.
241	Gondia (R)	Balakrishna R. Wasnik	Con.
242	Hatkanangle (R)	Krishanji Laxman More	Con.
243	Jalgaon	J. S. Patil	Con.
244	Jalna	Ramarao N. Lonikar	Con.
245	Karad	Dajisaheb Ramrao Chavan	Con.
246	Khamgaon (R)	Laxmanrao Shrawanji Bhatkar	Con.
247	Khed	Raghunath K. Khadilkar	Con.
248	Kolaba	Bhaskar Narayan Dighe	Con.
249	Kolhapur	V. T. Patil	Con.
250	Kopargaon	Annasaheb Shinde	Con.
251	Latur (R)	Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble	Con.
252	Malegaon	Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav	Con.
253	Miraj	Vijayasinhrao Ramrao Dafle	Con.
254	Nagpur	M. S. Aney	Ind.
255	Nanded	Tulshidas Subanrao Jadhav	Con.
256	Nandurbar (R)	Laxman Vedu Valvi	Con.
257	Nasik	Govind Hari Deshpande	Con.
258	Osmanabad	T. A. Patil	Con.
259	Pandharpur (R)	T. H. Sonavane	Con.
260	Parbhani	Shivajirao S. Deshmukh	Con.
261	Poona	Shankarrao Shantaram More	Con.
262	Rajapur	Nath Pai	PSP
263	Ramtek	Madhaorao Bhagwantrao Patil	Con.
264	Ratnagiri	Smt. Sharda Mukerjee	Con.
265	Satara	Kisan Veer	Con.
266	Sholapur	Madeppa Bandappa Kadadi	Con.
267	Thana	Sonubhau Dagadu Baswant	Con.
268	Wardha	Kamalnayan Bajaj	Con.
269	Yeotmal	Deorao Shioram Patil	Con.
		MYSORE (26)	
270	Bangalore	H. C. Dasappa	Con.
271	Bangalore City	K. Hanumanthaiah	Con.
272	Belgaum	B. N. Datar	Con.
273	Bellary	Tekur Subramanyam	Con.
274	Bidar (R)	Ramchander Veerappa	Con.
275	Bijapur North	R. G. Dube	Con.
276	Bijapur South	S. B. Patil	Con.
277	Chamarajanagar (R)	S. M. Siddiah	Con.
278	Chikballapur	K. C. Reddy	Con.
279	Chikodi	Vasantrao Lakhagounda Patil	Con.
280	Chitradurga	S. Veerabasappa	Con.
281	Dharwar North	Smt. Sarojini B. Mahishi	Con.
282	Dharwar South	F. H. Mohsin	Con.
283	Gulbarga	Mahadevappa Rampure	Con.
284	Hassan	H. Siddananjappa	Con.
285	Kanara	Joachim Alva	Con.
286	Kolar (R)	Dodda Thimmaiah	Con.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
287	Koppal	Sivamurthy Swamy	Ind.
288	Mandya	M. K. Shivananjappa	Con.
289	Mangalore	A. Shankar Alva	Con.
290	Mysore	M. Shankaraiya	Con.
291	Raichur	Jagannathrao V. Chandriki	Con.
292	Shimoga	S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao	Con.
293	Tiptur	C. R. Basappa	Con.
294	Tumkur	Ajit Prasad Jain	Con.
295	Udipi	U. Srinivasa Malliah	Con.
		ORISSA (20)	
296	Angul	Harekrushna Mahtab	Con.
297	Balasore	Gokulananda Mohanty	Con.
298	Bhadrak (R)	Kanhu Charan Jena	Con.
299	Bhanjanagar	Mohan Nayak	Con.
300	Bhubaneswar	Purna Chandra Deo Bhanj	Con.
301	Bolangir (R)	Hrusikesh Mahananda	SWA
302	Chatrapur	A. T. Sarma	Con.
303	Cuttack	Nityanand Kanungo	Con.
304	Dhenkanal	Baishnab Charan Patnaik	Con.
305	Jajpur (R)	Rama Chandra Mallick	Con.
306	Kalahandi	Pratap Keshari Deo	SWA
307	Kendrapara	Surendranath Dwivedy	PSP
308	Keonjhar	Laxmi Narayan Bhanja Deo	Con.
309	Koraput (R)	Ramachandra Ulaka	Con.
310	Mayurbhanj (R)	Maheswar Naik	Con.
311	Nowrangpur	Jaganatha Rao	Con.
312	Phulbani (R)	Rajendra Kohar	SWA
313	Puri	Bibudhendra Misra	Con.
314	Sambalpur	Kishen Pattnayak	SP
315	Sundergarh (R)	Yagya Narayan Singh	SWA
		PUNJAB (22)	
316	Ambala (R)	Chuni Lal	Con.
317	Amritsar	Gurmukh Singh Musafir	Con.
318	Bhatinda (R)	Dhanna Singh Gulshan	SWA
319	Ferozepore	Iqbal Singh	Con.
320	Gurdaspur	Diwan Chand Sharma	Con.
321	Gurgaon	Gajraj Singh Rao	Con.
322	Hissar	Mani Ram Bagri	SP
323	Hoshiarpur	Amar Nath Vidyalankar	Con.
324	Jhajjar	Jagdev Singh Siddhanti	Ind.
325	Jullundur	Swaran Singh	Con.
326	Kaithal	Dev Dutta Puri	Con.
327	Kangra	Hem Raj	Con.
328	Karnal	Rameshwaranand	JS
329	Ludhiana	Kapur Singh	SWA
330	Mahendragarh	Yudhvir Singh Chaudhary	JS
331	Moga (R)	Buta Singh	SWA
332	Patiala	Hukam Singh	Con.*
333	Phillaur (R)	Sadhu Ram	Con.
334	Rohtak	Lahri Singh	JS
335	Sangrur	Ranjit Singh	Con.
336	Taran Taran	Surjit Singh Majithia	Con.
337	Una (R)	Daljit Singh	Con.
		RAJASTHAN (22)	
338	Ajmer	M.B.L. Bhargava	Con.
339	Alwar	Kashi Ram Gupta	Ind.
340	Banswara (R)	Ratan Lal	Con.
341	Barmer	Tan Singh	RRP
342	Bharatpur	Raj Bahadur	Con.
343	Bhilwara	K. L. Shrimali	Con.

*Hukam Singh was returned on the Congress ticket, but ceased to have any party affiliation after his election as Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
344	Bikaner	Karni Singhji	Ind.
345	Chittorgarh	Manikya Lal Varma	Con.
346	Dasua	Prithvi Raj	SWA
347	Ganganagar (R)	Panna Lal Barupal	Con.
348	Hindaun	Tika Ram Paliwal	Con.
349	Jaipur	Smt. Gayatri Devi	SWA
350	Jalore	Harish Chandra Mathur	Con.
351	Jhalawar	Brij Raj Singh	Con.
352	Jhunjhunu	Radheshyam R. Morarka	Con.
353	Jodhpur	Laxmi Mal Singhvi	Ind.
354	Kotah (R)	Onkar Lal Berwa	JS
355	Nagour	Surendra Kumar Dey	Con.
356	Pali	Jaswantrai Mehta	Con.
357	Sawai Madhopur (R)	Kesar Lal	SWA
358	Sikar	Rameshwar Tantia	Con.
359	Udaipur (R)	Dhuleshwar Meena	Con.
		UTTAR PRADESH (86)	
360	Agra	Achal Singh	Con.
361	Akbarpur (R)	Panna Lal	Con.
362	Aligarh	B. P. Maurya	RPI
363	Allahabad	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Con.
364	Almora	Jang Bahadur Singh Bist	Con.
365	Amroha	Vacant	
366	Azamgarh	Ram Harakh Yadav	Con.
367	Bahraich	Ram Singh	SWA
368	Balarampur	Smt. Subhadra Joshi	Con.
369	Ballia	Murli Manohar	Con.
370	Banda	Smt. Savitri Nigam	Con.
371	Bansgaon (R)	Mahadeo Prasad	Con.
372	Bansi (R)	Sheo Narain	Con.
373	Bara Banki	Ram Sewak Yadav	SP
374	Bareilly	Brij Raj Singh	JS
375	Basti	Keshava Deva Malaviya	Con.
376	Bijnor	Prakash Vir Shastri	Ind.
377	Bilhaur	Braj Behari Mehrotra	Con.
378	Bisauli	Ansar Harvani	Con.
379	Budaun	Onkar Singh	JS
380	Bulandshahr	Surendra Pal Singh	Con.
381	Chail (R)	Masuriya Din	Con.
382	Chandauli	Balkrishna Singh	Con.
383	Dehra Dun	Mahavir Tyagi	Con.
384	Deoria	Bishwanath Roy	Con.
385	Domariaganj	Kripa Shankar	Con.
386	Etah	Bishan Chandar Seth	HM
387	Etawah	Gopi Nath Dixit	Con.
388	Faizabad	Brij Basi Lal	Con.
389	Farrukhabad	Vacant	Con.
390	Fatehpur	Gauri Shankar Kakkar	Ind.
391	Firozabad	Shambu Nath Chaturvedi	Con.
392	Garhwal	Bhakt Darshan	Con.
393	Ghatampur (R)	Tula Ram	Con.
394	Ghazipur	Vishwanath Singh Gahmari	Con.
395	Ghosi	Jai Bahadur Singh	CPI
396	Gonda	Ram Ratan Gupta	Con.
397	Gorakhpur	Sinhasan Singh	Con.
398	Hamirpur	Mannoo Lal Dwivedi	Con.
399	Hapur	Smt. Kamala Chaudhri	Con.
400	Hardoi (R)	Kindar Lal	Con.
401	Hata	Kashi Nath Pandey	Con.
402	Hathras (R)	Joti Saroop	RPI
403	Jalaun (R)	Ram Sewak	Con.
404	Jalesar	Krishnapal Singh	SWA
405	Jaunpur	Vacant	
406	Jhansi	Smt. Sushila Nayar	Con.
407	Karimganj	P. K. Khanna	Con.
408	Kairana	Yash Pal Singh	SWA

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
409	Kaisarganj	Smt. Basant Kunwar Ba	SWA
410	Kanpur	S. M. Banerjee	Ind.
411	Kheri	Balgovind Verma	Con.
412	Khurja (R)	Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki	Con.
413	Lalganj (R)	Vishram Prasad	PSP
414	Lucknow	B. K. Dhaon	Con.
415	Machhlishahar (R)	Ganapati Ram	Con.
416	Maharajganj	Mahadeva Prasad	Con.
417	Mainpuri	Badshah Gupta	Con.
418	Mathura	Digambar Singh	Con.
419	Meerut	Shah Nawaz Khan	Con.
420	Mirzapur	Shyam Dhar Misra	Con.
421	Misrikh (R)	Gokaran Prasad	JS
422	Mohanlalganj (R)	Smt. Ganga Devi	Con.
423	Moradabad	Muzaffar Hussain	RPI
424	Musafirkhana	Rananjaya Singh	Con.
425	Muzaffarnagar	Sumat Prasad	Con.
426	Nainital	Krishna Chandra Pant	Con.
427	Phulpur	Jawaharlal Nehru	Con.
428	Pilibhit	Mohan Swarup	PSP
429	Pratapgarh	Ajit Pratap Singh	JS
430	Rae Bareli (R)	Baij Nath Kureel	Con.
431	Rampur	S. Ahmed Mehdi	Con.
432	Ramsanehighat (R)	Ramanand Shastri	Con.
433	Rasra	Sarjoo Pandey	CPI
434	Robertsganj (R)	Ram Swarup	Con.
435	Saharanpur (R)	Sunder Lal	Con.
436	Salempur	Vishwanath Pandey	Con.
437	Salon	Dinesh Singh	Con.
438	Sardhana	Krishan Chandra Sharma	Con.
439	Shahabad	Yuveraj Dutta Singh	JS
440	Shahjahanpur (R)	Lakhan Dass	Ind.
441	Sitapur	Suraj Lal Verma	JS
442	Sultanpur	Kunwar Krishna Verma	Con.
443	Tehri-Garhwal	Manabendra Shah	Con.
444	Unnao	Krishna Deo Tripathi	Con.
445	Varanasi	Raghunath Singh	Con.
		WEST BENGAL (36)	
446	Asansol	Atulya Ghosh	Con.
447	Ausgram (R)	Mono Mohan Das	Con.
448	Balurghat (R)	Sarkar Murmu	CPI
449	Bankura	Ramgoti Banerji	Con.
450	Barasat	Arun Chandra Guha	Con.
451	Barrackpore	Smt. Renu Chakravarty	Con.
452	Basirhat	Humayun Kabir	Con.
453	Berhampur	Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri	RSP
454	Birbhum (R)	Sisir Kumar Saha	Con.
455	Burdwan	Gurugobinda Basu	Con.
456	Calcutta Central	Hirendra Nath Mukerjee	CPI
457	Calcutta East	Ranen Sen	CPI
458	Calcutta North-West	Asoke Kumar Sen	Con.
459	Calcutta South-West	Indrajit Gupta	CPI
460	Contai	Basanta Kumar Das	Con.
461	Cooch-Behar (R)	Debendranath Karjee	FB
462	Darjeeling	T. Manaen	Con.
463	Diamond Harbour	Sudhansu Bhusan Das	Con.
464	Ghatal	Sachindra Choudhuri	Con.
465	Hooghly	Prabhat Kar	CPI
466	Howrah	Mohammad Elias	CPI
467	Jalpaiguri	Nalini Ranjan Ghosh	Con.
468	Jhargram (R)	Subodh Hansda	Con.
469	Joynagar (R)	Paresh Nath Kayal	Con.
470	Katwa	Saradish Roy	CPI
471	Malda	Smt. Renuka Ray	Con.
472	Mathurapur (R)	Purnendu Sekhar Naskar	Con.
473	Midnapur	Gobinda Kumar Singha	Con.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
474	Murshidabad	Syed Badrudduja	Ind.
475	Nabadwip	H. P. Chatterjee	Ind.
476	Purulia	Bhajahari Mahato	Ind.
477	Raiganj	Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya	Con.
478	Serampore	Dinen Bhattacharya	CPI
479	Tamluk	Satish Chandra Samanta	Con.
480	Uluberia	Purnendu Narayan Khan	Con.
481	Vishnupur (R)	Pashupati Mandal	Con.
		DELHI (5)	
482	Chandni Chowk	Sham Nath	Con.
483	Delhi Sadar	Shiv Charan Gupta	Con.
484	Karol Bagh (R)	Naval Prabhakar	Con.
485	New Delhi	Mehr Chand Khanna	Con.
486	Outer Delhi	Brahm Perkash	Con.
		HIMACHAL PRADESH (4)	
487	Chamba	Chattar Singh	Con.
488	Mahasu	Virbhadra Singh	Con.
489	Mandi	Lalit Sen	Con.
490	Sirmur (R)	Pratap Singh	Con.
		MANIPUR (2)	
491	Inner Manipur	S. T. Singh	Con.
492	Outer Manipur (R)	R. Keishing	SP
		TRIPURA (2)	
493	Tripura East (R)	Dasaratha Deb	CPI
494	Tripura West	Biren Dutta	CPI
		JAMMU AND KASHMIR (6)*	
495	—	Sham Lal Saraf	NC
496	—	Bakshi Abdur Rashid	NC
497	—	Abdul Ghani Goni	NC
498	—	Gopal Dutt Mengi	NC
499	—	Inder Malhotra	NC
500	—	Nazir Hussain Samnani	NC
		ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (1)*	
501	—	Niranjan Lal	—
		LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (1)*	
502	—	K. Nallakoya Thangal	—
		DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI (1)*	
503	—	Sanji Rupji	—
		GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (2)*	
504	—	P. D. Gaitonde	—
505	—	Antonio Colaco	—
		NORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT (1)*	
506	—	D. Ering	—
		NAGA-HILLS TUENSANG AREA (NAGALAND) (1)*	
507	—	S.C. Jamir	
		ANGLO-INDIANS (2)*	
508	—	Frank Anthony	—
509	—	A.E.T. Barrow	—

*Nominated by the President.

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Functions and Powers of Parliament

The main functions of Parliament are to make laws for the country, to make finances available for the needs of the Government and appropriate funds necessary for the services of the State. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People which also votes the salaries and allowances of Ministers and can force the resignation of the Council of Ministers by refusing to pass the budget or any other major legislative measure or by adopting a vote of no-confidence. Parliament is also vested with the power to impeach the President and to remove judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Auditor-General in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.

All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Delegated legislation is also subject to review and control by Parliament. Although all financial legislation must be recommended by the President, the House of the People alone can sanction grants, appropriations and proposals for taxation. Parliament's power to debate public questions and to review the work of the different departments of the Government is unfettered by any limitations except those imposed by the Constitution or by its own rules of procedure. In times of an emergency* declared under Article 352, the legislative authority of Parliament also extends to the matters enumerated in the State List. The power to amend the Constitution also vests solely in Parliament.

Parliamentary Committees

To assist Parliament in its deliberations, Parliamentary Committees are appointed either on a motion by the respective Houses themselves or by their presiding officers. Committees fall under three groups : those of a general nature concerned mainly with the organisation and powers of the House, those assisting the Houses in their legislative functions, and committees with financial functions. In the first category fall the Committees on Rules, Privileges, Absence of Members and the Business Advisory Committees, etc. The legislative committees include Select Committees of either House and Joint Select Committees of the two Houses, set up *ad hoc* for the consideration of important bills. The two important committees in the third category are the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. While the first of these is composed of members from both Houses, the membership of the second is confined only to the Lok Sabha.

The Public Accounts Committee scrutinises the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. It ensures that public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decisions and calls attention to cases of waste, extravagance, loss, nugatory expenditure or lack of financial integrity in public services. The Estimates Committee reports on "what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency and administrative reform consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected." It also examines whether the money provided in the estimates is well laid out and suggests the form in which estimates shall be presented to Parliament. Another important committee of the Lok Sabha is the Committee on Government Assurances. Its function is to scrutinise the assurances given by Ministers on the floor of the House and to report on the manner in which such assurances have been implemented. Ministers are debarred from being members of these three committees.

*For the first time, the President of India declared a state of emergency under this Article on October 26, 1962, following the threat to the security of India created by the Chinese aggression.

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Informal Consultations

There are Informal Consultative Committees for different Ministries which provide a forum for informal discussions between Members of Parliament and the Ministries of the Government on matters of policy and the working of administrative departments. Membership of these committees is based upon preferences indicated by members themselves. These committees do not generally work on the basis of a formal agenda, rules of procedure or recorded proceedings.

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of India

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and not more than thirteen Judges appointed by the President. The Judges hold office till the age of 65. For appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been for at least five years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession or an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least ten years; or he must be in the opinion of the President a distinguished jurist. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a Judge of a High Court as an *ad hoc* Judge of the Supreme Court and for retired judges of the Supreme Court to sit and act as Judges of that Court. The Constitution debars a retired judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India.

A Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

The membership of the Court, as on April 31, 1963, was as follows :

Chief Justice : B. P. Sinha

Judges : J. Imam
S. K. Das
P. B. Gajendragadkar
A. K. Sarkar
K. Subba Rao
K. N. Wanchoo
M. Hidayatullah
K. C. Das Gupta
J. C. Shah
Rabhubar Dayal
N. Rajagopala Ayyangar
J. R. Mudholkar

The following are the Law officers of the Union Government :

Attorney-General of India	:	C. K. Daphtary
Solicitor-General of India	:	H. N. Sanyal
Additional Solicitor-General of India	:	S. V. Gupte

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States or between two or more States *inter se*. In addition to this, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. It is empowered to issue directions or orders or writs including those in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus, mandamus,* prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari,* whichever may be appropriate, to enforce these rights.

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The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked, by a certificate of the High Court concerned or by special leave granted by the Supreme Court, in respect of any judgment, decree or final order of the High Court in cases involving substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. Appeals also lie to the Supreme Court in civil matters where the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute is not less than Rs. 20,000 or where the judgment, decree or final order involves claims respecting property of like amount, or where the High Court concerned certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. In criminal cases, the right to appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for, "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court". Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory.

Besides this the Supreme Court has a very wide appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India inasmuch as it can grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any case or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. It has also a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution.

THE STATES

The system of Government in the States as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution, closely resembles that of the Union.

EXECUTIVE

The State Executive consists of the Governor and a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at its head.

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. The Governor is the head in each State and all executive actions of the State are taken in his name. The Governor's discretionary powers relate to the making of reports to the Union President about (i) the administration of Scheduled Areas, if any, in his State, and (ii) the breakdown of the constitutional machinery in his State.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is, by or under the Constitution, required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers, which holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Administrative Units

The principal unit of administration in a State is the district under a Collector and District Magistrate. As Collector, he is responsible to the Commissioner who heads a Division or to the Board of Revenue (depending upon the practice obtaining in a particular State), and through that agency

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to the Government, for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than irrigation, agriculture and forestry in their technical aspects and registration. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the district. For this purpose, the police force in the district with the Superintendent of Police as its immediate head is under his control and direction, although for purposes of disciplinary control and technical supervision, the Superintendent is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police. Besides a number of Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Magistrates who help him in the discharge of his duties, the Collector has also at his disposal the assistance and professional advice of a number of other district officers such as the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer and the District Development or Planning Officer.

Co-ordination for purposes of development programmes at State headquarters is achieved through an inter-departmental Committee of Secretaries in charge of various development departments with the Chief Secretary or the Secretary in charge of planning as the chairman. Generally, the functions of co-ordination for planning and for the implementation of programmes in the districts are combined in a single officer commonly described as the Development Commissioner. As a rule, a Committee of the State Cabinet under the Chief Minister provides overall guidance and direction. State Planning Boards which include leading non-officials have also been constituted in most of the States.

LEGISLATURE

For every State there is a Legislature which consists of the Governor and the two Houses (except in the case of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, and Rajasthan which have only one House—the Legislative Assembly)*. Parliament can, by law, provide for the abolition of an existing Legislative Council or for the creation of one where one does not exist if the proposal is supported by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly concerned.

Legislative Council (*Vidhan Parishad*)

The Legislative Council of a State comprises not more than one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of the State, and in no case less than 40 members. Nearly one-third of the members of the Council are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly, one-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local authorities, one-twelfth by registered teachers in educational institutions not lower than secondary schools and a further one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years' standing. The remaining members are nominated by the Governor from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service. The Legislative Councils are permanent, one-third of their members retiring on the expiration of every second year.

Legislative Assembly (*Vidhan Sabha*)

According to Article 170, the Legislative Assembly of a State should consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The demarcation of territorial constituencies is to be done in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted

*Although the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1958, provides for the creation of a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh, the Council has not yet been constituted in that State.

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to it is, as far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

The strength of the Legislative Councils in the ten States with bicameral legislatures and the strength of the elected element of the Legislative Assemblies in all the States and the Territorial Councils in the Union Territories and the position of various political parties as on January 31, 1963, is given in the following table.

TABLE 20

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/ Union Territory	No. of seats in the Legislative Council	Legislative Assembly					Territorial Council				
		No. of seats	Congress	Swatantra	Communist	Praja Socialist	Jan Sangh	Socialist	Other parties*	Independents	Total
Andhra Pradesh	90	300	175	18	52	—	—	2	—	49	296
Assam ..	—	105	79	—	—	6	—	—	5	8	98
Bihar ..	96	318	183	49	12	29	4	7	20	12	316
Gujarat	—	154	113	24	—	7	—	—	—	8	152
Jammu & Kashmir	36	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	2	75
Kerala	—	126	62	—	29	18	—	—	11	3	123
Madhya Pradesh	90	288	141	(2)†	(1)	33	41	14	16	37	285
Madras	63	206	138	6	2	—	—	(1)	53	5	205
Maharashtra	78	264	213	—	6	9	—	(1)	18	15	262
Mysore	63	208	137	(9)	(3)	20	—	(1)	1	36	207
Orissa ..	—	140	77	—	4	11	—	—	38	7	137
Punjab	51	154	89	(3)	9	—	8	(5)	21	18	153
Rajasthan	—	176	88	(36)	5	2	14	5	3	22	175
Uttar Pradesh	108	430	248	15	14	38	48	23	10	31	427
West Bengal	75	252	153	—	50	5	—	—	31	9	248
Himachal Pradesh	—	41	33	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	41
Manipur	—	30	22	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	30
Tripura	—	30	17	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	30
TOTAL	750	3,297	1,968	166	201	178	115	62	300	270	3,260‡

Powers and Functions

The State Legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and concurrent powers over those enumerated in List III. Ordinances promulgated by the Governor are subject to the approval of the Legislature. The financial powers of the Legislature include authorisation of all expenditure, taxation

*Other Parties include : Assam : Hill Leaders' Conference 4, Revolutionary Communist Party 1; Bihar : Jharkhand 20; Jammu and Kashmir : National Conference 70, Praja Parishad 3; Kerala : Muslim League 11; Madhya Pradesh : Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad 10, Hindu Mahasabha 6; Madras : Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 50, Forward Bloc 3; Maharashtra : Peasants and Workers' Party 15, Republican 3; Mysore : Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti 1, Orissa : Ganatantra Parishad 38; Punjab : Akali Dal 21; Rajasthan : Ram Rajya Parishad 3; Uttar Pradesh : Hindu Mahasabha 2; Republican 8; West Bengal : Forward Bloc 31.

†Figures in brackets indicate the strength of parties in States and Union Territories where they have not been recognised by the Election Commission, India, for the purpose of allotment of a reserved symbol.

‡Excludes 37 vacant seats.

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and borrowing by the State Government. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

The Legislative Assembly alone has the power to originate Money Bills. The Legislative Council can make only recommendations in respect of changes it considers necessary within a period of fourteen days of the receipt of the bill from the Assembly. This in no way affects the freedom of the Assembly to accept or reject the recommendations of the Council.

Reservation of Bills

Besides possessing the power to give or withhold his assent to bills passed by the Legislature, the Governor of a State may reserve certain bills for the consideration of the Union President. Such bills relate to subjects like compulsory acquisition of property, estates and jagirs, measures affecting the powers and the position of High Courts, and imposition of taxes on the storage, distribution and sale of water or electricity in inter-State river or river valley development projects. No bill seeking to impose restrictions on inter-State trade can be introduced in a State legislature without the previous sanction of the President.

Control over Executive

Besides exercising the usual powers of financial control, the State legislatures use all the normal parliamentary devices like questions, discussions, debates, adjournment and no-confidence motions and resolutions, etc., to keep a watch over the day-to-day work of the Executive. They also have their Committees on Estimates and Public Accounts to ensure that grants sanctioned by the Legislature are properly utilised.

JUDICIARY

High Courts

There is a High Court in each State which stands at the head of the State's judicial administration. Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may, from time to time, deem necessary to appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State. The procedure for appointing other judges is the same except that the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned is also consulted. They hold office until they attain the age of 60 and are removable in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must have held a judicial office in India for ten years or must have practised as an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for a similar period.

The table below gives the name, seat and territorial jurisdiction of the fifteen High Courts in India.

TABLE 21

JURISDICTION AND SEAT OF HIGH COURTS

No.	Name	Year of establishment	Territorial jurisdiction	Seat of the Court
1	Allahabad	1919	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)
2	Andhra Pradesh ..	1954	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
3	Assam	1948	Assam	Gauhati
4	Bombay	1861	Maharashtra	Bombay (Bench at Nagpur)
5	Calcutta	1861	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Calcutta

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TABLE 21 (*concld.*)

No.	Name	Year of establishment	Territorial jurisdiction	Seat of the Court
6	Gujarat	1960	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1928	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar and Jammu
8	Kerala	1956	Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Ernakulam
9	Madhya Pradesh ..	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Benches at Indore and Gwalior)
10	Madras	1861	Madras and Pondicherry	Madras
11	Mysore	1884	Mysore .	Bangalore
12	Orissa	1948	Orissa	Cuttack
13	Patna	1916	Bihar	Patna
14	Punjab	1947	Punjab and Delhi	Chandigarh (Bench at Delhi)
15	Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority, including any Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs, including writs which are in the nature of *habeas corpus, mandamus,* prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari,* or any of them for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 227). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Subordinate Courts

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities.

Besides hearing suits, properly so called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce, testamentary and intestate representation and admiralty jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are, in the first instance, dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district court in civil suits is the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These officers are subordinate only to the High Court and are generally independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a Sessions Court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District

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Magistrate. In respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates, generally retired officers or other responsible citizens, and by benches of magistrates.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local self-governing institutions are broadly classified into two categories—urban and rural. In the big cities they are known as Corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The pattern of local government in rural areas has recently been changed and a three-tier structure, popularly known as 'Panchayati Raj', is being introduced in the various States.

Corporations

The corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legislatures, are headed by elected Mayors. The administration of a city under a corporation is entrusted to three authorities: (i) the General Council of the Corporation; (ii) the Standing Committees of the Council; and (iii) the Commissioner or Executive Officer. The General Council appoints all the officers of the corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by the State Government. The Standing Committees elected by the Council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, engineering works, health and education. The executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. In addition to matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets.

Municipal Boards and Committees

Municipalities with elected Presidents also function through committees. All the members of a municipality constitute its general body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal administration. The powers of passing the budget, imposing taxation, voting expenditure and making rules and regulations vest in the general body. The day-to-day work of the municipality is carried on by an executive officer, drawn either from the State cadre of municipal executive officers or from the State Civil Service.

Local Self-Government in Districts

The new system of Panchayati Raj or democratic decentralisation involves a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies at the village, block and the district levels. Specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have been assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Panchayati Raj is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the remaining States have either enacted or are in the process of enacting legislation to introduce a similar system.

Village Panchayats

Panchayats are elected by Gram Sabhas consisting of the entire adult population of the village. Elected by and from among the villagers, they are responsible for agricultural production, rural industries, medical relief, maternity and child welfare, management of common grazing grounds, maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and wells and provision of sanitation, drainage, etc. In some places panchayats also look after primary education, the maintenance of village records and the collection of land

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revenue. For building up funds they levy taxes on houses and lands, fairs and festivals and sale of goods, impose octroi duties, and build up remunerative community assets.

While the administrative, civil and executive functions at the village level are attended to by the panchayat, the judicial functions are exercised by a separate body known as Nyaya Panchayat. These latter bodies are competent to try cases involving minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fines, and they employ simple and summary procedure for the disposal of cases. They have also been given limited powers under the Civil Procedure Code. Legal practitioners are not permitted to appear before them.

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CHAPTER IV

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the President of India, the responsibility for their administrative and operational control resting with the Ministry of Defence and the three Services Headquarters. The main function of the Ministry is to ensure that (i) the development and activities of the three Services are properly co-ordinated, (ii) decisions on policy matters are obtained from the Government, transmitted to the three Services Headquarters and implemented, and (iii) necessary financial sanction for defence expenditure is obtained from Parliament.*

ORGANISATION

Although the overall control of the three Services vests in the Ministry of Defence, they normally function directly under their respective Chiefs of Staff. The occupants of these offices, as on April 31, 1963, were :

Chief of the Army Staff .. General J. N. Chaudhuri

Chief of the Naval Staff .. Vice-Admiral B. S. Soman

Chief of the Air Staff .. Air Marshal A. M. Engineer

The Army is organised into four Commands—Western, Eastern, the Chief of the Air Staff by a Vice-Chief.

Army

The Army is organised into four Commands—Western, Eastern, Southern and Central—each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Commands are divided into Areas, each under a General Officer Commanding of the rank of Major-General. The areas are sub-divided into Sub-Areas, each under a Brigadier.

The Army Headquarters, located in Delhi, functions under the Chief of the Army Staff. Its four main branches, each under a Principal Staff Officer of the rank of Lieutenant-General, are : General Staff Branch, Adjutant-General's Branch, Quartermaster-General's Branch, and Master-General of Ordnance's Branch. The other two branches are the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and the Military Secretary's Branch, each under a Major-General.

The General Staff Branch consists of the Directorates of Military Operations, Military Intelligence, Staff Duties, Military Training, Armoured Corps, Artillery, Signals, Infantry, Territorial Army, Defence Security Corps and Border Roads.

The Adjutant-General's Branch is divided into two Directorates, namely, Organisation and Personal Services and includes the Judge Advocate-General's Department. The Medical Directorate, though separate under a Major-General, is technically placed under this branch.

The Quartermaster-General's Branch has two Directorates, one to organise all rail, sea and air movements of personnel and stores within and outside the country, and the second to provide accommodation for personnel. The Directorates of Supply and Transport, Remounts and Veterinary, Military Farms and Postal Services are also under the overall supervision of the Quartermaster-General.

*See Appendices for the National Defence Council set up to deal with the Emergency created by the Chinese aggression.

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The three Directorates under the Master-General of Ordnance are Ordnance Services, Weapons and Equipment and Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The Ordnance Services Directorate is responsible for procuring, stocking and supplying all kinds of defence equipment required for troops. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Directorate is charged with the responsibility of inspection, repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical and electrical equipment used by the Army.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Engineers. He advises the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services and the Director-General of Ordnance Factories on all matters concerning works, including their planning and construction. He has five Directorates under him, namely, Personnel, Engineer Staff, Engineer Stores, Plants and Works and Survey.

The Military Secretary maintains personal records of officers and is responsible for their postings and transfers, promotions and retirement as well as for the grant of honorary ranks.

Navy

At the Naval Headquarters in Delhi, the Chief of the Naval Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers, namely, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Material and the Chief of Naval Aviation. He functions through four Operational and Administrative Commands, one afloat and three ashore. These are : (i) Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet, (ii) Flag Officer, Bombay, (iii) Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin, and (iv) Commodore, East Coast, Visakhapatnam.

Today, the Indian Fleet consists of *INS Vikrant* (Flagship of the Navy), an aircraft-carrier, *INS Mysore,* a Colony-class cruiser, *INS Delhi,* a Leander-class cruiser, two Destroyer Squadrons, (*INS Ranjit, Rajput, Rana, Godavari, Gomati* and *Ganga*) and a number of Frigate Squadrons including some of the latest types of anti-submarine and anti-aircraft frigates. These new types of frigates, specially constructed for the Navy in the U.K. are *INS Brahmaputra, Beas, Betwa, Khukri, Kirpan, Kuthar, Talwar* and *Trisul.* The former frigates are *INS Cauvery, Kistna* and *Tir,* which are now being used for cadets' training. The three Mine-sweeping Squadrons are formed by *INS Konkan, Karwar, Kakinada, Cannanore, Cuddalore, Bassein* and *Bimlipatam.*

A beginning has been made in building smaller types of naval craft in India. Three seaward defence boats—*INS Ajay, Abhay* and *Akshay* and a mooring vessel, *INS Dhruvak,* have already been completed.

A newly-constructed cruiser-graving dock at the Naval Dockyard, Bombay, which can also accommodate the Navy's aircraft-carrier, was commissioned for service in January 1962.

Air Force

The Chief of the Air Staff is assisted by five Principal Staff Officers controlling the main branches of the Air Headquarters, *viz.,* the Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, the Air Officer-in-Charge Administration, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Maintenance, and the Air Officer-in-Charge, Policy and Plans. Each of these branches controls a group of Directorates.

Under the Air Headquarters come four major Air Force formations namely, the Operational, Training, Maintenance and the Eastern Air Commands.

In pursuance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, passed by Parliament in 1952, seven Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons, namely, No. 51 (Delhi), No. 52 (Bombay), No. 53 (Madras), No. 54 (UP), No. 55 (Bengal), No. 56 (Orissa) and No. 57 (Punjab), have been formed.

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The Air Force fleet consists of a variety of transport, fighter and bomber aircraft. Among the fighter aircraft in use are the Vampires, Toofanis, Mysteres, Hunters and Gnats.

The transport fleet, which till a few years ago consisted mainly of Dakotas and Fairchild Packets, has been modernised and now includes Otters, An-12s, and some Caribous. The helicopter fleet consists mainly of MI-4s, Bell and Alouette-II helicopters. India-built HT-2, the T6G Texan and the Vampires are used for training purposes.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

National Defence College

The National Defence College, set up at New Delhi in 1960, trains senior officers of the three Services, on the pattern of the Imperial Defence College in the U.K. Its main purpose is to enable students to study the military, scientific, industrial, social, economic and political factors involved in war as also the higher direction and strategy of warfare. Concurrently with this study, it offers a unique opportunity to senior Service officers and highly-placed civil servants of getting together and exchanging ideas so as to give them both a better understanding of each other's problems in peace and in war.

National Defence Academy

Admissions to the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, are made on the basis of a qualifying biannual written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month in which the course starts at the Academy are eligible for admission. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of cadets while at the Academy, except the pocket expense of Rs. 30 per month, are borne by the Government. Where the monthly income of parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

The Academy conducts a three-year course for the combined basic training of cadets of all the three Services after which they separate to receive specialised training at their respective Service establishments.

Defence Services Staff College

Training is imparted to serving officers on an inter-Service basis at the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington. It trains officers up to the standard required for second-grade staff appointments. About 100 officers of all the three Services are trained every year, the duration of the course being 10 months.

Armed Forces Medical College

The Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, besides imparting training to newly-commissioned medical officers, runs refresher courses for medical officers of the Armed Forces to keep them up-to-date in their profession. Specialist courses are run in hygiene, X-ray, blood-transfusion and pathology.

Rashtriya Indian Military College

Run on the lines of public schools, the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, prepares future officers for the three Services by imparting preliminary pre-cadet training to such pupils as desire subsequently to choose a military career. It thus serves as a feeder to the National Defence Academy.

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Army Colleges and Schools

The Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, is the premier centre for training officers of the Army. The main source of entry into the Academy is the National Defence Academy. Cadets passing out of the Academy receive one year's training at Dehra Dun before being commissioned. The other categories of entrants in higher age-groups are those who have qualified in the competitive entrance examination of the Union Public Service Commission and the Services Selection Board for two years' training, graduate cadets of the NCC for a year and a half, other graduates selected for specialised commissions in the technical arms for a year and serving Regular or Territorial Army personnel—JCOs and NCOs—for two years. At the Military Academy, cadets undergo strenuous training designed mostly to equip them with the basic military knowledge necessary for all Army officers whatever their corps, arm or service.

Two Officers' Training Schools have been set up, one at Poona and the other at Madras, to train emergency commission candidates for the Army. The period of training is six months, after which candidates proceed to the Indian Military Academy or other specialised training establishments.

The Armoured Corps Centre and School, Ahmednagar, undertakes the training of regimental instructors, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the Corps. The College of Military Engineering, Kirkee, imparts training to officers and other ranks in all aspects of military engineering. Longer courses of over two years' duration are also conducted there to train officers up to the degree standard.

The School of Signals at Mhow imparts basic and advanced technical training in telecommunication and signal tactics. The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in field, anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery, while its branch at Bombay provides training in coastal artillery. The Infantry School at Mhow conducts courses in the tactical and administrative handling of units and sub-units for senior officers and junior commanders of all corps in the Army. The Ordnance School at Jabalpur imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosives, stocked by ordnance depots.

The other Army training centres and schools are : the Service Corps School, Bareilly; the Remounts and Veterinary Centre and School, Meerut; the School of Physical Training, Poona; the Army and Air Transport Support School, Agra; the School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad; the Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Faizabad; the Education Centre and School, Pachmarhi; the Military School of Music, Pachmarhi; and the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Trimulgherry.

Naval Training Centres

Except for highly specialised technical courses, training of all officers and men of the Navy is undertaken at the main naval training centres located at Cochin, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. Advanced courses in subjects like gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine and communications have already been started.

The principal training centres of the Navy are *INS Venduruthy* and the Naval Air Station *Garuda*, both situated at Cochin. *INS Venduruthy* is the premier training establishment, comprising technical schools for gunnery, communication, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. *INS Garuda* has the training aircraft of the Navy and some technical schools.

At *INS Shivaji,* Lonavla (Maharashtra), mechanical engineers and artificers are trained. A new Engineering College has been started there to train junior engineers and electrical officers of the Service.

INS Valsura, Jamnagar, trains officers and men of the Electrical Branch

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of the Service. With most of the ships now acquired being fitted with complicated electronic equipment, training at this School has been geared to the present requirements of the Service.

New recruits coming into the Navy are trained at *INS Circars,* Visakhapatnam, and, on completion of their courses, become sailors. Officers and men of the Supply and Secretariat Branch are trained at INS *Hamla* in Bombay. Sea training is imparted by the Fleet.

Air Force Colleges and Schools

The basic flying training of a year's duration for pupil pilots is imparted at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur, and at the Pilot Training Establishment, Allahabad. Advanced flying and conversion training on jets and multi-engined aircraft is conducted for a year at the Jet Training and Transport Training Wings of the Air Force Station, Hyderabad. Pupil navigators also have their initial training at Jodhpur and advanced training at Hyderabad before graduating as full fledged aircrew.

The Air Force Administrative College, Coimbatore, trains officers in various ground duties, and medical officers receive training at the School of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore. The Air Force Technical College, Jalahalli, trains officers in engineering, signals and armament and electrical engineering. A school at Jalahalli trains airmen in accounting, equipment, general office duties, medical assistance, telephone operating, drill instruction, police duties, music, motor driving and catering. Another school, also located at Jalahalli, trains airmen in higher signal trades. Flying instructors are trained in a separate school at Tambaram. Another school, located at Tambaram, trains airmen in technical trades. A school for higher staff studies in combined land-air warfare has been instituted at Hyderabad. Paratroopers for air-borne units of the Army are trained at the Paratroopers Training School, Agra.

DEFENCE RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION

In the middle of 1962, the Government of India set up a Defence Research and Development Council, with the Defence Minister as Chairman. The Council co-ordinates, and directs scientific research to help develop contemporary weapons and equipment and evolve scientific techniques and methods for effective training and operational efficiency. The Council has under it the Defence Research and Development Organisation, headed by the Scientific Adviser.

The Research and Development Organisation was brought into being in January 1958 by the amalgamation of the Technical Development Establishments of the three Services and the Defence Science Organisation to promote and apply scientific research for production. It is closely associated with the Production Organisation which functions under the Controller-General of Defence Production and is responsible for achieving self-sufficiency in military stores and equipment. The Organisation (a) renders scientific advice to Service Headquarters, (b) carries out applied research to solve the problems of the Services, (c) designs and develops weapons and equipment based on the operational requirements defined by the Services, (d) evaluates and carries out technical trials of new weapons and equipment or those developed in the country, and (e) renders technical guidance to civil trade for the development of new equipment. It also undertakes basic, applied and operational research and development of products and processes related to fabrication of instruments, weapons, ammunition, engineering stores and tele-communication equipment.

There are at present more than 30 institutions, major and minor, under the Research and Development Organisation, catering to the needs of the Armed Forces. Among the new establishments are the Institute of Nuclear Medicine, the Defence Institute of Physiology, the Defence Food

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Research Laboratory, the Solid State Physics Laboratory, the Defence Electronics Research Laboratory and the Institute of Works Studies.

With the growing tempo of Defence Research and Production, a scheme has been evolved to impart theoretical knowledge of engineering subjects to those receiving practical training at various defence installations. Nearly 3,000 students are at present receiving this instructional training.

Ordnance Factories

During 1961-62, the Ordnance Factories produced stores and equipment worth Rs. 41 crores as against Rs. 25.14 crores in 1959-60 and Rs. 30.36 crores in 1960-61. By the end of 1962-63, the value of their output was expected to reach Rs. 58 crores. The steadily increasing manufacture of special items, hitherto imported, has resulted in substantial savings of foreign exchange.

The Service items produced by these factories include artillery guns, heavy mortars, naval guns, barrels and recoil-less guns, mountings, carriages and buffers for heavy and medium-calibre guns, light machineguns and other small arms, bombs, shells and various types of ammunition and high explosives, sea mines, depth-charges, parachutes, service clothing and mountaineering equipment. They recently started manufacturing three-ton and one-ton military trucks, jeeps, and four types of tractors.

Four new Ordnance Factories, namely, a Heavy Vehicles (Tank) Factory, a Marine Diesel Factory and a Parachute Factory at Madras and an Electrical Cable Factory at Chandigarh, are now in the process of being set up.

Hindustan Aircraft

The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, undertakes the repair, overhaul and manufacture of aircraft for the Indian Air Force. Since 1952, the HAL has been manufacturing the HT-2 trainer aircraft on a large scale for the IAF, the Navy and the flying clubs. The factory has also been building supersonic jet aircraft (HF-24), the first prototype of which was test-flown in July 1961, and Vampire jet fighters, which form part of the fleet of the IAF. It is also producing jet trainers and the turbo-jet engines to be fitted to them. It has designed and developed a light, 4-seater aircraft (Krishak), a light multi-purpose aircraft (Pushpak), and a six-cylinder piston aero-engine.

In 1956 an agreement was concluded with the Bristol Aero-engine Factory to make the full range of Bristol Orpheus turbo-jet engines at the HAL. Another licence agreement was reached with the Folland Aircraft Company for the manufacture by the HAL of Britain's jet-fighter, the Gnat, the same year. The HAL was recently entrusted with the manufacture of Alouette helicopters under licence from the Fud Aviation Co. of France. This factory has also been entrusted with the manufacture of Artouste engines which will power these helicopters.

The ancillary activities of HAL include the building of all-metal broad-gauge coaches with modern amenities for the Railways.

The IAF Aircraft Manufacturing Depot, Kanpur, has undertaken the production of AVRO—748 which is the first feeder-line aircraft designed on the fail-safe principles. The pressurised low-wing monoplane is powered by two Rolls-Royce Dart propeller-turbine engines, now under progressive manufacture at the HAL, and operates at comparatively low costs. This transport aircraft is intended to replace the Dakota now in service with the Air Force.

Bharat Electronics

The Bharat Electronics Ltd., Jalahalli (near Bangalore), went into initial production in December 1955, and started manufacturing tools and jigs required for receivers and transmitters.

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The production programme of the BEL includes the manufacture of general purpose receivers and medium-power transmitters for the Civil Aviation Department and equipment for All India Radio, Railways, Meteorological Department, States' Police, Fire Services and the Armed Forces.

Some other important items under production at the BEL are general-purpose communication receivers, medium-power transmitters, mobile trans-receivers and portable man-pack sets.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

In addition to their normal duty of defending the country, the Armed Forces, from time to time, perform certain emergency duties, such as (*i*) rendering of help in areas affected by natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and famines, (*ii*) carrying out of photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydro-electric and other schemes, and (*iii*) reclamation of wasteland. Since independence, India's Defence Forces also assisted in implementing the Korean Truce Agreement and the recommendations of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, set up under the Cease-fire Agreement concluded at Geneva on July 20, 1954. Several officers and other ranks, including some from the Navy and the Air Force, were deputed in September 1954, for this second assignment which still continues. The Army embarked on yet another mission of peace when on November 16, 1956, a contingent was sent to Egypt to join the United Nations Emergency Force. Nearly 70 Service officers served with the UN Observation Group in the Lebanon in 1958. Besides the 700 Service personnel working with the UN Force in the Congo earlier, India sent a brigade of combatant troops with some ancillary units to join that Force in March 1961. In October 1961, India sent six interdictor Canberra jet aircraft to Congo along with the necessary Air Force personnel.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army, which was raised in October 1949, is designed to give the youth of the country an opportunity of receiving military training in their spare time and to serve the country in times of emergency by providing units to the regular Army and taking over the responsibility for internal security. Membership of the Territorial Army does not involve service outside India except under a special order of the Union Government. The Territorial Army is composed of units of Artillery, Infantry, the Corps of Engineers (including Railways, Ports, Docks and Inland Waterways), the Corps of Signals (including Posts and Telegraphs), the Medical Corps and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Any able-bodied national of India between the ages of 18 and 35 (with relaxation in the upper age-limit for entry into certain technical units) and possessing the requisite qualifications is eligible to join the Territorial Army as an officer or other rank.

The Territorial Army has two types of units—provincial and urban. Training for recruits in the provincial units lasts 30 days. In the urban units training is given for 32 days, in the evenings after working hours, at weekends or on holidays. Every member of the Territorial Army who has undergone recruit training is liable to undergo annual training for two calendar months in the provincial units and for a period varying from a minimum of 144 hours to a maximum of 240 hours in the urban units, including a camp of eight to fourteen days.

While undertraining or otherwise employed, officers and other ranks of the Territorial Army are entitled practically to the same pay and allowances, rations and medical facilities as are admissible to the corresponding ranks

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of the regular Army. They are also entitled to terminal gratuity, disability and family pension under certain conditions.

A limited number of appointments on the permanent staff, with a tenure of three to five years, is offered to all ranks of the Territorial Army provided they possess the necessary experience and qualifications. Territorial Army personnel are also entitled to the award of decorations and medals.

The Auxiliary Territorial Army, which was reorganised as the National Volunteer Force in 1954, is now designated as "Lok Sahayak Sena".

All able-bodied men, except ex-Servicemen and ex-NCC cadets, between the ages of 18 and 40, can join the Lok Sahayak Sena. Membership of the force carries no liability to military service. Under a new scheme, special attention is given to the training of people in border areas.

Under the Lok Sahayak Sena scheme 1,495 camps were held and 6,71,238 persons given training during the period from May 1955 to December 1962.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, Senior, Junior and Girls. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, the Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Signals Corps, the Infantry, the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and the Medical Corps.

In addition to normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. Naval Wing units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, cadets obtain 'A' flying licences at Government expense. Gliding has also been introduced as part of the training of air cadets. The special needs of girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has been made more instructive, interesting and useful. Aeromodelling and gliding have also been introduced in the Senior Wing of the Girls' Division.

The strength of the Corps, as on January 1, 1963, was 3,28,250, comprising 2,91,620 boys of the Senior and Junior Divisions and 36,630 girls of the Senior and Junior wings.

In 1960, two new categories, namely, Officers' Training Units (OTU) and Rifles, were introduced in the Cadet Corps organisation. The strength of the NCC Rifles as on January 1, 1963, was 6,98,000 cadets and officers while that of OTU was 810.

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps has been started to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission to the National Cadet Corps. The Corps has made rapid progress; its strength at the end of 1962 was 12,73,440.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps trains the youth of the country in team spirit, discipline and patriotism. Its instructors selected from schools are trained by regular Army staff of the various NCC units.

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Director of Resettlement in the Defence Ministry deals with matters relating to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in Government, private services, vocational and technical trades, land colonies and transport services. Training in basic agriculture is given to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as *Gram Sevaks*. In matters of employment preference is given to ex-Servicemen in filling up appointments in the police, watch and ward, excise and other departments where military training is

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qualification. In addition, relaxation in age limits to the extent of the military service rendered has been permitted. Through the concerted efforts of the Central and State Governments as well as private organisations, employment has been found for 1,63,187 ex-Servicemen during the past twelve years.

One of the most important non-official organisations which renders useful assistance to ex-Servicemen and their families, in close liaison with the local administrations, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The Board, which has its headquarters in New Delhi, co-ordinates the activities of State boards. These, in their turn, control a network of district boards, having in some cases tehsil or taluk committees. In addition to the funds of the Board which are primarily used for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen and to meet expenditure on other miscellaneous items, there are a number of other Central funds like the Flag Day Fund, the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund and the Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund, which also render valuable assistance for the welfare of ex-Servicemen.

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CHAPTER V

EDUCATION

Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the Union Government concerning itself with the co-ordination of educational facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education (through the University Grants Commission) and research and scientific and technical education. Co-ordination in regard to elementary and secondary education is secured through All-India Councils. The Union Government are also responsible for the running of four universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva Bharati) and such other institutions of national importance as Parliament may by law declare.

The Central Advisory Board of Education lays down the general education policy. Four Standing Committees of the Board dealing with elementary, secondary, university and social education, formulate aims and objects, assess present position and draw up future plans in their respective fields. Their activities are co-ordinated by a Steering Committee of the Board.

The total number of recognised institutions, enrolment therein, the number of teachers and expenditure incurred on them is shown below.*

TABLE 22

INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls (in lakhs)	Number of teachers (in lakhs)	Direct expenditure (in crores of rupees)	Indirect expenditure (in crores of rupees)	Total expenditure (in crores of rupees)
1950-51	2,86,860	2,55·43	8·04	91·05	23·33	114·38
1955-56	3,66,641	3,39·24	11·07	144·81	44·85	189·66
1960-61** ..	4,72,362	4,78·11	15·02	252·76	82·73	335·49

The break-up according to management was as follows : Government 1,01,087 with 97,48,577 students; district boards 2,06,111 with 1,88,04,751 students; municipalities 13,040 with 35,12,217 students; private aided 1,38,500 with 1,42,18,508 students and private unaided 13,623 with 15,26,885 students.

The contributions from different sources to the total expenditure are shown in Table 23.

TABLE 23

SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE

Source	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61**	
	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.
Government Funds	57·1	65·27	61·8	117·20	67·7	227·1
District boards funds	6·9	7·86	5·2	9·90	3·5	1·7
Municipal boards funds	4·0	4·64	3·4	6·46	3·1	10·5
Fees	20·4	23·33	20·0	37·90	17·3	58·1
Endowments ..	2·2	2·46	3·0	5·69	2·9	9·7
Others	9·4	10·82	6·6	12·51	5·5	18·4
TOTAL ..	100	114·38	100	189·66	100	335·5

*Figures for unrecognised institutions are not available.
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Literacy

The state of literacy in the country, according to the 1961 census, is shown in Table 26.

Plan and Education

The distribution of outlay in the First, Second and Third Plans is set out below.

TABLE 24

EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

(*in crores of rupees*)

	First Plan (actual expenditure)	Second Plan (estimated expenditure)	Third Plan (outlay)
Elementary education	85	87	209
Secondary education	20	48	88
University education	14	45	82
Other educational schemes	14	24	29
TOTAL ..	133	204	408

The achievements under the First and Second Plans and the targets aimed at under the Third Plan are indicated below.

TABLE 25

ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61 (estimated)	1965-66 (targets)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of pupils in classes I to V (in lakhs)	1,92	2,52	3,43	4,96
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 6-11	42·6	52·9	61·1	76·4
Number of pupils in classes VI to VIII (in lakhs)	31	43	63	98
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 11-14	12·7	16·5	22·8	28·6
Number of pupils in classes IX to XI (in lakhs)	12	19	29	46
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 14-17	5·3	7·8	11·5	15·6
Number of pupils at the university stage —arts, science and commerce—(in lakhs)	4	6	9	13
Percentage thereof to total population in the age group 17-23	0·9	1·5	1·8	2·4
Percentage of students reading science at university stage	38·1	33·0	35·8	42·5
Number of primary/junior basic schools	2,09,671	2,78,135	3,42,000	4,15,000
Number of middle/senior basic schools	13,596	21,730	39,600	57,700
Number of high/higher secondary schools	7,288	10,838	16,600	21,800
Number of multipurpose schools	—	255	2,115	2,446
Number of training schools	782	930	1,307	1,424
Number of training colleges	53	107	236	312
Number of arts, science and commerce colleges	542	772	1,050	1,400
Number of universities	27	32	46	58
Percentage of trained teachers :				
Primary schools	58·8	61·2	65·0	75·0
Middle schools	53·3	58·5	65·0	75·0
High/higher secondary schools ..	53·8	59·7	68·0	75·0

TABLE 26

LITERACY IN INDIA*

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TABLE 26
LITERACY IN INDIA*

State/Union Territory	LITERATES			PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	10,53,33,281	7,78,28,163	2,75,05,118	24·0	34·4	12·9
States						
Andhra Pradesh	76,26,527	54,82,333	21,44,194	21·2	30·2	12·0
Assam	32,48,055	23,61,724	8,86,331	27·4	37·3	16·0
Bihar	85,47,845	69,50,967	15,96,878	18·4	29·8	6·9
Gujarat	62,83,256	43,73,373	19,09,883	30·5	41·1	19·1
Jammu & Kashmir	3,92,761	3,21,827	70,934	11·0	17·0	4·3
Kerala	79,19,270	45,96,265	33,22,955	46·8	55·0	38·9
Madhya Pradesh	55,44,862	44,81,454	10,63,408	17.1	27·0	6·7
Madras	1,05,80,616	75,32,323	30,48,293	31·4	44·5	18·2
Maharashtra	1,17,93,070	85,88,657	32,04,413	29·8	42·0	16·8
Mysore	59,90,585	43,52,428	16,38,157	25·4	36·1	14·2
Orissa	38,01,245	30,42,004	9,59,241	21·7	34·7	8·6
Punjab	49,17,396	35,91,177	13,26,219	24·2	33·0	14·1
Rajasthan	30,65,568	25,04,983	5,60,585	15·2	23·7	5·8
Uttar Pradesh	1,30,13,183	1,05,46,795	24,66,388	17·6	27·3	7·0
West Bengal	1,02,25,664	74,54,006	27,71,658	29·3	40·1	17·0
Union Territories and Other Areas						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21,372	16,675	4,697	33·6	42·4	19·4
Delhi	14,02,298	9,04,801	4,97,497	52·7	60·8	42·5
Himachal Pradesh	2,31,664	1,91,139	40,525	17·1	27·2	6·2
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands ..	5,610	4,273	1,337	23·3	35·8	11·0
Tripura	2,31,188	1,75,060	56,128	20·2	29·6	10·2
Manipur	2,37,276	1,74,656	62,620	30·3	45·1	15·9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,495	4,342	1,153	9·5	14·7	4·1
NEFA	24,260	21,879	2,381	7·2	12·3	1·5
Nagaland	66,117	45,917	20,200	17·9	24·0	11·3
Pondicherry	1,38,149	92,384	45,765	37·4	50·4	24·6
Sikkim	19,999	16,721	3,278	13·3	19·6	4·3

*Excludes Goa, Daman, Diu.

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PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

The progress of pre-primary education is indicated below.

TABLE 27

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year	Number of students	Number of students on rolls*	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in lakhs of Rs.)
1950-51	303	21,640	866	11·98
1955-56	630	45,828	1,880	24·99
1960-61**	1,900	1,20,747	4,007	58·47

PRIMARY EDUCATION

An All-India Council for Elementary Education advises the Central and State Governments on all matters relating to elementary education and preparation of programmes for the early implementation of compulsory and free education.

Legislation for compulsory primary education has been enacted in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab and Delhi. Schemes have been drawn up for intensive enrolment in schools. Plans have also been drawn up to train 15 lakh teachers by 1966.

The progress of primary education is shown in the following table.

TABLE 28

PRIMARY EDUCATION***

Year	Number of recognised schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	2,09,671	1,82,93,967	5,37,918	36·49
1955-56	2,78,135	2,29,19,734	6,91,249	53·73
1960-61**	3,30,304	2,65,98,550	7,39,577	72·21

SECONDARY EDUCATION†

The table below shows at a glance the position regarding the development and financing of secondary education.

TABLE 29

SECONDARY EDUCATION††

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	20,884	52,32,009	2,12,000	30·74
1955-56	32,568	85,26,509	3,38,188	53·02
1960-61**	66,916	1,80,26,594	6,38,417	110·24

The Central Board of Secondary Education has recently been set up for conducting a common all-India higher secondary examination. It will cater to the needs of children of Union Government employees and will make its services available to any secondary schools in or outside India wishing to prepare candidates for its examination.

*Excludes pupils in institutions attached to primary and secondary schools.

**Provisional.

***Includes junior basic schools for which separate figures are available in Table 30.

†See 'INDIA 1962' for reforms carried out on the recommendations of Secondary Education Commission (1953).

††Includes senior basic and post-basic schools for which separate figures are available in Table 30.

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BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education is now the accepted pattern of the educational system at the elementary level. It is an activity-centered curriculum wherein the process of learning is correlated with the physical and social environment of the children. Education is imparted through socially useful productive activities like spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather work, book craft, domestic crafts, pottery, elementary engineering, etc. The emphasis at present is on introducing important features of basic education in non-basic schools, orientation programmes for officers and teachers to reduce differences between basic and non-basic education, development of an integrated syllabus for elementary schools and conversion of elementary teachers' training institutions to the basic type.

Post-basic schools have been started to enable pupils who have been educated in the junior and senior basic schools to continue their secondary education along the basic lines. To resolve difficulties faced by such students a common scheme of examination for both the types of schools and acceptance of crafts of post-basic schools as at par with the elective subjects of multipurpose schools has been evolved.

The progress of basic education is shown in Table 30.

The National Institute of Basic Education, set up in 1956, is engaged in carrying out research and offering training and guidance to teachers and administrators of basic education. It also provides suitable material and literature for pupils and teachers.

The Institute is now a constituent unit of the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

The National Board of Basic Education, established in 1962, advises the Union Government on programme and policies and reviews progress.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

The number of institutions, enrolment and teachers and expenditure on vocational and technical school education are shown below :

TABLE 31

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	2,339	1,87,194	11,598	3·69
1955-56	3,074	2,62,465	16,597	5·45
1960-61**	4,130	3,98,609	26,799	10·96

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Special education institutions include schools for the handicapped and for social workers; schools of music, dancing and other fine arts; schools of oriental studies, adult education, etc.

TABLE 32

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	52,813	14,04,443	16,686	2·33
1955-56	30,987	14,87,878	20,611	2·65
1960-61**	66,956	16,89,498	31,643	3.10

*Vocational institutions include schools for agriculture, arts and crafts, commerce, engineering, forestry, industry, medicine, physical education, teachers' training, veterinary science, polytechnics and others.

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TABLE 30

BASIC EDUCATION*

Year	Number of schools			Number of students on rolls			Number of teachers			Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)		
	Junior basic	Senior basic	Post-basic	Junior basic†	Senior basic	Post-basic	Junior basic	Senior basic	Post-basic	Junior basic	Senior basic	Post-basic
1950-51 ..	33,379	351	—	28,46,240	66,382	—	74,756	2,563	—	3·94	0·21	—
1955-56 ..	42,971	4,842	19	37,30,459	13,29,748	2,377	1,11,347	39,672	—	8·11	4·06	0·04
1960-61** ..	65,959	14,309	30	64,99,870	32,35,628	4,301	1,61,339	1,02,643	242	15·93	12·36	0·05

*Figures shown here separately for basic education have already been included in primary and secondary education in Tables 28 and 29

† Inclusive of basic primary.

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HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in India is imparted through arts and science colleges, professional colleges, special education colleges, research institutions and universities. In States having Boards of Higher Secondary and Intermediate Education, the post-intermediate education is conducted under the direction and control of universities in respect of courses of study, examinations and award of degrees and diplomas.

A forum for the discussion of university problems and for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities in India is provided by the Inter-University Board founded in 1925. The functions of this Board are advisory in character.

Besides the universities, there are a large number of institutions which impart higher learning. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, and the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar, have been deemed to be universities for the purposes of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, although they were not officially established as universities under Central or State Acts. Many of the research laboratories and institutions mentioned in the chapter on Scientific Research are recognised by the Inter-University Board as centres of higher research. Some of them undertake teaching as well. Besides these, there are certain national institutions, like Gurukul Vishwavidyalaya, Vrindavan and Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, whose degrees and diplomas are recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to the corresponding degrees and diplomas of a university for purposes of employment.

In Table 33 is shown the State/Territory-wise distribution of various types of institutions in 1960-61 catering for higher education and in Table 34 is shown the growth of these institutions since 1950-51.

TABLE 33

STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (1960-61)

State/Union Territory	Universities	Boards of education	Research institutions	Arts and science colleges	Professional colleges	Special education colleges	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	3	1	—	63	33	23	123
Assam	1	—	—	35	11	1	48
Bihar	5	1	4	107	33	7	157
Gujarat	3	1	7	47	38	6	102
Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	—	12	4	10	27
Kerala	1	—	—	45	26	8	80
Madhya Pradesh ..	4	1	—	73	103	34	215
Madras	2	1	—	57	151	20	231
Maharashtra ..	5	2	15	81	153	9	265
Mysore	2	—	3	52	81	7	145
Orissa	1	1	—	29	20	6	57
Punjab	2	—	—	93	44	1	140
Rajasthan	1	2	—	56	22	18	99
Uttar Pradesh ..	9	1	5	127	56	11	209
West Bengal ..	5	1	4	122	49	12	193
Delhi	1	1	3	22	10	3	40
Himachal Pradesh ..	—	—	—	6	1	2	9
Manipur	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Tripura	—	—	—	2	5	1	8
Pondicherry ..	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Nagaland	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
INDIA ..	46	13	41	1,034	842	180	2,156

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TABLE 34

HIGHER EDUCATION

Year	Universities	Boards of education	Research institutions	Special education colleges	Professional & technical colleges	Arts & science colleges	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	27	7	18	92	208	498	4,03,519	24,453	17·68
1955-56	32	11	34	112	346	712	6,81,179	37,865	29·71
1960-61*	46	13	41	180	842	1,034	9,76,999	61,743	55·67

University Grants Commission

In pursuance of the recommendations of the University Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1948, the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953. It was given an autonomous statutory status by an Act of Parliament in 1956. The University Grants Commission Act, 1956, requires the Commission to take such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities. The Commission has the authority to make appropriate grants to different universities and implement development schemes.

The composition of the Commission as on January 20, 1963, was as follows :

Chairman .. .. D. S. Kothari

Members .. .. H. N. Kunzru, B. Shiva Rao, A. C. Joshi, D. C. Pavate, P. N. Kirpal, V. T. Dehejia, S. R. Das and A. R. Wadia.

Secretary .. .. Samuel Mathai

Table 36 shows the universities, their character, number of colleges, number of students and expenditure incurred on them.

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

The following table indicates the expansion of facilities for higher technical education (engineering and technology) during the period 1951 to 1962.

TABLE 35

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Year	Institutions		Sanctioned intake		Outturn	
	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.
1951	53	89	4,788	6,216	2,693	2,626
1956	71	109	6,612	10,318	4,337	4,103
1961	111	209	15,842	27,641	7,026	10,343
1962*	114	231	17,074	30,826	8,426	12,045

To meet the requirements of technical personnel during the Third Plan period, 19 engineering colleges (including 7 more regional colleges) and 8 institutions for the diploma course were to be started. Eleven of the colleges and 33 polytechnics have already started functioning. A College of Architecture has been established at Chandigarh and post-graduate facilities expanded in other colleges.

*Provisional.

**For a list of engineering and technological institutions, see appendices.

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TABLE 36

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA
(1962)

	Name, location and year of establishment	Character	No. of colleges (1960-61)	No. of students (1960-61)	Expenditure (in crores of Rs.) (1960-61)
1	Agra University, Agra (1927)	Affiliating	103	47,061	2·88
2	Aligarh University, Aligarh (1921)	Residential and Teaching	1	4,793	0·79
3	Allahabad University, Allahabad (1887)	Residential and Teaching	4	8,436	0·70
4	Andhra University, Waltair (1926)	Affiliating and Teaching	46	27,605	2·71
5	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar (1929)	Residential and Teaching	—	3,243	0·54
6	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (1916)	Residential and Teaching	19	8,512	2·21
7	Baroda University, Baroda (1949)	Residential and Teaching	14	8,663	1·21
8	Burdwan University, Burdwan (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	32	16,938	0·87
9	Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
10	Bihar University, Muzaffarpur (1952)	Affiliating and Teaching	36	24,196	1·11
11	Bombay University, Bombay (1857)	Federal and Teaching	39	49,793	3·14
12	Calcutta University, Calcutta (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	121	1,15,518	6·36
13	Delhi University, Delhi (1922)	Affiliating and Teaching	28	18,474	2·52
14	Gauhati University, Gauhati (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	36	26,756	1·70
15	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	24	11,428	0·65
16	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	58	34,944	2·32
17	Indra Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh (1956)	Affiliating and Teaching	25	212	0·01
18	Jabalpur University, Jabalpur (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	19	9,731	0·76
19	Jadavpur University, Jadavpur (1955)	Residential and Teaching	3	1,860	0·72
20	Jammu and Kashmir University, Srinagar (1948) ..	Affiliating and Teaching	26	9,201	0·46
21	Jodhpur University, Jodhpur (1962)	Residential and Teaching	—	—	—
22	Kalyani University, Kalyani (West Bengal) (1960) ..	Residential and Teaching	—	—	—
23	Kameshwara Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga (1961)	Residential and Teaching	—	—	—
24	Karnatak University, Dharwar (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	31	12,642	2·82
25	Kerala University, Trivandrum (1937)	Federal and Teaching	82	44,120	3·53
26	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (1956)	Residential and Teaching	1	88	0·02

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TABLE 36 (*contd.*)

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

(1962)

	Name, location and year of establishment	Character	No. of colleges (1960-61)	No. of students (1960-61)	Expenditure (in crores of Rs.) (1960-61)
27	Lucknow University, Lucknow (1921)	Residential and Teaching	16	14,298	1·03
28	Madras University, Madras (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	106	54,250	6·00
29	Magadh University, Magadh (1962)	—	—	—	—
30	Marathwada University, Aurangabad (1958)	Affiliating and Teaching	18	4,496	0·77
31	Mysore University, Mysore (1916)	Affiliating and Teaching	62	35,477	2·93
32	Nagpur University, Nagpur (1923)	Affiliating and Teaching	43	22,021	1·78
33	North Bengal University, Siliguri (1961)	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
34	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneshwar (1962)	—	—	—	—
35	Osmania University, Hyderabad (1918)	Affiliating and Teaching	43	20,294	2·69
36	Panjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (1961) ..	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
37	Panjab University, Chandigarh (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	141	63,712	6·60
38	Patna University, Patna (1917)*	Teaching	10	66,801	0·99
39	Poona University, Poona (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	43	29,155	2·65
40	Rabindra Bharati, Calcutta (1961)	—	—	—	—
41	Rajasthan Agricultural University, (1962)	—	—	—	—
42	Rajasthan University, Jaipur (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	68	28,855	2·86
43	Ranchi University, Ranchi (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	20	14,379	1·23
44	Roorkee University, Roorkee (1949)	Residential and Teaching	—	1,670	1·04
45	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Nagar, Anand (1955)	Affiliating and Teaching	6	4,741	0·54
46	Saugar University, Sagar (1946)	Affiliating and Teaching	45	13,864	1·32
47	Shivaji University, Kolhapur (1962)	—	—	—	—
48	S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay (1951)	Affiliating and Teaching	10	2,886	0·24
49	Shri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (1954)	Affiliating and Teaching	22	8,817	1·37
50	Utkal University, Cuttack (1943)	Affiliating and Teaching	37	13,425	1·48
51	U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, Nainital Distt. (1960)	Residential and Teaching	2	250	0·51
52	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (1958)*	Affiliating and Teaching	—	473	0·21
53	Vikram University, Ujjain (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	47	15,763	1·84
54	Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan (1951)	Residential and Teaching	6	530	0·33

*Information relates to 1959-60.

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The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the first in the chain of four higher technological institutes, started functioning in 1951. The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, admitted the first batch of students in 1958 and 1959 respectively and the Institute at Kanpur in 1960. Each institute when completed will provide for the education of over 1,600 students at the under-graduate level and 300 at the post-graduate level. A new College of Engineering and Technology was established in Delhi for under-graduate and post-graduate courses as well as research. Two Institutes of Management have also come into being at Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

On the recommendation of the Rural Higher Education Committee, a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas was established in 1956 to advise the Government on all matters relating to the development of rural higher education. The Council have selected 13 institutions for development into rural institutes and these have started functioning at Sriniketan (W. Bengal), Gandhigram (Madras), Jamianagar (Delhi), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Birouli (Bihar), Bichpuri (U.P.), Sanosara (Gujarat), Coimbatore (Madras), Gargoti (Maharashtra), Amravati (Maharashtra), Rajpura (Punjab), Wardha (Madhya Pradesh) and Hanumanamathi (Mysore). Recognition of the diploma in rural sciences as equivalent to a first degree of a university for purposes of employment has been secured. It has also been recognised by the Inter-University Board and certain universities for post-graduate studies in specified subjects. The diploma course in civil and rural engineering has been recognised by the All-India Council of Technical Education and some State Governments for appointment to subordinate services and posts. The two-year certificate course in agricultural science and the sanitary inspectors' course have been recognised by most of the State Governments.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education provides an educational base for community development programmes in the country and includes literacy, use of libraries, education in citizenship, cultural and recreational activities, utilisation of audio-visual aids and organisation of youth and women's groups for community development. Most of the work is done in the development blocks, the Centre providing certain ancillary services such as the production of literature, research and training.

A National Centre for Fundamental Education has been established in New Delhi to train higher grade personnel for social education work, develop suitable techniques, carry out research on selected problems and serve as a clearing house of information. The Library Institute set up at the Delhi University performs similar functions in the field of libraries. The Government of India also run the Delhi Public Library as a pilot public library project. A Social Education Institute for Workers has also been set up at Indore. Janata Colleges and Vidyapiths are providing continuous educational facilities for adults in rural areas.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

A National Advisory Council advises the Government on all problems concerning education, training and employment of the physically and mentally handicapped. The National Centre for the Blind at Dehra Dun provides an integrated service for the blind. A national library is being built up at the centre largely with literature produced by its own press. This library caters to the needs of the blind throughout the country.

A training centre for the adult deaf has been established at Hyderabad.

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Special employment exchanges for the handicapped located in Bomba Delhi, Hyderabad and Madras help to place the handicapped in suitab occupations.

A model school for blind children established in January 1959, at Deh Dun, provides kindergarten and primary education. Eventually it will be full-fledged secondary school.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The National Council of Educational Research and Training, establish in 1961, is charged with the function of (i) undertaking, aiding and pr moting research in all branches of education; (ii) organising advanced pr service and in-service training and disseminating improved techniques a practices; (iii) organising extension service for institutions engaged in educ tional research and training of teachers and (iv) developing and improvi multi-purpose secondary education.

The Governing Body of the Council is assisted by the Board of Educ tional Studies, the Central Committee on Educational Literature and Co mittees on Appointments, Finance and Works. The Board functioni through three Standing Sub-Committees examines all proposals relating research, training and extension projects referred to it and initiates, guid and co-ordinates research and training activities of the Council. The Co mittee on Educational Literature supervises the Council's programme producing text books and other educational literature. Two regular series publications the Council brings out are the *Year Books on Education*, a *Educational Studies and Investigations*. The School Defence Corps, whi the Council has established, links up extra-curricular activities in the scho with the need of preparing the youth for national defence.

The research and teachers' training programmes of the Council are dev loped through the National Institute of Education at New Delhi and fo Regional Colleges of Education at Ajmer, Bhubaneshwar, Bhopal and Myso The colleges will start functioning from the next academic year. The Ins tute's programme is at present being implemented by its constituent units- the National Institute of Audio-Visual Education, the National Institute Basic Education, the Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondar Education, the Central Institute of Education, the National Fundamen Education Centre, the Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Gui ance, the Department of Science Education and the Central Bureau of Te Book Research.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

Steps so far taken for the propagation and development of Hindi are follows :

(i) 3,03,787 technical terms have been evolved by expert committe appointed by the Board of Scientific Terminology.

(ii) Standardisation of keyboard for Hindi typewriters and tel printers.

(iii) Evolving a standard system of Hindi shorthand.

(iv) Organisation of Hindi teachers' training colleges on a zonal ba in the non-Hindi speaking areas.

(v) Provision of Hindi books in school libraries in non-Hindi spea ing States.

(vi) Organisation of an exhibition of scientific and technical literatu in Hindi at various places in the country.

(vii) Compilation of the Hindi encyclopaedia in ten volumes by t Nagari Pracharini Sabha, the first two volumes of which ha been released.

(viii) Preparation of standard manuals in various subjects.

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(ix) Preparation of terminological indices of 14 standard Hindi works and publication of omnibus volumes of works of 16 eminent writers.

(x) Organisation of lecture tours of scholars from Hindi-speaking areas to non-Hindi speaking areas and *vice versa.*

(xi) Grants to State Governments in non-Hindi speaking areas and to voluntary organisations for promotion of Hindi and appointment of Hindi teachers.

(xii) Preparation of lists containing words common to Hindi and other regional languages.

(xiii) Preparation of bi-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries.

(xiv) Preparation of bi-lingual alphabet charts in Hindi and other regional languages.

(xv) Award of prizes to Hindi books of outstanding merit.

(xvi) Translation of standard works in foreign languages into Hindi.

(xvii) Finalisation of the form of Devanagari script.

(xviii) Collection and indexing of special vocabulary of arts and crafts.

(xix) Evolution of symbols in Devanagari script for sounds in other regional languages.

(xx) Preparation of bi-lingual primers and readers.

(xxi) Preparation of primers for foreigners.

(xxii) Holding of seminars of Hindi teachers from non-Hindi speaking States in Hindi-speaking States and *vice versa.*

(xxiii) Translation and publication of general books in Hindi.

(xxiv) Publication of revised and critical editions of standard Hindi works now out of print.

(xxv) Establishment of the Central Hindi Directorate and its regional offices for propagation and development of Hindi.

(xxvi) Establishment of a standing commission for scientific and technical terminology.

YOUTH WELFARE

The highlights of the endeavour in the field of youth welfare have been as follows :

(i) Organisation of annual inter-university youth festivals since 1954 and assistance to universities for the organisation of inter-collegiate festivals.

(ii) Holding of youth leadership training camps, where short-term training is imparted to selected teachers to help and equip them to organise youth welfare activities in their institutions in a better and effective manner.

(iii) Travel concessions and financial assistance for organising youth tours to places of historic, scenic and cultural interest and to development project areas.

(iv) Assistance to the Youth Hostels Association of India and State Governments for setting up youth hostels all over the country.

(v) Assistance to universities in the promotion of youth welfare boards and committees for the successful implementation and co-ordination of youth welfare activities.

(vi) The setting up of non-student youth clubs and centres.

(vii) Organising labour and social service camps to inculcate a sense of dignity in manual labour in students and to bring them into contact with villages.

(xiii) Campus Work Projects Scheme to provide amenities such as gymnasia, swimming pools, open air theatres, recreation halls-*cum*-auditoria, etc., to universities and other educational institutions.

(ix) The setting up of a National Youth Centre.

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PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Physical Education

A National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation has been prepare for the promotion of physical education and recreation. The plan aims a popularising a model syllabus of physical education for boys and girls, pro moting research in special aspects of physical education including *yoga* granting assistance to *Vyayamshalas* and *Akhadas,* holding physical efficienc weeks and festivals and producing documentary and feature films on physica education.

The first National College of Physical Education, named after Ran Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, was set up at Gwalior in 1957. The College offer training facilities for a three-year degree course in physical education.

A Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation ha been set up to advise Government on co-ordination of programmes an activities.

Sports

Encouragement offered to the organisation of sports has been in the fol lowing directions :

(i) Rendering assistance to the national sports organisations (one fo each game), on the advice of the All-India Council of Sport for the purchase of sports equipment, sending Indian team abroad, inviting foreign teams to play in India, holding nationa championships, etc.

(ii) Setting up of Sports Councils in the States and Union Territorie

(iii) Rendering assistance to State Governments and national spor organisations for the construction of utility stadia.

A National Institute of Sports has been established at Patiala. It train first class coaches in all games under the guidance of foreign experts. It lay special emphasis on popularising sports and games in educational institution and in rural areas, besides the continuation of the existing schemes for th promotion of sports and games. The Institute has initiated a scheme o regional training centres.

The All-India Council of Sports advises the Government of India an the Sports Federations in the matter of development of games and sports i the country.

National Discipline Scheme

In order to bring up the younger generation under a proper code of disc pline and to instil in them ideals of good citizenship and comradeship, scheme for the physical and general social training of displaced children wa introduced in July 1954. The scheme has since been extended to oth educational institutions and over thirteen lakh children are under training i various States at present.

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CHAPTER VI

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The National Culture Trust was set up to promote art and culture and foster consciousness of art among the people. These objectives are secured through the agency of the Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Art), Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters). The facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State have also been utilised to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage. A number of institutions have collaborated in the task of popularising traditional arts and crafts.

ART

Lalit Kala Akademi

The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up in 1954, promotes the development of fine arts and evolves a programme of work for the growth and nourishment of painting, sculpture and other graphic arts. It also co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State akademis, encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art, publishes literature and fosters inter-regional and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi holds a National Exhibition of Art every year at New Delhi, which also visits different State capitals by rotation. Exhibitions of the arts and crafts of Eastern and Western countries in India and of Indian arts and crafts abroad are also organised by the Akademi. Seminars devoted to various aspects of art are also held periodically. The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists participating in the National Exhibition of Art.*

Publications

Among the art publications brought out by the Akademi are *Mughal Miniatures, Portfolio of Contemporary Painting, Krishna Legend in Pahari Painting, Ajanta Painting, Mewar Painting, Kishangarh Painting, Birbhum Terracottas, Bundi Painting, Paintings of the Sultans and Emperors in American Collections, Miniature Painting,* and picture postcards of *Indian Miniatures.* Booklets on 'Bendre', 'Ravi Varma', 'Hebbar', 'Chavda' 'Haldar', 'Paniker', 'Husain', 'Ram Kinkar' and 'P. Das Gupta' have also been published in the Lalit Kala series on Contemporary Indian Art. The Akademi also brings out two bi-annual art journals *Lalit Kala* (*Ancient*) and *Lalit Kala* (*Contemporary*).

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also brought out a number of important art publications. These include *Indian Art Through the Ages, Architecture and Sculpture of India, The Way of the Buddha, Kangra Valley Painting* and *Basohli Painting.*

National Gallery of Modern Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in 1954, possesses about 3,000 art objects representing trends in art for the last hundred years. Among the distinguished artists whose works are represented at the gallery are Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, D. P. Roy Chaudhury, Amrita Sher Gill, Sudhir Khastagir and many other modern painters and sculptors.

*For a list of 1963 awards, see Appendices.

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Sangeet Natak Akademi

The Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated in 1953 and registered as a Society in 1961, directs its activities to the fostering of dance, drama and music. It promotes research, encourages setting up of theatre centres and training institutions, organises seminars and festivals, awards prizes, and fosters cultural exchange. It is also organising libraries of records, books and films relating to the fields of its activity.

The Akademi maintains close liaison with the institutions it has recognised and with affiliated regional akademis now functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and Punjab. These regional akademis are collaborating with the national organisation in surveying the various art forms in the country. Drama competitions are organised by the Akademi to encourage dramatic activity in general and the writing and production of new plays in particular.

There are two training institutions being run by the Akademi—the National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute at New Delhi and the Manipur Dance College at Imphal.

The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists in the field of dance, drama and music.*

Radio Drama

The National Programme of Plays, broadcast simultaneously from different stations of All India Radio in the languages of the regions, makes available to listeners all over India some of the best known plays in Indian dramatic literature of the past 75 years. Eighty such plays have so far been broadcast.

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This regular annual musical event of All India Radio aims at stimulating appreciation of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of *ragas* and *raginis* by exponents of Hindustani and Karnatak music. *Sugam Sangeet* or light music sessions are held in continuation of the classical music sessions. An annual music competition confined to young artists (which precedes the *Sammelan*) aims at discovering new talent. Group music competitions have become a feature of the *Sammelan*. Symposia to discuss the development of music and possibilities of giving it a new direction are also held.

National Programme of Music

Started in 1952, this AIR programme featuring eminent artists aims at fostering a better mutual appreciation between the two systems of music—Hindustani and Karnatak. Regional and folk music, operas as well as patriotic songs are also broadcast periodically.

National Programme of Operas

This programme, broadcast from Delhi and relayed by all stations of AIR once every two months, makes available to listeners some of the best known traditional and modern operas and musical tunes in different regions of the country.

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR *Vadya Vrinda* (National Orchestra), set up in 1952, has built up a sizeable repertoire of compositions based on traditional *ragas* and folk tunes. It has also attempted thematic compositions.

*For a list of 1962-63 awards, see Appendices.

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Other AIR Programmes

Classical music recitals of short duration (*Subaddha Sangeet*) are also broadcast. *Vrindagan* (choral music), *Sugam Sangeet* (modern light music based on classical and folk melodies), folk and devotional music and western music broadcast from Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi are among other forms of musical programmes of All India Radio aimed at the fostering of music in the country.

LITERATURE

Sahitya Akademi

The Sahitya Akademi, inaugurated in 1954, is "a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country".

The publication of a *National Bibliography of Indian Literature,* covering all books of literary merit published in the twentieth century in the fourteen major languages specified in the Constitution, as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors, is one of the important activities of the Akademi. The first volume of the bibliography relating to Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati and English has already been released. A comprehensive "Who's Who of Indian Writers" has been published by the Akademi.

Among other publications of the Akademi already released are a critical edition of Kalidasa's *Meghaduta, Vikramorvasiya* and *Kumarasambhava,* a history of Malayalam literature, a history of Bengali literature, a history of Oriya literature, two volumes of an *Anthology of Sanskrit Literature,* anthologies of Punjabi, Kashmiri, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Assamese poetry, Vaishnava lyrics of Assam and Bengal, one-act plays in Gujarati, short stories in Gujarati, Tamil and Telugu, essays in Gujarati, selections of Bharati's poems in Tamil, of Rajwade's and Agarkar's prose in Marathi, selections from Bharatchandra and Kshemanand in Bengali and Diwan Kauromal's prose in Sindhi, a *Symposium on Contemporary Indian Literature,* an *Anthology of Contemporary Indian Short Stories* and a Russian-Hindi dictionary. Publications ready for press or in preparation include critical editions of Kalidasa's *Sakuntala, Malavikagnimitra* and *Raghuvamsa,* histories of Assamese, Kannada and Telugu literatures, two volumes of an *Anthology of Sanskrit Literature* and a Tibetan-Hindi dictionary.

Bharatiya Kavita—1953, an anthology of poems selected from each of the fourteen languages along with their Hindi translations, has been published. The second volume covering the year 1954-55 has also been published and the third covering 1956-57 is in the press.

A number of Indian and foreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages. The first two of eight volumes of Rabindranath Tagore's works (original in Bengali in Devanagari script) covering 101 poems and 500 songs entitled *Ekottarasati* and *Gita-Panchasati* have been published. Gujarati, Punjabi, Marathi and Oriya editions of *Ekvinsati* (21 short stories) have also been released. The Tagore centenary volume with contributions by distinguished writers from all over the world was published at the time of the International Literary Seminar. Translations of Romain Rolland's *The Life of Vivekananda* are to be released soon.

The Akademi publishes two half-yearly journals, one in English called *Indian Literature* and the other in Sanskrit called *Samskrita Pratibha.*

The Akademi also makes annual awards to authors of outstanding books published in Indian languages.*

*For a list of 1962 awards, see Appendices.

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Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956, a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings, speeches and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes. The first eight volumes covering the period 1884 to 1908 have been released.

Literary Broadcasts

The National Symposium of Poets, first organised in 1956 by AIR, is now a regular annual feature in which leading poets of the country participate.

An all-India gathering of writers representing different branches of creative writing was first convened in 1956 and has become an annual feature. The theme of the *Samaroh* in 1962 was "Inter-linguistic Understanding".

The National Programme of Contemporary Literature, inaugurated in 1960, brings to listeners all over the country a selection of the creative and critical writing being produced in the regional languages of India. Broadcast on the last Thursday of every quarter, the programme covers short stories, skits, poems and other literary creations broadcast from various stations by well-known writers and litterateurs in the regional languages.

The Patel Memorial Lectures, delivered annually since 1955 by eminent persons and presenting in a popular manner the results of their study and experience, aim at contributing to the existing knowledge in a given subject and promoting awareness of contemporary problems. The Lad Memorial Lectures, instituted in 1958, are delivered in Marathi from the radio stations serving the Marathi-speaking region.

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public. Sixty-eight such publications including one reprint have so far been released.

The Trust will also publish standard works on education, science, culture and the humanities. Classical Indian literature, the translation of foreign classics and the translation of Indian classics from one regional language to another will receive special attention. Universities and other learned bodies can seek the assistance of the Trust for the publication of approved books. The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is the principal publisher of the Trust.

PROMOTION OF INTER-STATE CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

Exchange of Cultural Troupes

Under the Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes, introduced in 1959-60, troupes are sent to other States.

Exchange of Artists

Exchange of eminent artists is being organised to promote understanding of the music and dance forms of the different regions of India.

Open Air Theatres

Open air theatres are being established in rural areas to provide facilities to the people to stage drama, dance and other cultural activities.

Assistance to Theatre Groups

Theatre groups, registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860, and which have produced at least three separate dramas during the previous five years and staged not less than 50 shows during the previous year, are provided grants under a scheme launched in 1960-61 to encourage the theatre in the country. Such theatre groups are also eligible to receive

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financial assistance to enable them to send five persons to visit theatre groups at other places to study the techniques adopted by them.

Another scheme is in operation to offer assistance to professional theatres by way of meeting the deficit of the theatre groups on a matching basis by the Government of India and the State Governments. Initially such assistance has been limited to one theatre group in each State.

Grants to Cultural Organisations

Registered cultural organisations are provided grants for building purposes. Financial assistance is also given to cultural societies to implement their programmes.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

External Relations Division

An External Relations Division has been established in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to promote better understanding and goodwill by means of exchange of delegations of artists, students, scholars, publications, exhibitions and art objects with other countries, as also through presentation of books, selection of Indian teachers for service abroad, participation in international congresses and conferences, cultural agreements, construction and maintenance of international students' houses and hostels, creation of chairs of Indology abroad and assistance for the publication of foreign translations of Indian classics.

Exhibitions

Exhibitions of Indian art and culture are periodically organised abroad. Similar exhibitions reflecting the art and culture of other countries are held in India.

Cultural Agreements

Cultural agreements have been entered into with Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Indonesia, Rumania, Poland, Turkey, Iraq, Norway, the United Arab Republic, Iran, Czechoslovakia, USSR, Yugoslavia and Mongolia.

Grants

Financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid has been given to more than twenty societies and institutions in India and abroad engaged in fostering closer cultural relations between India and other countries.

International Students' Houses

Financial assistance has been given for the construction of International Students' Houses at Delhi and Santiniketan, the Y.M.C.A. Indian Students' Union and Hostel, London, Crosby Hall, London, New Hall, Cambridge and the proposed India House at the Cite Universitaire, Paris.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in November 1949, with the object of establishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries. Although financed entirely by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body.

Amongst the many activities of the ICCR, the following may be mentioned : arranging orientation courses, summer camps, excursion tours and social get-togethers for the benefit of foreign students in India; exchange of eminent scholars, savants and students; maintenance of chairs of Indology in foreign universities outside India; appointment abroad of lecturers in Indian culture; presentation of books and films about India; welfare of foreign students in India; reception and entertainment of distinguished foreigners in India; organisation of lectures by eminent

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scholars; exhibition of paintings and photographs and award of travel grants and scholarships to Indian and foreign students.

The Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely, *Indo-Asian Culture* in English and *Thaquafat-ul-Hind* in Arabic. Besides, it subsidises a journal in Persian and English entitled *Indo-Iranica*. The Council also sponsors the publication of rare manuscripts and valuable books on India. It undertakes publication of books and brochures relating to different aspects of India's culture and translation of Indian publications in foreign languages.

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CHAPTER VII

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The policy of the Government of India with regard to science and scientific research was formulated in a resolution of March 4, 1958, and laid as a statement on the table of both Houses of Parliament on March 13, 1958.

The aims of this policy are :

(i) to foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects—pure, applied, and educational;

(ii) to ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognise their work as an important component of the strength of the nation;

(iii) to encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's need in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence;

(iv) to ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope in scientific activity;

(v) to encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosphere of academic freedom; and

(vi) in general, to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Scientific research under State auspices in India is carried out mainly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various national laboratories or research institutes set up under its control and in universities and research institutes aided by the Council. The Council grants fellowships to qualified persons who wish to pursue science as a career and disseminates scientific knowledge and information. It has also the responsibility of administering the "Pool for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad." It maintains a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country.

National Laboratories

The national laboratories and institutes set up by the Council at various centres in the country and the functions entrusted to them are shown in the following table.

TABLE 37

NATIONAL LABORATORIES/INSTITUTES

Name of Laboratory/Institute	*Location*	*Functions*
1. National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemistry for which other specialised institutes have not been set up. The National Collection of Type Cultures is housed in the Laboratory.

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TABLE 37—(*contd.*)

Name of Laboratory/Institute	*Location*	*Functions*
2. National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	Research in problems relating to physics, both fundamental and applied. Maintenance of Standards. Testing facilities are also available.
3. Central Fuel Research Institute	Jealgora (Bihar)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels—solid, liquid and gaseous. Physical and chemical surveys of Indian coals are conducted through six coal survey stations under the Institute.
4. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur	Research on different aspects of glass and ceramics, pottery, porcelain, refractories and enamels; development of processes for manufacture of glass and ceramic articles; standardisation of raw materials used in the ceramic industry.
5. Central Food Technological Research Institute	Mysore	Food processing and conservation of food, food engineering and all aspects of fruit technology. Preservation stations at Trichur, Nagpur, Bombay and Lucknow have been established.
6. National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Fundamental and applied metallurgical research.
7. Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow	All aspects of drug research including evaluation and standardisation of crude drugs, discovery of substitutes for pharmacopoeial drugs and plants, pharmaceutical and synthetic chemicals, biochemistry and biophysics, infection, immunisation, pharmacology, chemotherapy and experimental medicine.
8. Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	Research on road materials, testing of road materials and road surfaces.
9. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi (Madras)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including electro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems.
10. Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	Fundamental and applied aspects of leather technology.
11. Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee	Engineering and structural aspects of building and human comforts in relation to buildings.
12. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute	Pilani (Rajasthan)	Design and construction of electronic equipment and components and test equipment.
13. National Botanical Gardens	Lucknow	Collection and large-scale cultivation of economic and medicinal plants of industrial importance.
14. Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute	Bhavnagar	Investigation of production of pure salts; reduction in cost of production; economic utilisation of by-products of salt manufacture; development of new methods and techniques for the recovery, production and utilisation of marine and allied chemicals.

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TABLE 37—(*concld.*)

Name of Laboratory/Institute	*Location*	*Functions*
15. Central Mining Research Station	Dhanbad	Research in methods of mining, safety in mines and mine machinery.
16. Regional Research Laboratory	Hyderabad	Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region.
17. Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine	Calcutta	Research in various aspects of biochemistry as applied to medicine, bacteriology, etc.
18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum	Calcutta	A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement.
19. Regional Research Laboratory	Jammu-Tawai (Jammu & Kashmir)	Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region and research specially directed to medicinal plants of the Himalayas (Kashmir Region).
20. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	Durgapur (W. Bengal)	Research in mechanical engineering in all its aspects.
21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute	Nagpur	Research in all aspects of public health engineering and co-ordination of work of all interested agencies in this field in the country. Field centres and units of the Institute are functioning at various places in the country.
22. National Aeronautical Laboratory	Bangalore	Scientific investigation of the problems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and operation of aircraft in India.
23. Regional Research Laboratory	Jorhat	Research problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems.
24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation	New Delhi	Co-ordination of activities in the development of cultivation and utilisation of medicinal plants on organised basis.
25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	New Delhi	Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scientific instruments for teaching, research and industry.
26. Indian Institute of Petroleum	Dehra Dun	Research in petroleum refining and processing of natural gas, petrochemicals, etc., and providing facilities for the training of personnel for petroleum industry.
27. National Geophysical Research Institute	Hyderabad	Correlation of the field data in all fundamental aspects of geology and geophysics with laboratory investigations and theoretical studies.
28. Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum	Bangalore	A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement.

The Council has also set up a Rain and Cloud Physics Research Unit at New Delhi. It has also taken over the work of the Indian National Committee on Oceanic Research.

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Sponsored Research

Through a liberal system of grants-in-aid, scientists in other technic institutes, industrial laboratories and universities are enabled to purs fundamental and applied research and develop their own special field There are, at present, more than 495 such schemes in progress. Apart fro the practical results achieved, the schemes provide opportunities of trainin for young research workers and develop centres of independent researc work. Junior and senior fellowships are also being awarded to talente young persons, besides financial aid to retired scientists.

Co-operative Research Associations

Co-operative research associations in different industrial fields are bein assisted in their capital and recurring expenditure and by way of technic advice, preparation of plans and procurement of expertise and materia Eight such associations now functioning are catering to the textile, rubbe silk, art silk, paint, plywood and cement industries. Similar associatio are in the process of being formed for the tea, foundry, mica, automobil radio and electronics industries.

Liaison

Liaison units have been set up in some of the laboratories to maintai contact with the industry, industrial and trade associations, governmen departments and other users of research. An Industrial Liaison an Extension Service Unit is maintained at New Delhi to make use of th available scientific knowledge for the economic betterment of rural an semi-urban communities. Extension wings of the national laboratorie arrange practical demonstration of the processes for the benefit of th industry. A short-term training in the know-how of the processes is als imparted to the representatives of the industry.

Vigyan Mandirs

Forty-eight centres known as 'Vigyan Mandirs' have been set up general at sites covered by Community Development projects. Equipped with laboratory each and manned by suitably qualified and trained personne these centres disseminate scientific knowledge among the rural populace an educate them in the potentialities of the methods of science as applied t their day-to-day life. Popular editions of scientific literature are bein produced in the Indian languages to popularise knowledge of science amon the people.

ATOMIC ENERGY AND OUTER SPACE RESEARCH

The Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for planning an implementing the programme for the development of atomic energy fo peaceful purposes. The programme aims at the encouragement of the use of atomic energy in agriculture, biology, industry and medicine, mainl through the production and application of radioisotopes; and at th development of atomic energy as a source of electric power. The pro gramme is under the charge of the Department of Atomic Energy.

The national centre for research and development of atomic energ is the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay, near Bombay. There are three nuclear reactors at the Trombay Establishment—"Apsara", a con megawatt pool type reactor; the "Canada-India Reactor" which is a 40 MW reactor and potentially one of the world's largest isotope producers; an "Zerlina", a zero energy experimental reactor. Other production facilitie at the Trombay Establishment include a Thorium Plant and a Uranium Metal Plant, producing thorium and uranium of high nuclear purity. A Fuel Element Fabrication Plant produces fuel elements for the "Canada India Reactor" and "Zerlina". This plant is also used for research an development work in new fuels and materials.

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The Establishment is organised under five major groups, namely, Physics, Chemical, Electronics, Metallurgy and Biology. These groups are further sub-divided into 15 divisions. The Atomic Energy Establishment has been meeting the bulk of the national requirements of radioisotopes and has also been exporting some to other countries. It runs film badge and health survey services for ensuring safety of persons handling radioactive materials. The Electronics Division of the Establishment fabricates a large number of sophisticated supersensitive electronic instruments for its own work and for other institutions and industries in India engaged in nuclear research and work on radiation sources. Among other facilities at the Establishment is a 5.5 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator for experimental studies in the field of nuclear physics.

Work is also being conducted in the field of induction of mutations in plants of economic importance such as rice, groundnuts, etc. Some of the mutations induced at the Experimental Field Station at Trombay have resulted in new strains of rice with such favourable features as higher yield, finer grains, early flowering and whiter kernels. Experiments are also being carried out for developing radiation methods for the preservation of food.

Among the schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan are : (i) the setting up of a Radiation Medicine Centre where medical workers will be trained in the handling of radioisotopes in research, diagnosis and therapy; (ii) expansion of fundamental and applied research in diverse aspects of cancer and several other diseases with the help of radioisotopes in close collaboration with the Indian Cancer Research Centre and the Tata Memorial Hospital.

The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department is charged with the function of conducting comprehensive geological surveys for the location of atomic minerals, development of mineral technology, drilling, mining, stockpiling and conservation of atomic minerals.

The major proved source of uranium ore in India is in Jaduguda in Bihar. A separate project, the Jaduguda Mines, has been constituted for the purpose of achieving the efficient and speedy execution of the programme of exploiting indigenous uranium sources for avoiding continued dependence on foreign supplies of uranium concentrates needed for India's atomic energy programme. A uranium mill is to be set up at Jaduguda for processing the uranium ore obtained from the mines.

Financial assistance to universities and research institutions has been provided to promote research in various branches of nuclear science. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, is the national centre for advanced study and fundamental research in nuclear science and mathematics. Other institutions receiving assistance are the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, and the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad. A High Altitude Research Laboratory at an altitude of 9,000 feet is being set up at Gulmarg in Kashmir. A similar laboratory is also to be established at Kodaikanal in Madras State. Fellowships and scholarships tenable in various universities and science institutions in India are also provided.

Close liaison and contact is maintained with international bodies concerned with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Bilateral agreements for collaboration in the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses have been concluded with a number of countries.

The Department also carries out industrial operations for producing all the materials required for a full-fledged atomic power programme. The industrial undertakings of the Department include the Travancore Minerals Limited, producing ilmenite and monazite; and the Indian Rare Earths Limited, producing rare earth compounds as its main product.

Considerable work has been done in setting up the first atomic power plant at Tarapur, 60 miles from Bombay, which is expected to have a

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capacity of 380 MW and is likely to be in operation by 1966. A second nuclear power station initially of 200 MW capacity is to be set up at Rana Pratapsagar in Rajasthan. The site for a third nuclear power station has been selected at Kalpakkam near Mahabalipuram in Madras State.

An Indian National Committee on Space Research (INCOSPAR) has been constituted to aid and advise in the formulation and execution of policies on the peaceful uses of outer space. A sounding rocket launching facility is to be set up in Kerala in co-operation with the National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA) of the USA. A satellite ground communication facility for participation in the programme to develop a system of communications via satellites will also be set up.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, Khadakvasla (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India.

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the Ministry of Communications (Directorate-General of Civil Aviation). It is concerned with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

The Botanical Survey of India appraises the plant wealth in the country and maintains five regional circles with headquarters at Dehra Dun, Coimbatore, Poona, Allahabad and Shillong, in addition to a Central Botanical Laboratory at Allahabad and a National Herbarium and Botanical Museum in Calcutta. The Survey also maintains the Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur (Howrah).

The Zoological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta, maintains the standard zoological collections of India, identifies zoological specimens, collects information on the zoology of India and brings out journals, monographs and books. Six regional stations have been established by the Survey at Shillong, Poona, Jabalpur, Jodhpur, Madras and Dehra Dun.

The Geological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta and established more than a hundred years ago, is responsible for the preparation of the geological map of India. The field work of the Survey is conducted through eight regional circles.

The Department of Anthropology, with headquarters at Calcutta, is responsible for conducting anthropological surveys including social, psychological, economic, linguistic, physical, genetic and instructional investigations.

The India Meteorological Department, organised on an all-India basis for the first time in 1875, provides advanced information about weather conditions. The scientific activities of the Department include meteorology in all its aspects, meteorological instrumentation, terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity, seismology and astrophysics.

The primary role of the Survey of India with headquarters at Dehra Dun is to carry out topographical surveys and to prepare up-to-date maps.

The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun conducts research in the utilisation of timber for constructional purposes.

The All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems relating to the propagation and reception of radio waves and the design and performance of radio receivers.

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub-stations at Lonavla and Chittaranjan to investigate problems referred to them by the railway workshops and the Central Standards Office (Railways).

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and bridge engineering, ports and harbours, etc., are dealt with by the Road Organisation functioning under the Ministry of Transport.

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The Indian Standards Institution, functioning under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, lays down standard specifications for materials, products, practices, etc., and promotes quality control. It issues licences to manufacturers for providing third party guarantee about quality of products. It also collaborates with several international standards organisations.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

The Bose Institute, Calcutta, is engaged in research in physics, chemistry plant physiology, plant breeding, cytogenetics, micro-biology and zoology.

The Birbal Sahani Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries out research in the fossil flora of India and related problems.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest research organisations in the country, conducts research in fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, undertakes advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in all branches of scientific knowledge.

The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronics and theoretical physics.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders research service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in various branches of science.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Medical Research has been engaged in the promotion and co-ordination of research in India ever since its establishment in 1912. It maintains the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Hyderabad, the Virus Research Centre at Poona and the Blood Group Reference Centre at Bombay. It provides grants-in-aid, disseminates information on medical research and publishes two journals.

The National Malaria Institute at Delhi carries out research in methods of malaria eradication.

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals each specialising in some branch of research, the country has a number of specilised institutions. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, provides training in preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised for promoting medical protection and positive health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, conducts research in the preparation of bacterial vaccines, sterile solutions and therapeutic sera.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is in progress at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Studies of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations.

The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Chingleput and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet have been taken over from the Madras Government and converted into the Central Leprosy Research Institute.

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The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, undertakes investigations in the manufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products. It has been functioning as the chief centre for investigations connected with the prevention and treatment of plague. The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, among others, the problems of nutrition, malaria and virus diseases.

Investigations on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. Statistical surveys of the incidence of cancer in India have also been undertaken by it.

Investigations in the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, relate to problems of microbiology, serology and biochemistry. The Institute maintains a pathological museum.

The Pasteur Institute, located at Coonoor, is engaged on research in rabies, influenza, anti-venom serum, tropical eosinophilia and serological reactions.

The activities of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, centre round biological and chemical assays of drugs. The Laboratory maintains a herbarium and tenders technical advice to concerns manufacturing drugs.

One among several private owned research organisations is the Bengal Immunity Research Institute, Calcutta, which conducts research on a large range of problems which have a bearing on the prevention, control and cure of diseases.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, established in 1929, undertakes, aids, promotes and co-ordinates agricultural and animal husbandry education and research in India.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is the oldest institution devoted to research in agricultural science. It has well-equipped laboratories and extensive farms for carrying out large-scale investigations on food crops.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar, deals with veterinary diseases and their cure, while the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal concerns itself with research connected with quality of milk and analysis of milk samples for quality control purposes. The Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack and the Central Potato Research Institute at Simla devote themselves to problems of research relating to rice and potatoes respectively.

There are nine commodity committees which devote themselves to research in specific commodities namely, cotton, jute, sugarcane, coconut, tobacco, oilseeds, arecanut, spices and lac. These committees have their own laboratories and research institutions.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, carries out biological investigations in edible fish found in the coastal waters of the country.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore, conducts research in inland fish—estuarine, riverine, lacustrine and pond fish.

The Central Fisheries Technological Research Stations at Cochin and Ernakulam undertake studies in fishing gear material, gear design, fishing methods and preservation of fish and fish products.

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CHAPTER VIII

HEALTH

The steady improvement in the general health of the population is reflected in broad terms in the following table showing the birth rate, death rate and expectation of life during the last two decades.

TABLE 38

VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS

	(per thousand of population)		Infant mortality rate (per thousand births)		Expectation of life at birth	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Male	Female	Male	Female
1941—51 ..	39·9	27·4	190·0	175·0	32·45	31·66
1951—56 ..	41·7	25·9	161·4	146·7	37·76	37·49
1956—61 ..	40·7	21·6	142·3	127·9	41·68	42·06

Health programmes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Union Government have, however, sponsored and supported major schemes for improving the standards of health of the nation under the Plans. The broad objective of the health and family planning programmes has been to expand health services, to bring about progressive improvement in the health of the people by ensuring a certain minimum of physical well-being and to create conditions favourable to greater efficiency and productivity. As against outlays of Rs. 140 and Rs. 225 crores in the First and Second Plans respectively, the health and family planning programmes in the Third Plan involve an outlay of about Rs. 342 crores, of which Rs. 297 crores will be in the States' sector and the rest in the Central sector.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Malaria

The National Malaria Control Programme, launched in 1953, was converted into the National Malaria Eradication Programme from April 1, 1958. The programme is being implemented by the Union Ministry of Health with the active participation of the State Governments as well as with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development and the World Health Organisation. The National Malaria Institute is responsible for research and for the training of staff in methods of malaria eradication. Six regional co-ordinating organisations have been established at Bangalore, Baroda, Cuttack, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Shillong.

The entire population of the country is covered by 391 malaria units, of which 140 have entered the "Consolidation Phase" of the programme. Seventy to eighty of these units will be entering the "Maintenance Phase" by 1964 having completed the eradication programme.

The percentage of clinical malaria cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries to cases treated for all diseases fell from 10.8 in 1953-54, when the control programme commenced, to 0.4 during the year 1962-63.

Filaria

The National Filaria Control Programme, launched in 1955, consists of (*i*) mass administration of drugs on filarious communities, and (*ii*) anti-

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mosquito and anti-larval measures. Forty-seven control units and 2 survey units are functioning. Random sample surveys covering a populatio of about 266 lakhs were completed by the end of January 1963. They hav revealed that over 644 lakh persons live in the filarious areas of the country A centre for practical demonstration and field training is functioning Kozhikode and a new training centre is being opened at Rajahmundry.

Tuberculosis

The National TB Survey, which was completed in 1958 by the India Council of Medical Research, showed that nearly 50 lakh persons suffer fro active or probably active tuberculosis. It revealed that (*i*) the morbidit from TB varied from 7 to 30 per thousand persons in different region (*ii*) the prevalence of the disease in villages, small towns and cities is not markedly different as originally thought; (*iii*) the morbidity rate is lower fo females than for males; (*iv*) the prevalence of TB is considerably higher in th age group 45 years and above than for other groups; and (*v*) bacteriologicall positive cases vary from 1 to 11 per thousand persons in different areas.

The BCG Vaccination Programme, started in 1948 with the help the International Tuberculosis Campaign and later of the WHO and th UNICEF, extended protection to 16.4 crore persons—7.8 crores of who were below 15 years of age—by the end of the Second Plan perio By the end of December 1962, 19.30 crore persons were tested and anoth 6.87 crore persons vaccinated. One hundred and seventy-five technical tea are engaged in the field work. During the Third Five-Year Plan period it proposed to cover 10 crore children below 15 years of age.

Research in tuberculosis is being undertaken at the TB Chemotherap Centre, Madras and the Tuberculosis Research Unit, Madanapalle. Eig demonstration and training centres have been established at Bangalor Hyderabad, Madras, Nagpur, New Delhi, Patiala, Patna and Trivandru Training is also imparted at other institutions such as the Vallabhbhai Pa Chest Institute at Delhi. Training centres in six universities train docto for the diploma course in tuberculosis. A National Tuberculosis Institu has been established at Bangalore with the assistance of UNICEF a WHO.

At the end of 1962, there were 140 sanatoria and hospitals, 225 clini 152 wards and over 27,000 beds available for TB patients. There a 15 after-care colonies in India where ex-patients are rehabilitated after th are cured. A work centre to impart vocational training to patients und domiciliary treatment has been established at Madras and eight more su centres will be set up at Amargarh, Delhi, Dhubulia, Hyderabad, Lucknow Mysore, Pedavegi and Poona. A scheme for the establishment of open centres for isolation and treatment of advanced cases has been approv and the setting up of 430 such centres in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu a Kashmir, Mysore and Punjab has received sanction.

Two hundred more clinics, 25 more mobile clinics in rural areas, fi more Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centres, about 5,000 mo beds and 7 After-care and Rehabilitation Centres are included in the targ of the Third Plan.

The Tuberculosis Association of India is the largest voluntary organis tion in the country. Since its establishment in 1939, it has been engag in stimulating anti-tuberculosis activities in a scientific and co-ordinat manner. It assists the authorities in combating the disease and provid assistance through the Tuberculosis Workers' Conferences, the State T Association Secretaries' Conference, the technical committees and foru which bring together State officials and voluntary workers. It also ru several institutions which provide training facilities and demonstrate advanc methods for the treatment of TB cases.

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Leprosy

The number of leprosy cases in India is now estimated at about 20 lakhs. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, and certain parts of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are areas of high incidence.

Under the Leprosy Control Scheme, started during the First Plan period, four treatment and study centres (one each in Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) and 29 subsidiary centres in different States were established. The subsidiary centres provide for mass treatment of all cases, detection of cases in the early stages of infection and their treatment. The treatment and study centres carry out a detailed survey to study its epidemiology and assess the results of sulphone therapy. By the end of June 1962, 148 leprosy control centres were established. An advisory committee reviews the working of the scheme and suggests measures for improvement.

Short-term orientation courses in anti-leprosy work to doctors are being provided at the All-India Leprosy Training Centre, Nagpur. Medical officers and para-medical workers receive training at centres set up in Tirupati, Brambe and Madras. Training facilities are also provided by the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation Centres at Chilakalapalli, Andhra Pradesh, and Mararikulam, Kerala. The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput provides training facilities to para-medical workers and sanitary inspectors.

The Mission to Lepers, established in 1875, is a voluntary organisation engaged in anti-leprosy work. Important, among other such voluntary organisations are Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Maharogi Seva Mandal, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Ramakrishna Mission and Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal.

Venereal Diseases

Fifteen years ago it was estimated that about five per cent of the population suffer from syphilis and an equal percentage from gonorrhea. Yaws is prevalent in a few districts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

A demonstration team, established by WHO in Himachal Pradesh in 1949, carried out an extensive survey and a mass treatment programme and trained several teams deputed by the State Governments.

Five VD Clinics at State headquarters and 108 at the district level were established by the end of March 1962. These clinics lay emphasis on the integrated function of both prevention and treatment, the epidemiological and case-finding functions, surveys and liaison with local maternity and child health centres for routine ante-natal blood testing.

An intensive mass campaign based on total treatment of the entire population at risk in the Kulu valley of the Punjab was launched in September 1959. Anti-yaws teams, operating in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa have covered a large portion of the population at risk.

The first All-India VD and Yaws Conference was held in April 1961 in Simla. It made several recommendations to focus the attention of the public and the health authorities in the country on the problem of venereal diseases.

Medical and para-medical personnel were given refresher training in the modern treatment of venereal diseases at the Training and Demonstration Centre in New Delhi and the Institute of Venereology, Madras. The latter also offers post-graduate training.

During 1962, 4,54,532 VD cases were treated. The yaws teams have so far examined 4,94,125 (initial survey) and 1,64,397 (re-survey) cases and

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treated 3,859 (initial survey) and 1,567 (re-survey) cases.

Influenza

An influenza centre was opened in 1950 at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoo The centre makes study of and research in problems relating to influenz

Smallpox

The National Smallpox Eradication Programme, launched in 1962, h been completed in 23 districts and is in progress in 125 districts. 5.3 crore people have so far been vaccinated or re-vaccinated.

Trachoma

The Trachoma Control Pilot Project established in 1959 at Aligarh h completed the preparation of the topographical may on trachoma in Ind A mass trachoma control programme is being launched in 1963-64 beginni with the States of Punjab and Rajasthan.

Cancer

Problems relating to cancer are under investigation at the Indian Can Research Centre, Bombay, the Cancer Institute, Madras and the Chittaran National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta. Cobalt Beam Therapy Un are available in ten hospitals in the country located at Bombay, Calcut Ludhiana, Madras, Vellore, Trivandrum, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Cutta and Kanpur.

NUTRITION AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION

Surveys conducted in India since 1935 have revealed quantitative well as qualitative deficiency in the diet of the Indian people. The avera Indian diet lacks essential food elements like proteins, fats, minerals a vitamins, due to a deficiency of protective foods like vegetables, fruit, m and eggs.

The general raising of dietary standards is largely an economic probl and is linked up with the development of the economy. Several measu have, however, been taken to meet the nutritional deficiency of cert vulnerable sections of the Indian population, such as expectant and nurs mothers, school children and industrial workers. The measures taken inclu school feeding programmes, distribution of skimmed milk, protein supp ment to the diet of the vulnerable groups, opening of canteens in industr concerns and offices, and manufacture and popularisation of cheap nutritious food.

More than 16 crore pounds of dried skim milk were distributed un the UNICEF Milk Feeding Programme since its inception in 1948. estimated 8 lakh mothers and children received milk through maternity child health centres and 11½ lakh children through schools.

Mid-day meals or milk are being provided to about 40 lakh children 15 lakh each in Madras and Kerala, 5 lakh in Punjab and the rest other areas. These programmes, launched with the assistance of CAR have been extended to 2 lakh children in Andhra Pradesh and 5 lakh Rajasthan.

Consumer trials to assess acceptability of protein supplements such multi-purpose food have been conducted. The results indicate that mu purpose food produced by the Central Food Technological Institute, Mys is not only acceptable but beneficial to health.

The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Med Research sponsors schemes for nutrition research, besides advising Government of India on nutrition matters.

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The National Nutrition Advisory Committee was appointed in June 1960, to formulate a national nutrition policy and to recommend measures for improving the nutritional status of the population. Three working groups were appointed by the Committee to undertake detailed studies and formulate specific proposals for (*i*) production and utilisation of food (*ii*) training, education and extension services in the field of nutrition and (*iii*) programmes designed to improve nutritional status of population groups and their implementation. Several recommendations have since been made by the Committee.

Diet and nutrition surveys, distribution of skimmed milk and food supplements and school feeding are among measures being carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Diploma courses for dieticians are being conducted at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, since 1947. Twelve diet kitchens have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for introducing diet therapy for treatment of nutritional diseases.

An Applied Nutrition-*cum*-Training Programme has been launched in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madras with the assistance of UNICEF, FAO and WHO. The programme aims as training, education and practical nutritional activities to improve nutritional status in rural areas.

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Rules made thereunder are in force throughout the country, except Jammu and Kashmir. It provides for deterrent punishment to offenders and prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of adulterated food articles. The Central Committee for Food Standards and the Central Food Laboratory, envisaged in the Act, have been set up. The former advises the Central and State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of the Act, while the latter is carrying out investigations to standardise methods of detection and estimation of colouring matter and antioxidents in food. A seminar held in Hyderabad in November 1960 has made important recommendations for the better enforcement of the 1954 Act.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, launched in 1954, continues during the Third Five-Year Plan period with a provision of Rs. 88.95 crores for the urban and Rs. 16.33 crores for the rural schemes. Most of the 369 urban water supply schemes, 100 urban drainage schemes and 344 rural water supply and sanitation schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 102.17 crores under the first two Plans, have been completed and the rest will be completed during the Third Plan period. A Water Supply and Sanitation Committee was appointed in 1960 to assess requirements and suggest means for financing programmes to meet the requirements. It has since submitted its report.

The programme also provides for the training of public health engineering personnel for implementing the programme. The training programme is being implemented at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; the Engineering College, Guindy; the Engineering College, Roorkee; and other selected regional field centres. The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation has been set up for helping State Governments in the preparation and execution of their schemes and for

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giving technical advice and guidance. Similar organisations have also bee established in most of the States.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE

Medical relief and service is primarily the responsibility of the States Certain charitable institutions also participate in giving medical relief. The Third Five-Year Plan aims at 14,600 hospitals and dispensaries with 2,40,10 beds in 1965-66 as compared to 8,600 and 1,13,000 in 1950-51, 10,00 and 1,25,000 in 1955-56 and 12,600 and 1,85,600 in 1960-61. Five thousand primary health units is the target for 1965-66 as compared t 725 in 1955-56 and 2,800 in 1960-61. Ten thousand maternity and chil welfare centres are to come into existence by 1965-66 as against 1,65 in 1950-51, 1,856 in 1955-56 and 4,500 in 1960-61.

At the end of the year 1960, there were 88,389 registered medical practi tioners, 39,917 pharmacists, 32,733 nurses, 38,528 midwives and 6,14 vaccinators.

Contributory Health Service Scheme

The Contributory Health Service Scheme, which came into operatio on July 1, 1954, is confined to Delhi and New Delhi and serves Centra Government employees and their families. The staffs of certai autonomous and semi-Government organisations and their familie have been admitted into the scheme. The facilities under the scheme ar also available to the members of Parliament. The contributions are base on a graduated scale varying from 50 nP. to Rs. 12 per month accordin to emoluments. There are now 351 full-time medical officers, includin 57 specialists. The number of dispensaries is 45, excluding mobile dispen saries serving beneficiaries residing in outlying areas. The number o beneficiaries under the Scheme is 5.23 lakhs.

Health Insurance

The Health Insurance Scheme, which provides *inter alia* medical benefi to industrial workers under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 194 now covers over 18.82 lakh workers in the country. Under the schem an insured worker and his family are entitled to receive medical help at th State Insurance dispensaries or at panel doctors' clinics, at their residence and in hospitals.

Colliery and mica workers receive medical help in institutions main tained by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Mica Min Labour Welfare Fund. Private employers as well as the State Governmen provide medical relief to their employees.

Primary Health Centres for Rural Areas

Seventy-four primary health centres were established in Nation Extension Blocks under a scheme launched in 1954. Each centre serves th Block area with an average population of 66,000. From the centre a tea of health workers goes round the surrounding areas and looks after the curative and preventive health needs. Three thousand two hundred an seventy-six such centres had come into being by the end of November 196

INDIGENOUS AND HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

It is the accepted policy of the Government to give all possible encourag ment to the indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine and incorp rate contributions of approved value from them in the modern system medicine. Several measures have been taken by the Union and St Governments in this direction. As against a provision of Rs. 6.21 crores the Second Plan, the Third Plan provides Rs. 9.8 crores for the developme of indigenous systems of medicine.

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Udupa Committee

A committee appointed under the chairmanship of K. N. Udupa, to assess and evaluate the present status of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, made recommendations in 1959 on the training, research and pharmaceutical products and status of practice in Ayurveda. A Central Council of Ayurvedic Research has been set up in pursuance of one of the recommendations. The functions of the Council are to advise the Government of India on (*i*) the formulation of a co-ordinated policy of research in Ayurveda, (*ii*) stimulation of such research, and (*iii*) allocation of central assistance to institutions carrying on research in Ayurveda.

Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine

The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, established in 1953 at Jamnagar, has a 50-bed hospital and an out-patient department, besides a pharmacy, a museum and a pathological research laboratory. A new 'Siddha' unit was started in the year 1956-57. A section of the Institute investigates and studies diagnosis and treatment in Ayurvedic and 'Siddha' systems from the point of view of modern medicine.

Ad hoc schemes of research in Ayurveda and Unani are also being promoted by grants to States, educational institutions and non-governmental research organisations.

Education

A List of Ayurvedic and Unani colleges is available in the Appendices.

A post-graduate training centre in Ayurveda has been established at Jamnagar.

Regulation of Practice

State Boards have been set up in almost all States for the regulation of practice in indigenous systems.

Homoeopathy

In 1955, the Government of India approved a five-year degree course in homoeopathy. There are over 30 institutions imparting training in homoeopathy, and some are recognised by the State Boards. Financial assistance is being provided by the Government of India for upgrading some of these institutions. Boards have been set up by the State Governments for the regulation of practice in homoeopathy.

An advisory committee on homoeopathy has been constituted by the Union Government.

DRUG MANUFACTURE AND CONTROL

Drug Control

The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules are in force in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir. The Union Government have powers to keep a check on the quality of imported drugs. The State Governments are responsible for controlling the quality of drugs which are manufactured, sold and distributed in the country. Amendments to the Drugs Act made in 1955, 1960 and 1961 empower the Central Government to assist State Governments in enforcing control over the quality of manufactured drugs.

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board to advise on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act, and the Drugs Consultative Committee to advise the Central and State Governments for securing uniformity throughout India in the administration of the Act, have been formed.

The first Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 1955 and a supplement to it in 1960. The National Formulary of India has also been published.

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The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, serving as a statutory institution under the Drugs Act, analyses and tests samples of such drugs as are sent to it and performs such other functions as are entrusted to it by the Central and State Governments.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases peculiar to women. Import and export of objectionable advertisements are controlled in close liaison with the Customs and Postal authorities who can, under Section 6 of the Act, intercept articles suspected to contain objectionable advertisements. Liaison is also maintained with Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Legations and Consulates abroad. Advertisements of contraceptives are, however, permitted in view of the importance of family planning.

Drug Manufacture

The BCG Vaccine Laboratory was established at Guindy in Madras in 1948. The Laboratory supplies tuberculin and BCG vaccine free to all States and institutions engaged in the BCG campaign, tuberculin and BCG vaccine to Afghanistan and Ceylon and vaccine to UNICEF sponsored projects in Burma, Pakistan and Malaya.

The Central Research Institute at Kasauli (established in 1905) supplies vaccine for TAB, cholera, rabies, antivenom sera, tetanus toxoid, diphtheria anti-toxin and influenza vaccines. Influenza vaccines are also manufactured at the Influenza Centre, Coonoor.

The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, and the DDT factory at Delhi, have already gone into production.

The Haffkine Institute at Bombay manufactures sulpha drugs and the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., and the Tatas manufacture BHC (benzene hexachloride).

Medical Depots and Factories

The Medical Stores Organisation, having five depots at Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta and Karnal, is maintained primarily for ensuring supply of medical stores of proper quality and approved pattern to Government, semi-Government and certain non-Governmental institutions.

At the factories of the Organisation, a large number of drugs and dressings are manufactured to meet the requirements of both civil and military medical stores depots. There is also a repair workshop at the Madras depot for repairing surgical instruments and appliances.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical education in general is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India's interest is limited to the promotion of higher studies and specific schemes of research and specialised training.

There are at present 71 medical colleges, 12 dental colleges* and 11 institutions for training in the allopathic system of medicine. Establishment of new medical colleges and expansion of existing ones during the Second Plan period raised the admission capacity of these institutions from 3,660 in 1955 to 7,900 in 1961. Expansion of dental colleges at Madras, Amritsar, Lucknow, Calcutta and Bombay and starting of new dental colleges at Trivandrum and Hyderabad were also aided by the Union Government during the Second Plan period. To provide post-graduate training to select doctors in different branches of medicine and surgery, certain institutions have been upgraded with Central assistance. Financial

*For a list of medical and dental colleges, see Appendices.

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aid has also been provided for the establishment of full-time teaching units in the clinical and non-clinical departments of medical colleges. Departments of Social and Preventive Medicine were started in eight medical colleges during the First Plan period and in ten other colleges during the Second Plan period.

Central Health Education Bureau

The Bureau, established in November 1956, co-ordinates and promotes health education in the country. It functions through two main—Media and Methods—divisions, produces, a monthly bulletin 'Swasth Hind' and a quarterly for the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation and maintains a film library. State Health Education Bureaus have been established in most of the States.

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences

The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences was set up in 1956 under an Act of Parliament. An under-graduate course leading to the Bachelor's degree and post-graduate courses in certain subjects are offered by the Institute. Besides the medical college, the Institute will have a dental college, a nursing college, a post-graduate teaching centre and a 650-bed hospital.

Specialised Training

Facilities for the training of nurses exist in practically all major hospitals in the country and in the nursing colleges at Bombay, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Indore and Vellore. State Governments and non-official organisations like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, have organised short-term courses with the help of grants from the Centre. There are 470 nursing schools and colleges in the country for training nurses, midwives, health visitors and auxiliary midwives. Of 21,883 students enrolled, 7,569 qualified by the end of 1962—2,851 nurses, 2,277 midwives, 2,083 auxiliary midwives, 315 health visitors and 43 nursing graduates—under different courses.

The Malaria Institute of India is conducting a training course for health personnel working under the schemes to control malaria and filaria. Training leading to a diploma in public health, maternity and child health, nutrition and dietetics and leading to a degree in public health engineering is imparted by the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

FAMILY PLANNING

The objects of the family planning programme, as outlined by the Planning Commission, are (*i*) to obtain an accurate knowledge of factors contributing to the rapid increase of population in India; (*ii*) to discover suitable techniques of family planning and devise methods by which knowledge of these techniques can be widely disseminated; and (*iii*) to make advice on family planning an integral part of service in Government hospitals and public health agencies. The family planning policy aims at reducing birth rates to stabilise the population at "a level consistent with requirements of national economy".

The family planning programme in the Third Plan, with an allocation of Rs. 27 crores and a programme ceiling of Rs. 50 crores, recognises that "the objective of stabilising the growth of population over a reasonable period must be at the very centre of planned development." "In the circumstances of the country, family planning has to be undertaken, not merely as a major development programme, but as a nation-wide movement which embodies a basic attitude towards a better life for the individual, the family and the country." The programme, as outlined, provides for (*a*) education and motivation for family planning; (*b*) provision of services;

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(*c*) training; (*d*) supplies; (*e*) communication and motivation research; (*f*) demographic research; and (*g*) medical and biological research.

Organisational Set-up

The Central Family Planning Board was constituted in September 1956 to formulate family planning programmes. The Demographic Advisory Committee, the Committee on Scientific Aspect of Family Planning of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Communication Motivation Action Research Committee have been established. Family Planning Boards are functioning in all the States. District Committees have also been formed. Full-time Family Planning Officers have been appointed in most States.

Family Planning Service/Family Planning Centres

At the end of January 1963, there were 8,441 family planning clinics, 6,774 of which were in the rural areas. These include 4,735 rural and 701 urban centres distributing contraceptives only.

Three lakh thirty-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-one persons—2,09,271 males and 1,24,520 females—were reported to have undergone sterilization operations till the end of January 1963.

Education and Training

Apart from the well-known methods of educating the people through group meetings, film shows, advertisements, etc., family planning orientation camps are being organised. Honorary Family Planning Education Leaders have also been appointed in all the States.

The Government of India have established training centres at Delhi, Bombay and Ramanagaram. The Government of India have also approved the formation of family planning touring training teams, family planning orientation training teams and pilot family planning education mobile units. The State Governments have established regional family planning training centres. Voluntary organisations have, with the assistance of the Government of India, established family planning welfare workers' centres for workers at Hyderabad, Delhi, Allahabad, Nagpur and Madras.

Research

The Demographic Training Research Centre at Bombay is continuing its investigations. Four other demographic centres have been established in Calcutta, Delhi, Trivandrum and Dharwar. Twenty studies in medical and biological aspects of family planning are in progress at different places. Eight family planning communication research projects have also been financially assisted.

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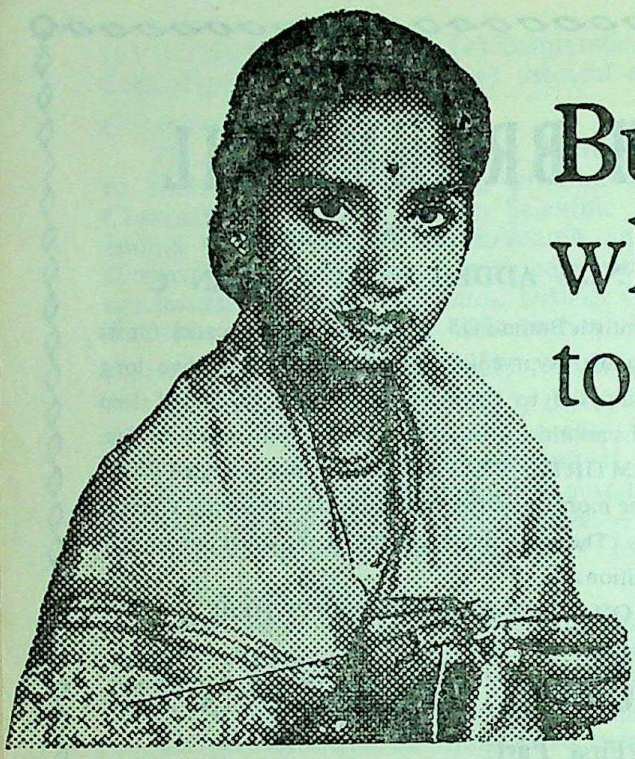

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- *Wage war on waste; check thoughtless buying and resist inflated prices.*
- *Do not buy gold. Give your gold for country's cause.*
- *Be resolute in work, whatever it may be, because each task done just that little more efficiently helps the national drive, strengthens India's position.*
- *Rouse yourself from apathy, and Take Action.*

BE VIGILANT

—take part in national preparedne

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CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL WELFARE

PROHIBITION

The Constitution enjoins on the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs. In December 1954, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed to suggest a programme and a machinery for the implementation of the directive in the light of the experience of the States in implementing their prohibition policies in the past. The Committee's main recommendation that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the country's developmental plans was affirmed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha on March 31, 1956. The resolution recommended the formulation of a programme to bring about nation-wide prohibition speedily and effectively.

The Third Five-Year Plan lays emphasis on prohibition being a voluntary social welfare movement, whose success depends upon (*i*) its acceptance as public policy accompanied by concrete administrative steps to make the policy a reality, (*ii*) support of large sections of public opinion and active participation of social workers and voluntary organisations, (*iii*) finding practical solutions to problems arising out of it, such as employment, and (*iv*) enabling State Governments to meet possible loss of revenue on account of progress of prohibition.

A Central Prohibition Committee has been set up to review the progress of prohibition programmes, co-ordinate the activities in different States and keep in touch with their practical difficulties. The Committee also suggests ways and means to intensify propaganda in favour of prohibition, promotes research on the economic and social implications of prohibition and recommends measures to encourage and assist official and non-official agencies devoted to prohibition and temperance propaganda, care and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drink addicts and scientific research in respect of problems associated with prohibition. Non-official agencies called the Nasha Bandi Lok Karya Kshetras are being established for educating the people in regard to the social and economic implications of prohibition.

The progress in the enforcement of the prohibition policy in the different States and Union Territories of the Indian Union is briefly dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Andhra Pradesh

Complete prohibition is in force in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari, covering 58.4% of the area and 64.6% of the population of the State. In the other districts, toddy and liquor shops have been shifted from populous areas.

Assam

The dry law is in force in the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong and Goalpara. In the other districts, measures to discourage the sale and consumption of liquor have been set in motion, the more important of which relate to increase of rates of duty on both foreign and country liquor, stoppage of issuing new liquor licences, removing of liquor shops from industrial areas and tea gardens, the prohibition of serving liquor in public places and closure of liquor shops on national days.

Total prohibition of opium has been in force throughout the State since 1947. Seven opium addicts' treatment centres have been opened. With

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effect from July 1959, consumption of ganja and bhang has been totally prohibited.

Bihar

A Prohibition Board to consider details of policy and to review the programmes of its implementation has been established. The work of preparing a phased programme has been entrusted to a technical committee. Among other steps taken to introduce gradual prohibition and to prepare the ground for total prohibition, mention may be made of the enhancement of duty and retail prices of country spirit, introduction of the sliding scale system of settlements in respect of distillery liquor and drug shops, stoppage of sale on national days and closure of liquor shops for a period of eight days in a month in certain areas of the State and a reduction in the sale hours of country liquor shops.

The supply of opium for oral consumption, except on certificates granted in limited numbers by approved medical authorities, has been completely withdrawn since April 1, 1959.

Gujarat

There is complete prohibition in the whole of the Gujarat State. Taluk prohibition drive committees and sub-committees of the block advisory committees have been set up. Similar committees at the village level are being formed with the help of the panchayats.

Kerala

Complete prohibition has been in force in the whole of the Kozhikode, Palghat, Cannanore and Trivandrum districts as also five taluks in the Quilon and Trichur districts and Fort Cochin area of Ernakulam district, covering 58.8% of the area and 56% of the population of the State. Advertisements and public inducements relating to drink have been prohibited. No fresh licences for liquor shops are granted. A State Advisory Board has been set up. Six District Advisory Committees have also been established to enlist public co-operation for prohibition in the dry areas of the State.

All opium and ganja shops in the State have been closed with effect from April 1, 1959.

Madhya Pradesh

Prohibition is in force in the districts of Sagar, Damoh, Narsimhpur, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Vidisha and portions of Bilaspur, Raipur and Durg districts, covering 16.4% of the area and 19.8% of the population of the State. A system of permits has been introduced in one tehsil of the Jabalpur district and one of the Betul district. Among other steps taken are progressive reduction in the number of liquor shops, ban on advertisements relating to drink, prohibition of liquor drinking in public places, progressive increase in the number of days on which liquor shops remain compulsorily closed, shifting of liquor shops from industrial and populous areas, enhancement of the prices of intoxicants and encouragement of the consumption of healthy and refreshing light drinks.

The oral use of opium, except on permits issued by competent medical authorities, has been totally banned with effect from April 1, 1959.

Madras

Total prohibition has been in force throughout the State since October 2, 1948. The enforcement of the prohibition law has been strengthened by providing enhancement of sentence, summary trials and control over sale and transport molasses.

Maharashtra

Total prohibition has been in force since April 1, 1961. Besides a State Prohibition Board, prohibition sub-committees have been set up in district

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development boards. Taluk prohibition drive committees and special committees of the block advisory committees have also been established. Efforts are now being made to establish similar committees at the village level. Subsidies are paid to welfare institutions, co-operative societies, village panchayats and municipalities for conducting Sanskar Kendras (Recreation Centres) for prohibition propaganda.

Mysore

Prohibition is in force in the entire State except the districts of Bangalore, Gulbarga and Raichur. The dry area accounts for 81.1% of the area of the State and covers 79% of the population. To facilitate the successful implementation of the prohibition policy of the Government of Maharashtra, a ten-mile dry belt zone on the Maharashtra-Mysore border in the Gulbarga district was created in July 1959. A Prohibition Board has also been set up for advising the State Government in the matter of effective implementation of the prohibition policy.

The sale of ganja, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, has been totally banned in certain districts of the State. Consumption of opium, except for medicinal purposes and by addicts on medical certificates, has been completely banned from April 1, 1959.

Orissa

The dry law operates in the districts of Ganjam, Koraput, Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, covering 42.2% of the area and 55.3% of the population of the State. Sale of foreign liquor to addicts in these districts is limited through licensed shops and on production of permits. In the non-prohibition areas, steps have been taken to reduce progressively the number of liquor shops and to increase the number of days on which liquor shops remain closed.

Oral consumption of opium has been prohibited since April 1, 1959, and all opium shops in the State have been closed.

Punjab

Total prohibition exists only in the district of Rohtak and steps have been taken in other districts to reduce sale and consumption of liquor through restriction of the grant of licences and sale of liquor, etc. Other steps taken by the State Government include imposing restrictions on advertisements relating to drinking and closure of liquor shops once in a week with effect from April 1, 1962.

Complete prohibition of the oral consumption of opium, except on medicinal grounds, has come into force since April 1, 1959.

Rajasthan

Prohibition is in force only in Abu taluk in the district of Sirohi. A phased programme has been put into effect since April 1, 1956. Among the more important aspects of this programme are the ban on serving drinks in public places, closure of liquor shops on pay days and other important national days, reduction in the number of country liquor shops, removal of liquor shops from populous areas and enhancement of duty on liquor and licence fees. A Prohibition Advisory Committee has been established to consider the question of introducing prohibition by stages.

Uttar Pradesh

Partial prohibition throughout the State—in place of the earlier complete prohibition in only eleven districts and three pilgrim centres—has been effected with effect from December 1, 1962. Important national days and 57 other days are dry days throughout the State.

The sale of ganja has been prohibited throughout the State and oral consumption of opium has also been banned with effect from July 1, 1959.

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West Bengal

Prohibition has not been introduced in any area of the State. Among steps taken to discourage the drinking habit are the declaration of dry days in industrial areas, reduction in the hours of transaction in excise shops and in the grant of licences for retail sale, enhancing the rates of taxation on liquors, etc.

Union Territories

The sale and import of liquor is prohibited in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In Delhi, restrictions on the saleable strength of country liquor, the number of country liquor shops and quota of country liquor for sale, reduction in the quality of retail sale to individuals, reduction in sale hours, increase in the rates of duty, enhanced punishment for repeated prohibition offences and minimum punishment for illicit distillation have been imposed. Advertisements relating to liquor consumption have been banned and various steps have been taken to stop public drinking. Sale of liquor in clubs is restricted to members only, the number of dry days has been increased and duty on all varieties of country liquor has been enhanced. With effect from April 1, 1959, the supply of opium is available only to addicts on production of medical certificates.

There is total prohibition in the Bilaspur district and sub-divisions of Mahasu, Mandi and Chamba districts, covering nearly one-fourth of the population in Himachal Pradesh. In other areas of the State the quota of country liquor has been reduced, as also the number of liquor shops. Drinking in public places has also been banned. Every Tuesday is a dry day. An Advisory Board has been set up to advise the administration and prohibition committees are being constituted in all the districts.

In Manipur, the issue of licences for local distillation of country liquor has been discontinued since 1958 and special permits are issued to individual tribals for local distillation of liquor on festive and religious occasions. Public drinking and advertisements relating to drinking have been banned and a district prohibition committee has been set up to ensure the successful implementation of the prohibition policy and to seek public co-operation. The oral consumption of ganja, bhang and opium has been prohibited.

In Tripura, excise shops are closed for one day in the week and selling hours have been reduced. Advertisements relating to drinking have been banned. Steps are being taken to remove excise shops away from populous areas. The sale of ganja through government agencies has been completely withdrawn with effect from April 1, 1959.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR CERTAIN MALADJUSTED GROUPS

Social Defence (Care) Programme

The Social Defence (Care) schemes in the Third Five-Year Plan, involving an outlay of Rs. 3.58 crores, are aimed at (*i*) the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, (*ii*) enforcement of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, (*iii*) prevention and treatment of beggary and vagrancy, (*iv*) welfare services in prisons, and (*v*) probation.

Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

The Indian Penal Code provides for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines (Sec. 366A, 372 and 373) for the procurement, buying and selling of girls under 18 years for prostitution. Similar penalties have also been prescribed for importing into India girls below 21 years for this purpose. In addition, there is a special Act known as the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which provides for the suppression of

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immoral traffic in women and girls in terms of the International Convention signed at New York in May 1950.

Juvenile Delinquents

Children Acts are in force in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and all the Union Territories. The Borstal Schools Acts, which are slightly different in scope, are in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 has also been enforced in all the bigger States and some Union Territories.

The problem of juvenile delinquency is mainly the concern of State Governments. The Central Government, however, have sponsored a Care Programme under which the States are given assistance. Under this programme, 40 remand homes, 17 certified schools, 5 borstal schools, 15 boys' clubs, and 5 probation hostels have been established.

Beggars

The Criminal Procedure Code treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Sections 55(i) (b) and 109 (b). Beggars may be proceeded against under Section 133 as those committing public nuisance. Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law on February 15, 1941. Special Acts have been passed by most of the States to prohibit begging in public places. In others, the municipal and police Acts provide measures against begging. To deal effectively with persons who kidnap children for the purpose of exploiting them for begging, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959, was enacted. This Act makes kidnapping or obtaining custody of a minor and the maiming of minors for the purpose of begging specific offences and provides for deterrent punishment, which may extend to life imprisonment where children are maimed.

There are institutions in the States for the custody, care and assistance of beggars in their rehabilitation. Eighteen certified institutions with a total capacity for 2,000 beggars exist in Maharashtra and Gujarat. West Bengal has 8 beggar homes with accommodation for 2,050. There are 7 similar institutions in Madras, 8 including 3 relief settlements in Kerala and 3 in Delhi. There is a beggar home each in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. A novel type of vagrant home-*cum*-training centre is in existence in New Delhi in which the inmates take part in the management of the home. Under the Central Care and After-Care Programmes assistance is available for the setting up of beggar homes, appointment of welfare officers in prisons for maintaining liaison between the prisoner and his family and creation of State homes for the after-care of dischargees from correctional and non-correctional institutions.

Central Bureau of Correctional Services

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services was established in August 1961. The main functions of the Bureau are to co-ordinate and develop a uniform policy, to standardise the collection of statistics on a national basis, to exchange information with foreign Governments and the United Nations agencies and to promote research, training and studies and surveys in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offences. A quarterly journal *Social Defence* is being published by the Bureau.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board was set up in August 1953. Its functions, as defined in the Resolution of Government setting up the Board, are to survey the needs and requirements of social welfare organisations, evaluate their programmes and projects, co-ordinate the assistance given by

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various Central ministries and State departments, promote the development of voluntary organisations in the areas where no such organisations exist, and render financial assistance to deserving agencies. All welfare schemes sponsored by the Board have been implemented through the utilisation of voluntary organisations as the principal agencies.

Social Welfare Advisory Boards have been constituted in different States to decentralise the activities of the Board and to enable it to maintain continuous contact with the aided institutions for ensuring the most effective direction of their efforts.

Since its inception, the Board had sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 520 lakhs till the end of January 1963. In 1961, the grants-in-aid programme was decentralised and State Boards have been delegated powers to sanction and release grants up to a certain limit in the case of yearly grants.

Welfare Extension Projects (Rural)

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was sponsored directly by the Board in August 1954. Each of these projects covers an area of about 25 to 30 villages and a population of about 20,000. The programme and activities of these projects comprise balwadis (community creches and pre-basic schools), maternity and infant health services (including those for the handicapped and the delinquent), literacy and social education for women, arts and crafts centres and recreational activities.

A project implementing committee, comprising mainly of women social workers, is responsible for the formulation and execution of the programme in each welfare extension area. Each project area is generally divided into 5 centres of 5 villages each, each centre with a dai and a craft instructor and in charge of a trained gramsevika. At the project level are a mukhyasevika and a midwife.

Up to the end of October 1960, 418 such projects with 2,027 centres covering a population of 79.48 lakhs in 10,499 villages were established. From 1961-62 onwards, these projects have been handed over to Mahila Mandals and local voluntary welfare organisations, each of which is given a suitable grant.

Since April 1957, these projects have been extended to community development blocks. Projects of a co-ordinated pattern, as distinguished from the original pattern, have been started in these areas. Each project covers about 100 villages and a population of about 60,000 to 70,000. There were 321 such projects at the end of the year 1962.

Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)

The activities undertaken in these projects, meant to provide community welfare centres for residents of slum areas, include starting of creches, balwadis, ante-natal and post-natal advisory services, infant health centres, hobby clubs, vocational guidance, training in arts and crafts for women, and referal and placement services for the handicapped. Ninety-seven voluntary institutions running such projects in urban areas covering a population of 6.75 lakhs were given grants amounting to Rs. 38.75 lakhs till the end of January 1963.

Holiday Homes for Children

Three hundred and thirty-nine batches of 50 children each benefited from grants amounting to Rs. 9.67 lakhs given as assistance for organising holiday camps at hill stations and summer resorts for children coming from lower income groups, till January 1963. The scheme is being co-ordinated by the Indian Council of Child Welfare. Powers for sanctioning grants have now been delegated to State Boards.

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Night Shelters

Forty-eight institutions are running night shelters in different States to provide temporary accommodation for the shelterless in big industrial cities. A sum of Rs. 4.62 lakhs was given as assistance to them. The co-ordination work of this scheme has been entrusted to the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Socio-Economic Programme

A scheme of setting up a number of production units with the assistance of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and its industrial boards and the Khadi Commission has been initiated in order to provide needy women and handicapped persons with gainful employment. The different types of units established so far and the workers employed therein, are given below:

	No. of units	No. of Workers
(*a*) Production units		
(*i*) Units of small industries	22	1,031
(*ii*) Ancillary units of large industries	3	99
(*iii*) Handicrafts units	6	120
(*iv*) Units attached to State After-Care Homes	26	2,600
(*v*) Handloom-cum-production units	18	774
(*b*) Training of craft instructors		
(*i*) *Ambar Charkha trained* 386		
(*ii*) *Handicrafts Teachers' Training*		
Trained 300		
Under training 120		

During the Third Plan period it is proposed to create employment opportunities for 25,000 to 30,000 women workers.

Training of Tribal Women as Multi-purpose Workers

Three training centres at Dohad (Gujarat), Dumka (Bihar) and Imphal (Manipur) offer a two-to-three year course in general education and training in welfare activities.

Condensed Course for Adult Women

Adult women in the 20-35 age group are trained under this programme for recognised examinations. They later become eligible for training courses for craft teachers, balsevikas, gram sevikas, nurses, mid-wives, family planning workers, etc. Four hundred and sixty-three courses were organised till the end of January 1963. Eleven thousand and six hundred women were trained.

Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme

The Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme, undertaken on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on After-Care Programmes and of the Social and Moral Advisory Committee, is aimed at the after-care and rehabilitation of rescued women and adults and children discharged from correctional, non-correctional and care institutions. The programme is implemented by the State Governments with Central assistance, the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Boards being associated with it in an advisory capacity. Forty-six after-care homes, providing training to 1,794 inmates and meeting other needs of the inmates, and 89 district shelters, receiving the discharged persons and sending them to the homes established under this programme, were sanctioned till the end of February 1962.

Child Welfare

Provision has been made in the Third Plan for setting up demonstration projects for integrated child welfare services, aiming at the all-round development of children up to the age of 16. A Committee on Child Care

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has prepared a programme for the development of comprehensive chi welfare services, which is under active consideration.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

Forty-one lakh and seventeen thousand persons displaced from Ea Pakistan migrated to India. Over 6,56,000 of the displaced families have bee rehabilitated and a sum of Rs. 200 crores was provided for their relief an rehabilitation.

Dandakaranya Scheme

An area of 30,052 square miles in selected areas in Bastar district Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa has bee reclaimed under the Dandakaranya Scheme for resettling a sizeable displace population from East Pakistan. The Dandakaranya Development Authori was set up in September 1958. Sixty-two thousand acres have been full reclaimed and 6,487 families were moved to the area up to the end January 1963. Four thousand six hundred and twenty-one familie have been moved to village sites. Mixed farms at Umarkote and Paralko and a central horticulture farm at Dumriput have been set up and crops an vegetables grown. A poultry farm was also started at Mana. The fisheri scheme has been making steady progress. Malaria has been eradicate from the area of settlement, medical facilities have been provided and 1 primary and 3 secondary schools and 22 adult schools imparting educatio to about 9,100 students have been established. About 9,000 acres reclaimed land were placed at the disposal of the district authorities fo allotment to tribals.

Displaced Persons from West Pakistan

Forty-seven lakh and forty thousand persons displaced from West Paki tan migrated to India. A sum of Rs. 198 crores has been spent for the relief and rehabilitation. Payment of compensation has almost been com pleted. A sum of Rs. 176.33 crores has been paid to 5.03 lakh claiman out of a total of 5.05 lakh claimants.

Resettlement of Kashmiri Displaced Persons

In 1959, the Government of India decided to give rehabilitatio assistance to the Kashmiri displaced persons in the form of an 'ex grati payment which comes to Rs. 1,000 for families settled on agricultural land and Rs. 3,500 for those settled elsewhere than on land. Migrants fro Pakistan-occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir were asked to submit declara tion forms by November 15, 1960. Up to December 31, 1962, declaratio forms from 30,000 migrants were received and payment of grants in 11,15 cases involving payment of Rs. 1.25 crores was made.

OTHER KINDS OF RELIEF

Emergency Relief Organisation

A country-wide organisation known as the Emergency Relief Organisa tion to provide relief in times of floods, famines, earthquakes, etc., has bee set up in almost all the States and Union Territories. The Organisatio will ensure that:

(*i*) relief operations are conducted according to plans drawn u ahead of an emergency and, as far as possible, by personne well-trained in conducting such operations;

(*ii*) emphasis is laid on the principle of self-help so that assistanc from outside the affected area is reduced to the minimum;

(*iii*) each of the interested social welfare agencies is allotted definite role to play; and

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(*iv*) the district and local authorities, the State Governments and the Government of India take upon themselves the responsibility for proper integration of activities within their respective spheres.

The Organisation, when fully established, will function at the Central, State and district levels. The Central organisation will implement the emergency relief policy of the Government, co-ordinate the efforts of the States and provide such relief services and supplies as can be arranged only by the Government of India.

As part of the Central Emergency Relief Organisation, a training institute has been set up at Nagpur. The institute lays down a basic pattern of training in emergency relief operations for the country as a whole and provides a source of supply of trained personnel in adequate numbers not only for instructional purposes but also for manning the various relief services envisaged under the scheme.

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

Since November 1947, when the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund was founded, a sum of about Rs. 2.25 crores was utilised till March 1962, in providing relief to people affected by national calamities such as earthquakes, floods, cyclones, draughts, famines and fire. Relief was also given in the early stages to displaced persons from Pakistan.

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WORK FOR VICTORY

Your job is vital to victory. India demands all hands to work—and work more for increased production to strengthen our fighting forces, to build up the nation's resources and striking power on all fronts.

At foundry and lathe, machine shop and giant industrial plant, shall all hands strive the harder to raise productivity, boost output. Let vital supplies flow in an unending stream to the front line as well as for the nation's domestic needs.

EVERYONE A SOLDIER

for GREATER PRODUCTION STRONGER DEFENCE

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CHAPTER X

SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution prescribes protection and safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, either specifically or by way of general rights of citizens, with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and of removing certain social disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subject to. These are :

(*i*) the abolition of "Untouchability" and the forbidding of its practice in any form (Art. 17);

(*ii*) the promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art. 46);

(*iii*) the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Art. 25);

(*iv*) the removal of any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15);

(*v*) the right to practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business (Art. 19);

(*vi*) the forbidding of any denial of admission to educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds (Art. 29);

(*vii*) the obligation of the State to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services and reservation for them in case of inadequate representation (Arts. 16 and 335);

(*viii*) special representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures for a period of twenty years (Arts. 330, 332 and 334);

(*ix*) the setting up of advisory councils and separate departments in the States and the appointment of a Special Officer at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Arts. 164, 338 and Fifth Schedule); and

(*x*) special provision for the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Art. 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules).

According to 1961 Census, the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is 6.45 crores and 2.99 crores respectively.

The State-wise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, and the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962, is shown in the following table.

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TABLE 39

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
(1961 Census)

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
INDIA	6,45,11,313	2,98,83,47
States		
Andhra Pradesh	49,73,616	13,24,36
Assam	7,32,756	20,68,36
Bihar	65,36,875	42,04,77
Gujarat	13,67,255	27,54,44
Jammu and Kashmir	2,68,530	—
Kerala	14,22,057	2,07,99
Madhya Pradesh	42,53,024	66,78,41
Madras	60,72,536	2,52,64
Maharashtra	22,26,914	23,97,19
Mysore	31,17,232	1,92,09
Orissa	27,63,858	42,23,75
Punjab	41,39,106	14,13
Rajasthan	33,59,640	23,09,44
Uttar Pradesh	1,54,17,245	—
West Bengal	69,50,726	20,63,89
Union Territories and Other Areas		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	14,12
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,184	51,26
Delhi	3,41,555	—
Himachal Pradesh	3,69,916	1,08,19
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	—	23,39
Manipur	13,376	2,49,09
Nagaland	126	3,43,69
North-East Frontier Tract	—	5,04
Pondicherry	56,861	—
Tripura	1,19,725	3,60,07

MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

This Act, which came into force on June 1, 1955, provides penalti for preventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from enteri a place of public worship, offering prayers therein or taking water from sacred tank, well or spring. Penalties are also provided for enforcing a kinds of social disabilities, such as denying access to any shop, publ restaurant, public hospital or educational institution, hotel or any pla of public entertainment; the use of any road, river, well, tank, water ta bathing ghat, cremation ground, sanitary convenience, *dharamshala, sar* or *musafirkhana* or utensils kept in such institutions and hotels and re taurants. The Act also prescribes penalties for enforcing occupation professional or trade disabilities, or disabilities in the matter of enjoyme of any benefit under a charitable trust, in the construction or occupati of any residential premises in any locality or the observance of any soci or religious usage or ceremony.

The Act similarly lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods render services to a Harijan because he is a Harijan; for molesting, injuri or annoying a person or organising a boycott of, or taking any part in t excommunication of a person who has exercised the rights accruing to hi as a result of the abolition of untouchability.

Higher penalties have been prescribed for subsequent offences. F the purposes of awarding punishments, incitement or abetment of t offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of t offence. The onus of proving innocence has been thrown on the accus The offences under this Act are cognisable and compoundable.

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Campaign against Untouchability

Since 1954 the Government of India have been giving financial support to the movement to eradicate untouchability. Both official and non-official agencies are being utilised for this purpose. The State Governments have instructed their district officers and other officials, who deal with the public, to stress the need for and the urgency of doing away with this evil. "Harijan Days" and "Harijan Weeks" are observed to focus public attention and enlist people's co-operation in the eradication of untouchability. Most of the States have appointed small committees to enforce, where necessary, the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Publicity media, such as books, pamphlets, handbills and audio-visual aids have also been pressed into service.

The assistance and co-operation of voluntary organisations, such as the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, the Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh, Hind Sweepers' Sewak Samaj, the Servants of India Society, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and Iswar Saran Ashram have also been obtained. A sum of Rs. 61,50,746, of which Rs. 14,77,200 came from the Centre, was given as grants-in-aid to these organisations during the First Plan period. Grants amounting to Rs. 68 lakhs were sanctioned during the Second Plan period, and a sum of Rs. 120 lakhs has been earmarked in the Third Plan for financial assistance to non-official agencies.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES

Under Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution, seats, proportionate as far as possible to their population in the States, have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas for a period of twenty years after the inauguration of the Constitution. Table 40 gives details of the representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

The manner in which the State carries out its obligation to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the public services in case of inadequate representation and to consider their claims consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, has been left outside the purview of obligatory consultation with Public Service Commissions [Art. 320 (4)].

Twelve and a half per cent of the vacancies for which recruitment is made by open competition on an all-India basis and 16-2/3 per cent of the vacancies to which recruitment is made otherwise are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. For the Scheduled Tribes, the reservation is five per cent in both cases. Reservations in direct recruitment to Class III and IV posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or region are fixed in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective States and Territories.

To facilitate their adequate representation, concessions such as (*i*) exemption in age-limits, (*ii*) relaxation in the standard of suitability and of qualifications, (*iii*) selection, subject to fulfilling the minimum standard of efficiency and (*iv*) inclusion, at least in the lower category for purposes of promotion where promotion is otherwise than through a qualifying examination, have been provided for. The principle of reservation has been extended to services filled by promotion through competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates. If no suitable Scheduled Caste candidates are available for the reserved posts, they are to be treated as reserved for Scheduled Tribes and *vice versa*. It is only when suitable candidates are not available from either that a post is treated as unreserved. In such

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TABLE 40

SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	In Parliament			In the State Legislatures		
	Total number of seats in the House of the People	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
States						
Andhra Pradesh	43	6	2	300	43	1
Assam	12	1	2*	105	5	2
Bihar	53	7	5	318	40	3
Gujarat	22	1	3	154	11	2
Jammu & Kashmir ..	6	—	—	75†	—	–
Kerala	18	2	—	126	11	
Madhya Pradesh	36	5	7	288	43	5
Madras	41	7	—	206	37	
Maharashtra	44	6	2	264	33	1
Mysore	26	3	—	208	28	
Orissa	20	4	4	140	25	2
Punjab	22	5	—	154	33	–
Rajasthan	22	3	2	176	28	2
Uttar Pradesh	86	18	—	430	89	–
West Bengal	36	6	2	252	45	1
Union Territories						
Delhi	5	1	—	—	—	–
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	—	—	—	–
Manipur	2	—	1	—	—	–
Tripura	2	—	1	—	—	–
TOTAL	500	76	31	3,196	471	22

cases, an equal number of reservations are carried forward to two recruitment years.

To give proper effect to the reservation decided upon, model rosters of 40 posts each have been prescribed for recruitment by open competition and otherwise. If the vacancies in a Service or Cadre are too few for the purpose, all corresponding posts are to be grouped together. Annual reports are required to be submitted by the employing authorities for scrutiny by the Government. To bring about a greater awareness for ensuring effective implementation of the special representation orders liaison officers have been appointed in the different ministries of the Union Government. Arrangements have also been made for intensive training and coaching facilities at certain educational institutions to enable Scheduled Castes and Tribes candidates to compete on merit for all-India services. Some of the State Governments have also drawn up rules for the reservation of posts for these classes, and steps have been taken to increase their representation in State services.

Three lakh thirty thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were employed in the Government of India on January 1, 1962.

*One seat reserved for the Autonomous Districts in Assam.

†Excludes 25 seats for Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

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ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, one Regional Council and 5 District Councils have been set up in the districts of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills. Each of the District Councils consists of not more than 24 members, three-fourths of them being elected by adult suffrage. The Councils possess wide legislative and rule-making powers as well as certain financial and taxation powers.

Tribes Advisory Councils in Other States

The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such Councils in States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up so far in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These Councils advise the Governors on such matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them. Advisory Boards for the Scheduled Tribes have been set up in Kerala and Mysore to advise the State Governments on matters pertaining to their welfare and advancement. Tribes Advisory Committees have also been formed in the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer has been appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution to (*i*) investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided under the Constitution and (*ii*) report to the President on the working of these safeguards. There are ten Assistant Commissioners to assist the Commissioner.

Tribal Welfare Officer

A Tribal Welfare Officer for Assam has been appointed by the Government of India to take stock of and evaluate the work so far done among the tribal population both in the Autonomous Districts and the plains of Assam. He is also to submit a report to the Government of India in this regard.

Central Advisory Boards

To associate members of Parliament and public workers with matters pertaining to the development of Tribal Areas and the well-being of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, two Central Advisory Boards—one for Tribal Welfare and the other for Harijan Welfare—have been constituted. These Boards advise the Government of India on all matters relating to the welfare of these classes. They are also expected to assess the requirements of the tribal people in Scheduled and other Tribal Areas, formulate schemes for their welfare, periodically review the working of sanctioned schemes and evaluate the benefits derived from them for suggesting improvements.

Welfare Departments in the States

The proviso to Article 164(1) of the Constitution requires that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, Welfare Departments in charge of a Minister be set up. Welfare Departments have been set up

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in these States as well as in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Under Article 339(2) of the Constitution the Union Government can give directions to States in the formulation and execution of schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275(1) the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes of welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken the emphasis being on vocational and technical training. The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books stationery and other equipment. Mid-day meals are also provided in many places.

The Government of India instituted a scheme for grant of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45. This benefit was extended to the Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49 and other Backward Classes in 1949-50. The scheme has been decentralised with effect from 1959-60.

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54. From 1955-56 the number of such scholarships was increased to 12, four for each of the three groups. Tourist class sea passages are given to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants. Overseas scholarships to students belonging to backward communities are also awarded by the State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Seventeen and a half per cent of the merit scholarships granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference are reserved for backward communities. Some of the State Governments offer similar scholarships. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students. Reservation of seats, lowering of minimum qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational institutions are among other steps recommended by the Union Government to all educational authorities.

Economic Opportunities

Of a tribal population of 225 lakhs (according to 1951 Census), about 26 lakh persons practise shifting cultivation annually over an area of 22,55,816 acres, the total area used so far for shifting cultivation being five times this figure. The problem is in its acute form in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. A scheme to control shifting cultivation was started during the First Plan period and 5,778 acres of land have been so far allotted for the settlement of shifting cultivators in Assam. Six colonisation schemes have been started in Andhra Pradesh and nearly 1,548 families in Bihar, 366 in Madhya Pradesh, 2,990 in Orissa and 13,229 in Tripura have been settled under the scheme.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have launched schemes to improve irrigation facilities, reclaim waste land and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, facilities for the purchase of livestock, fertilisers, agricultural implements, better seeds, etc., are also being extended to them. Some States have set up demonstration farms

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for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are being encouraged among these people.

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are encouraging the development of cottage industries through loans, subsidies and training centres. Multi-purpose co-operative societies which provide credit in cash and in kind to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have also been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In some States, such as Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, contracts for exploiting forest produce are being given to the Scheduled Tribes through labour co-operative societies.

Legislation has been enacted in almost all the States to extend relief to the indebted, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of their debt bondage have been taken in Orissa and Bihar. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have enacted tenancy laws to ensure security of land tenure of the Scheduled Tribes.

Other Welfare Schemes

Other welfare schemes include the grant of house sites free or at nominal cost, assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the construction of houses for their Harijan employees and monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A scheme of legal aid to Scheduled Castes is now in operation in many States.

Tribal Research Institutes

Tribal research institutes, which undertake intensive studies of tribal arts, culture and customs, have been set up in Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The Gauhati University initiated some years ago the study of the social and cultural life of the tribes in Assam. In Maharashtra and Gujarat, tribal research is being conducted by the Anthropological Society of Bombay, the Gujarat Research Society, Gujarat Vidyapith and the University of Bombay. In West Bengal, the Cultural Research Institute has produced reports on several aspects of tribal life in the State. The Department of Anthropology, Government of India, has completed two studies on the inter-ethnic relationship and social mobility among some tribal and caste groups in the country and selected material traits in one hundred and forty-eight districts all over India. Studies in the culture and languages of the people of NEFT are being undertaken by the research department of NEFT. The Tribal Research Bureau in Orissa has also undertaken investigation of several important tribal problems. The Institute in Madhya Pradesh has completed an evaluation of co-operative societies and five districts of the Mahakosal region and is now engaged in (*a*) the study of the impact of industrialisation on the social, cultural and economic life in the coal mines of Chindwara district; (*b*) the study of the problem and extent of shifting cultivation in Mandla, Surguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts; (*c*) assessing relative importance of minor forest produce in tribal economy; (*d*) the study of housing and water supply conditions in Scheduled Areas; (*e*) the study of social movement among Gonds of Surguja and (*f*) evaluation of the Ashram schools in the Vindhya Pradesh region. The Bihar Institute has also completed studies on a tribe in Santhal Parganas. The Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, is a pioneer non-official organisation which has conducted cultural surveys of tribes in the former Madhya Bharat State and in Rajasthan.

Tribal Development Blocks

During the Second Plan period, under a Central programme for special multi-purpose tribal blocks aimed at intensive development in tribal areas on

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the general pattern of community development with modifications to suit tr conditions, 43 development blocks were started with an outlay of Rs. lakhs per block in the first stage of five years and Rs. 10 lakhs in second stage of another five years. A committee headed by Verrier El examined the working of these blocks. Three hundred and thirty-o such blocks, each involving an outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs in the first stage a Rs. 10 lakhs in the second stage, are to be started during the Third P period. A normal block will have a coverage of about 200 sq. miles a 25,000 people of whom at least 66-2/3% are tribals. Twenty-seven them have started functioning and forty-three more were expected to co into being by the end of March 1963.

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CHAPTER XI

MASS COMMUNICATION

BROADCASTING

All India Radio has a network of 31 stations, grouped into four zones as follows :

North : Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur, Simla, Bhopal, Indore and Ranchi.

West : Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Poona and Rajkot.

South : Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Kozhikode, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Dharwar.

East : Calcutta, Cuttack, Gauhati, Kurseong and Kohima.

There are two stations of Radio Kashmir, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu. Radio Goa is at Panjim. The number of transmitters, studio centres and receiving centres on January 31, 1963, was 74, 36 and 31, respectively.

The Medium-Wave Plan, envisaging the installation of 58 additional transmitters which when completed will bring 74 per cent of the population within the listening range of medium-wave programmes as against 55 per cent at present, has registered appreciable progress. Five transmitters at Varanasi, Rajkot, Ranchi, Bhopal and Kurseong have already been commissioned into service to augment the existing coverage. Six more transmitters at Calcutta, Indore, Jaipur, Vijayawada, Bangalore, Cuttack and Rajkot have started relaying Vividh Bharati programmes. Two mobile stations will also be pressed into service soon to relay selected programmes.

Programme Composition

Music programmes comprise nearly 50 per cent of all the programmes broadcast by All India Radio. Talks, discussions, interviews, dramas and features cover a wide range of subjects. The National Programme of Talks given by well-known personalities in arts, sciences and literatures is broadcast every Wednesday and is relayed by all stations. Documentary features, radio reports, etc., are also broadcast. The composition and duration of the Home Services programmes, including Vividh Bharati, during 1962, are shown below.

TABLE 41

COMPOSITION OF HOME PROGRAMMES (1962)

Type of Programme]	Duration		Approximate percentage
	Hrs.	Mts.	
Regional Services			
Indian music			
Classical (vocal)	14,524	15	13·0
Classical (instrumental)	10,960	20	9·8
Folk (vocal)	1,543	46	1·4
Folk (instrumental)	67	56	0·1
Light (vocal)	12,184	45	10·9
Light (instrumental)	1,315	35	1·2
Devotional	6,268	25	5·6
Film	3,429	50	3·0

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TABLE 41 (*concld.*)

Type of Programme	Duration		Approximate percentage
	Hrs.	Mts.	
Western music	2,119	34	
Talks, discussions, etc.	5,978	01	1
Dramas and features	5,329	10	5
News	23,947	59	4
Special Broadcasts			21
Religious	41	22	
Children	1,712	20	
Women	1,988	47	
Rural	9,173	34	
Industrial	2,338	07	
Armed Forces	753	59	21
Tribal Areas	1,614	33	
Educational	3,552	23	
Publicity	1,518	43	
Others	1,581	13	
TOTAL ..	1,11,944	37	100
Vividh Bharati	16,064	48	–
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,28,009	25	–

The table below shows the duration of External Services programm broadcast in the various languages during 1962.

TABLE 42

COMPOSITION OF EXTERNAL PROGRAMMES (1962)

Type of Programme	Duration		Approximate percentage
	Hrs.	Mts.	
Music			
Indian	2,628	21	29
West Asian	352	48	4
African (Swahili)	35	10	0
East Asian	784	52	8
Western	61	43	0
News bulletins	2,152	03	24
Talks, discussions, etc.	1,349	25	15
Dramas, plays, etc.	450	00	5
Publicity items	476	21	5
Other broadcasts	511	30	5
TOTAL ..	8,802	13	100

Vividh Bharati

This all-India light variety programme completed its fifth year October 1962, and is now broadcast for 10 hours on week days and a li over 11 hours on Saturdays, Sundays and principal festival days. T Saturday programmes include a special transmission from 9.45 to 11 p. providing an alternative to the National Programme of Music for su listeners as may not be interested in classical music. The programme broadcast over two powerful short-wave transmitters from Bombay Madras. In addition to being relayed by a number of AIR stations, programme is also available on medium-wave from Bombay, Calcut Delhi and Madras.

Special Audience Programmes

Rural broadcasts deal with all aspects of rural life and provide use information to villagers through dialogues, discussions, plays, news, ta

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weather reports, etc. Problems concerning agriculture, education, health and hygiene are dealt with by experts in programmes broadcast in all major Indian languages and about 133 tribal languages and dialects for a total duration of about 11,500 hours. Under the Central Government's Subsidy Scheme, about 80,000 community sets have been supplied to various State Governments for installation in rural areas.

A country-wide scheme of Radio Rural Forums, providing listening-*cum*-discussion-*cum*-action group programmes in which a two-way contract between the broadcaster and the listener is established, was launched on November 17, 1959. These are organised in villages which regularly discuss the weekly broadcasts and send their criticisms and suggestions to the radio stations concerned. By the end of 1962, over 4,000 such forums were functioning in the different States.

Educational programmes for schools are at present broadcast from 23 stations, for a duration of 20-30 minutes on four to six days in a week. At the end of 1962, 17,000 schools were registered with AIR for these broadcasts.

Programmes addressed to students of universities consist of talks and discussions on subjects of academic interest. Inter-university contests in group discussions and radio plays are held annually in Hindi, English and other languages. Close liaison is maintained with the universities through listening forums set up to build up sustained interest in these programmes.

Special programmes for women and children are broadcast from all stations generally twice and at some stations thrice a week for 30 to 45 minutes per programme. In the women's programmes, information on house-keeping, child care, nutrition, mental health, etc. is given. Talks, dialogues, short stories, choruses, plays, features and quiz programmes are broadcast in programmes meant for children. Formation of listening groups both for women and children is being encouraged. At the end of 1962, there were well over 1,400 women's listening clubs.

Programmes for industrial workers are broadcast at convenient timings from Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Nagpur, Ranchi, Trivandrum, Bangalore, Kozhikode, Vijayawada, Tiruchi and Hyderabad. They are meant to provide information and entertainment to industrial workers and in particular to acquaint them with the laws and problems of industrial establishments. A programme for tea garden workers and their families in Assam is also being broadcast from Gauhati.

Programmes for the armed forces are broadcast from Delhi, Srinagar, Jammu and Gauhati. Apart from light music, these include news, news-talks and short skits.

AIR broadcasts programmes in nearly 82 tribal dialects of which the largest number (30) is represented in the programmes from the Gauhati station. Such programmes are also broadcast from Simla, Cuttack, Calcutta and Indore.

Five Year Plan Publicity

Publicity for the Plan aims at bringing home to listeners the theme of helping themselves to help the Plan. In addition to the general programmes in which the message of the Plan is carried, special audience programmes emphasise the various aspects of planned progress. During 1962, more than 5,300 such programmes were broadcast.

National Integration Programmes

Starting from March 1, 1961, all stations of AIR broadcast programmes to promote national integration. Addressed to the intellectuals as well as the general mass of people, these programmes emphasise themes based on lessons of history, national security, inter-dependence of regions for

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economic development and unity of culture and language, etc. Up to the end of September 1962, 2,606 programmes were broadcast on this subject.

Programme Exchange

The Programme Exchange Unit (Internal) helps stations to exchange their best programmes. During 1962, 4,898 tape-recordings and 1,85[illegible] scripts were thus exchanged. The External Programme Exchange Unit receives contributions from foreign radio organisations and in return sends them contributions of Indian items. About 100 broadcasting organisations and Indian diplomatic posts abroad received programmes under the arrangement in 1962. A central library of recordings on tapes and discs is also maintained at Delhi. It serves both as a reference library and an archive of radio programmes of permanent value. A quarterly External Programme Bulletin, published by the Unit, gives full details of programmes available for distribution.

Transcription Service

In addition to the processing of speeches of important personalities, the Transcription Service has in its library recordings of folk music, of old masters representing various schools of music, and of music of different countries of the world. To co-ordinate the supply, circulation and utilisation of tapes by different stations and units of AIR, a Central Tape Bank is also functioning in this Unit.

Advisory Committees

The Central Programme Advisory Committee advises AIR on general principles to be kept in view in the planning and presentation of programmes and suggests methods of making them more useful and interesting. The Central Advisory Board for Music lays down in general terms the music policy for the guidance of AIR. The AIR Liaison Committee maintains effective liaison with the radio trade and industry. At the station level public opinion is associated with the planning and presentation of programmes through (*i*) the Programme Advisory Committee (attached to all stations), (*ii*) the Rural Advisory Committee (attached to all stations), (*iii*) the Consultative Panels for Educational Broadcasts (attached to stations broadcasting school programmes) and Panels for University Programmes, and (*iv*) Advisory Committees for Industrial and Tribal Programmes (attached to stations broadcasting such programmes).

News Services

News bulletins in the Home Services of AIR are broadcast from Delhi six times in English and four times in Hindi each day; in Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese and Urdu three times a day; in Kashmiri and Dogri twice a day; in Gorkhali once a day. A bulletin is also broadcast for troops in the Armed Forces Programme in Hindi and Gorkhali once a day. Daily commentaries are also broadcast in Kashmiri, Urdu and Bengali.

One hundred and twenty bulletins—85 in the Home Services and 35 in the External Services—in 30 different Indian and foreign languages are broadcast daily. The Lucknow, Bhopal, Patna, Jaipur and Jullundur stations broadcast a regional news bulletin in Hindi, Bombay in Marathi, Madras in Tamil, Calcutta in Bengali, Hyderabad in Telugu, Bangalore in Kannada, Trivandrum in Malayalam, Gauhati in Assamese, Kohima in six Naga dialects and Assamese, Cuttack in Oriya, Ahmedabad in Gujarati and Srinagar-Jammu in Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu and Pushto. Jullundur also broadcasts a bulletin in Punjabi. Radio newsreel programmes—two in English and three in Hindi—are broadcast every week, besides a series

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special newsreels on important occasions. A weekly talk entitled "Matters of the Moment" is broadcast every Sunday.

External Services

The External Services programmes are broadcast in 17 languages practically round the clock for listeners in Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and Europe. Broadcasts for people of Indian origin abroad are directed to South-East Asia, East and Central Africa, Aden, Mauritius and Fiji and are in four languages, *viz.*, Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani and Tamil. The broadcasts to non-Indian listeners abroad are in 13 languages, *viz.*, Arabic, Burmese, Cantonese, English, French, Indonesian, Kuoyu, Nepali, Persian, Portuguese, Pushto, Swahili and Tibetan.

Production of Radio Receivers

From a small beginning of 3,036 sets in 1947 and of 1,50,596 sets in 1956, the production of radio receiving sets in India rose to 3,26,340 sets during 1961. From January to October 1962, the number of sets produced was 2,75,997.

Wire Broadcasting

Inaugurated on May 12, 1961, to enable low-income groups to listen to AIR broadcasts, the Wire Broadcasting Service covers the Lodi Colony, Kasturba Nagar, Aliganj, Karbala and Thyagaraja Nagar localities of Delhi. There are at present about 2,100 subscribers.

Broadcast Receiver Licences

There were 25,98,608 broadcast receiver licences in force, as on December 31, 1961. These included 24,20,681 domestic, 58,969 community, 56,961 commercial, 29,411 crystal, 16,623 school, 13,319 possession and 2,612 demonstration licences. Acccording to circle-wise breakdown, Bombay had the largest number of licences (3,64,997), followed by West Bengal (3,49,332), Madras (2,75,009), Punjab including Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir (2,54,005), Gujarat (2,22,867), Uttar Pradesh (2,15,079), Central circle comprising Madhya Pradesh (1,70,467), Andhra Pradesh (1,58,009), Delhi (1,47,477), Mysore (1,37,464), Bihar (96,922), Rajasthan (70,551), Kerala (68,506), Assam including Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and NEFA (39,143), and Orissa (28,780).

Television

The Television Service was inaugurated at New Delhi on September 15, 1959. This Service is available for viewers in Delhi within a range of 25 miles. Designed primarily for community viewing in tele-clubs and for in-school teaching, the programmes are of two distinct types. Programmes for viewing in the tele-clubs or the Social Education Programmes are mainly informative and educational in character and include illustrated talks, interviews, dialogues, discussions, documentary films, plays, skits, puppet shows, and short music items. One hundred and eighty tele-clubs are functioning in the Delhi region. The school television or the in-school teaching consists of lessons based on syllabus prescribed in various subjects for students of the Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi.

The UNESCO Project on Social Education, meant primarily to assess the effectiveness of social education telecasts on organised groups or tele-clubs, was undertaken with the co-operation of UNESCO in 1961 and completed in 1962. The assessment report prepared by the Indian Adult Education Society is under publication by UNESCO. The report has established the effectiveness of the television medium not only in communicating information but also in moulding attitudes. The School Television

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Section is putting out regular in-school instructional programmes on selected subjects supplementing the regular school instruction. Lessons in Chemistry, Physics, English, Hindi, Current Affairs and Geography for the 9th and 10th classes of the Higher Secondary Schools in the capital are being televised. Three hundred and eighty-eight television sets have been installed in 192 schools. All the Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi are proposed to be covered in due course, the coverage at present being confined to schools with AC electric supply. It is estimated that more than 15,000 students view science lessons and that approximately 50,000 students take advantage of the language lessons.

THE PRESS

According to the sixth report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India released in September 1962, there were 8,305 newspapers and periodicals in existence on December 31, 1961, as against 8,026 in 1960. This marked an increase of 3.5 per cent over the previous year.

Of the total of 8,305 newspapers, 591 were 'General Interest' newspapers and included 457 dailies and 35 non-dailies (published at intervals of less than a week) of A category and 99 dailies and non-dailies belonging to B category papers such as market reports, weather bulletins, etc. The number of periodicals was 7,001, of which 1,583 belonged to the B category.

The highest number (1,276) of newspapers was published in the State of Maharashtra, followed by West Bengal (1,183), Uttar Pradesh (1,054), Delhi (836) and Madras (827). Table 43 gives the State-wise break-up of newspapers according to periodicity.

An analysis of the language-wise distribution of newspapers shows that English continued to have the largest number of papers (1,698), Hindi coming next with 1,575. The largest number of dailies (128) were, however, published in Hindi. Of the 77 dailies published in English, 32 were market reports or commercial bulletins. The respective percentages for newspapers published in major languages were : English 20.4; Hindi 19.0; Urdu 7.8; Bengali 6.7; Gujarati 6.3; Marathi 5.2; and Tamil 5.1. Table 44 shows the distribution of newspapers according to State and language, as on December 31, 1961.

*Circulation of Newspapers**

Out of a total of 8,305 newspapers and periodicals published in 1961, data of circulation were available in respect of 4,698. The total average circulation of these papers was 187.69 lakhs as against 182.19 lakhs commanded by 4,651 papers in 1960. A study of the circulation of 3,675 newspapers, for which data were available for both the years, shows that the average increase during 1961 was 4.7 per cent over that of 1960. The increase in circulation in 1961 was shared by papers of most periodicities and languages. While the dailies and the weeklies recorded increases of 4.5 and 6.6 per cent respectively, the highest increase according to languages was recorded by Telugu papers (12.6 per cent), followed by papers published in Malayalam (11.6 per cent) and Bengali (9.9 per cent). Table 45 shows the circulation of newspapers according to periodicity for 1960 and 1961.

In 1961, newspapers in English continued to have the largest circulation, *i.e.* 47.05 lakhs or 25.1 per cent of the total. Next in importance were Hindi newspapers with a circulation of 35.91 lakhs or 19.1 per cent. Others in order of importance were : Tamil (25.45 lakhs), Malayalam (12.48 lakhs), Gujarati (11.72 lakhs), Marathi (11.01 lakhs), Bengali (9.73 lakhs), Urdu (9.46 lakhs) and Telugu (6.90 lakhs).

*Circulation figures comprise copies sold and copies distributed free.

TABLE 43
DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO STATE AND PERIODICITY
(As on 31-12-1961)

General Interest Newspapers 'A'

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TABLE 43

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO STATE AND PERIODICITY

(As on 31-12-1961)

State/Union Territory	General Interest Newspapers 'A'						General Interest Newspapers 'B'			Periodicals					
	Dailies (including papers issued at least 4 days a week)			Non-dailies						Weeklies			Fortnightlies (including Tri-monthlies)		
	Morning	Evening	Total	Bi-and-Tri-weeklies	Weeklies	Total	Dailies	Bi-and-Tri-weeklies	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
Andhra Pradesh	29	3	32	3	2	5	3	—	3	110	1	111	46	2	
Assam	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	27	8	—	
Bihar	10	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	5	64	15	3	
Gujarat	27	1	28	—	1	1	1	—	1	82	17	99	43	14	
Kerala	28	12	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	1	57	21	—	
Madhya Pradesh	39	7	46	2	—	2	—	—	—	92	12	104	16	3	
Madras	20	13	33	1	1	2	13	4	17	113	6	119	122	8	1
Maharashtra	56	14	70	4	2	6	36	2	38	263	35	298	76	13	
Mysore	23	13	36	2	—	2	—	—	—	112	—	112	16	—	
Orissa	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	9	1	
Punjab	22	3	25	2	—	2	—	2	2	170	6	176	29	13	
Rajasthan	14	5	19	1	—	1	—	—	—	124	4	128	24	2	
Uttar Pradesh	41	16	57	8	—	8	2	5	7	350	17	367	81	5	
West Bengal	21	2	23	3	1	4	8	5	13	189	20	209	107	10	1
Delhi	12	7	19	—	1	1	9	9	18	85	24	109	53	30	
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Manipur	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	
Tripura	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
TOTAL	354	103	457	27	8	35	72	27	99	1,849	148	1,997	670	104	774

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TABLE 43 (*concld.*)

State/Union Territory	Periodicals									Grand Total		
	Monthlies			Quarterlies (including bi-monthlies & half-yearlies)			Annuals					
	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	160	4	164	20	8	28	2	22	24	375	40	415
Assam ..	19	1	20	7	1	8	1	3	4	66	5	71
Bihar ..	61	6	67	15	5	20	1	15	16	162	34	196
Gujarat	182	48	230	19	4	23	1	4	5	356	88	444
Kerala ..	163	10	173	21	3	24	1	42	43	302	56	358
Madhya Pradesh ..	48	8	56	18	6	24	1	2	3	223	31	254
Madras ..	327	28	355	70	24	94	10	67	77	677	150	827
Maharashtra	449	90	539	134	43	177	33	26	59	1,031	245	1,276
Mysore ..	135	7	142	30	3	33	—	5	5	331	15	346
Orissa ..	39	1	40	17	16	33	1	36	37	82	54	136
Punjab ..	169	30	199	20	95	115	—	19	19	415	165	580
Rajasthan ..	47	19	66	16	4	20	—	14	14	231	43	274
Uttar Pradesh ..	267	136	403	45	10	55	3	68	71	811	243	1,054
West Bengal	402	46	448	179	75	254	16	99	115	920	263	1,183
Delhi ..	355	67	422	92	57	149	3	32	35	608	228	836
Himachal Pradesh ..	2	—	2	2	2	4	—	1	1	5	3	8
Manipur ..	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	15	15	11	18	29
Tripura ..	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	13	1	14
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
TOTAL	2,832	505	3,337	707	356	1,063	73	470	543	6,623	1,682	8,305

TABLE 44

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO STATE AND LANGUAGE

(As on 31-12-1961)

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TOTAL	2,832	505	3,337	707	356	1,063	73	470	543	6,623	1,682	8,305						

TABLE 44

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO STATE AND LANGUAGE

(As on 31-12-1961)

State/Union Territory	English	Hindi	Assamese	Bengali	Gujarati	Kannada	Malayalam	Marathi	Oriya	Punjabi	Sanskrit	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Bilingual	Multilingual	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	50	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	215	64	43	29	1	415
Assam	15	4	13	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	12	71
Bihar	38	105	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	9	17	8	196
Gujarat	25	11	—	—	370	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	8	7	444
Kerala	32	1	—	—	—	1	191	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	87	41	—	358
Madhya Pradesh ..	13	210	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	12	8	3	4	254
Madras	222	9	—	—	3	4	9	2	—	—	1	402	47	11	75	41	1	827
Maharashtra	383	88	—	—	148	6	3	409	—	8	3	1	1	54	85	54	33	1,276
Mysore	56	—	—	—	—	214	1	8	—	—	—	6	2	16	30	9	4	346
Orissa	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	20	41	—	136
Punjab	67	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	—	—	—	168	53	112	1	580
Rajasthan	7	185	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	46	12	19	274
Uttar Pradesh	84	623	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	166	142	22	7	1,054
West Bengal	338	92	5	510	2	—	—	1	12	2	3	1	2	19	122	60	14	1,183
Delhi	349	166	—	5	1	3	4	2	1	25	2	5	4	131	95	31	12	836
Himachal Pradesh ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	8
Manipur	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	12	29
Tripura	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
TOTAL ..	1,693	1,575	18	553	525	228	209	429	72	154	14	420	271	661	847	495	136	8,305

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TABLE 45

PERIODICITY-WISE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS FOR 1960 (REVISED) AND 1961

(*Circulation in thousands*)

	1960 (Revised)		1961	
	No. of Newspapers	Circulation	No. of Newspapers	Circulation
G.I.N. (A)				
Dailies	368	49,50	306	47,30
Non-Dailies	32	3,68	20	3,20
G.I.N. (B)				
Dailies	53	40	44	33
Non-Dailies	16	13	21	30
Total of G.I.N. (A and B) Dailies and Sunday papers	431	52,40	358	50,30
PERIODICALS				
Weeklies A	1,264	52,76	958	47,55
Weeklies B	110	2,50	74	1,23
TOTAL	1,374	55,26	1,032	48,78
Fortnightlies A	428	16,49	339	13,44
Fortnightlies B	72	3,23	72	2,01
TOTAL	500	19,72	411	15,45
Monthlies A	2,045	61,21	1,706	52,82
Monthlies B	353	7,66	303	6,75
TOTAL	2,398	68,87	2,009	59,57
Quarterlies and Half-yearlies A	472	5,61	397	5,74
Quarterlies and Half-yearlies B	265	3,43	200	3,23
TOTAL	737	9,04	597	8,97
Annuals A	48	1,75	38	2,36
Annuals B	287	2,11	220	1,43
TOTAL	335	3,86	258	3,79
GRAND TOTAL	5,813	2,10,46	4,698	1,87,69

Table 46 gives the total number of papers for which data were available for 1960 and 1961 respectively, and their language-wise circulation in each of the two years.

Newsprint

For the major part of its requirement of newsprint, India depends on foreign countries. The only Indian manufacturing unit, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd. at Chandani in Madhya Pradesh, went into production in January 1955 and has an annual installed capacity of about 30,000 tons. The rest of India's newsprint comes mainly from Canada, Finland, Norway and Austria. As against 6,50,34,333 kilograms in 1957 the quantity of imported newsprint went up to 11,35,47,314 kilograms in 1962. With the increasing deterioration in the foreign exchange position, newsprint has come in for its share of stricter control on its import during recent years. The eligibility of each newspaper for newsprint is determined by the Press Registrar on the basis of the size and periodicity of the newspaper, its circulation and regularity of publication. This procedure helps to ensure equitable distribution by checking claims in excess of actual requirement.

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TABLE 46

LANGUAGE-WISE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS FOR 1960 (REVISED) AND 1961

(*Circulation in thousands*)

Language	G.I.N. (A)				G.I.N. (B)				Periodicals			
	1960		1961		1960		1961		1960		1961	
	No. of Newspapers	Circulation	No. of Newspapers	Circulation	No. of Newspapers	Circulation	No. of Newspapers	Circulation	No. of Newspapers	Circulation	No. of Newspapers	Circulation
English	49	14,19	46	15,22	29	25	28	39	1,191	33,37	947	31,44
Hindi	86	8,19	76	6,23	6	3	6	3	969	33,75	792	29,65
Assamese	1	5	1	7	—	—	—	—	11	62	11	64
Bengali	10	2,27	5	2,16	—	—	1	1	376	8,35	296	7,56
Gujarati	31	3,70	24	3,58	1	*	1	*	331	9,35	272	8,14
Kannada	25	1,73	18	1,52	—	—	1	*	124	3,60	106	3,05
Malayalam	29	5,28	30	5,41	1	*	1	*	127	6,95	101	7,07
Marathi	32	4,60	29	4,34	6	11	4	1	273	8,23	208	6,72
Oriya	4	49	5	65	—	—	1	*	46	1,02	31	83
Punjabi	12	60	4	26	1	*	1	*	88	1,81	79	1,55
Sanskrit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	8	9	3
Tamil	26	5,68	23	6,05	4	1	5	13	247	22,66	215	19,27
Telugu	13	1,70	11	1,61	2	*	2	*	187	5,32	156	5,29
Urdu	63	3,38	42	2,39	2	3	1	1	417	9,15	327	7,06
Bi-lingual	14	1,17	6	87	16	10	12	5	532	6,95	445	4,41
Multi-lingual	—	—	—	—	1	*	1	*	330	3,71	251	2,79
Others	5	15	6	14	—	—	—	—	82	1,83	61	1,06
TOTAL	400	53,18	326	50,50	69	53	65	63	5,344	1,56,75	4,307	1,36,56

* Circulation less than one thousand.

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Press Information Bureau

Information regarding the policy, plans, achievements and other activities of the Government of India is made available to the Press in English and 12 Indian languages by the Press Information Bureau. During 1962, textual services were received by about 3,800 Indian newspapers and periodicals, photographic services by 422 and photographs in the form of ebonoid blocks by 1,008. Indian and foreign correspondents accredited to the Government of India at headquarters numbered 219 on December 31, 1962.

The Bureau's Information Services in Hindi and Urdu are run from the head office in New Delhi. The offices at Lucknow, Varanasi, Patna, Jaipur, Bhopal and Calcutta also serve the Hindi Press. Similar service to Urdu newspapers is provided by offices at Jullundur, Srinagar and Hyderabad. Services in other Indian languages are issued from the regional offices at Calcutta (Bengali), Gauhati (Assamese), Cuttack (Oriya), Bombay, Poona and Nagpur (Marathi), Ahmedabad and Bombay (Gujarati), Madras (Tamil), Hyderabad (Telugu), Bangalore (Kannada), Ernakulam (Malayalam) and Jullundur (Punjabi). Of the Bureau's 19 regional and branch offices, 17 are linked with headquarters by teleprinter lines.

Information Centres have been opened at New Delhi, Jullundur, Srinagar, Madras, Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Rajkot, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Bangalore, Nagpur, Jaipur, Bhopal, Shillong and Madurai as part of a scheme to open Information Centres at State capitals and other important places.

The Bureau also organises visits of newspapermen, writers and artists to important development projects in the country.

In the States, liaison with the Press is maintained by the State departments of Information and Publicity.

Press Consultative Committee

By a Resolution dated September 22, 1962, a Press Consultative Committee has been set up to bring about closer liaison between the Government and the Press on matters of common interest. The Committee consists of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Chairman, the Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Deputy Chairman, five eminent persons from the public, who are not connected with the Press, and 15 other members drawn from different sections of the Press, including the Presidents of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the Indian Languages Newspapers Association, the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference and the Advertising Agencies Association of India.

The functions of the Committee are to advise the Government on all matters relating to the Press which are referred to it, and also to discuss such general issues pertaining to the Press as are given notice of by the members.

Freedom of the Press

Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens. This freedom has been interpreted by the courts to include freedom of the Press. Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can enact legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence". The words "reasonable restrictions" occurring in clause (2) of Article 19 make such legislation justiciable.

There are four main Central laws relating to the Press : (*i*) The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; (*ii*) The Working Journalists (Cond-

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tions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (*iii*) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954; and (*iv*) The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1956. The Working Journalists Act was amended in 1962 to provide for payment of gratuity to a working journalist if he voluntarily resigns on any ground whatsoever after a total service of ten years and also on ground of conscience if his total service is not less than three years. It also provides for the setting up of wage boards for journalists from time to time.

FILMS

The output of feature films for the year 1962 was 307. The table below shows the number of feature films produced in various languages and certified for public exhibition.

TABLE 47

OUTPUT OF FEATURE FILMS

Language	1931	1941	1947	1951	1956	1961	1962
Assamese	—	—	—	—	3	2	2
Bengali	3	18	38	38	54	36	37
English	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gujarati	—	1	11	6	3	7	4
Hindi	23	79	186	100	123	98	94
Kannada	—	2	5	2	14	12	16
Malayalam	—	1	—	7	5	11	15
Marathi	—	14	6	16	13	15	21
Oriya	—	—	—	—	2	2	6
Punjabi	—	2	—	4	—	5	5
Tamil	1	34	29	26	51	49	59
Telugu	1	16	6	20	27	55	48
Persian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urdu	—	—	—	—	—	10	—*
Sindhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthani	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL ..	28	167	281	219	296	303	307

In addition, the Central Board of Film Censors certified a total of 804 short films for public exhibition during the calendar year 1962. These consisted of :

35 mm	
(i) Films other than feature films, exceeding 600 metres in length ..	68**
(ii) Short films, 600 metres in length and below	676
16 mm	
(i) Films other than feature films, exceeding 240 metres in length ..	9
(ii) Short films, 240 metres in length and below	51
TOTAL ..	804

The following table shows the classification of certified Indian feature films according to the nature of their themes :

TABLE 48

THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

	1956	1961	1962
Social	160	162	174
Crime	11	30	43
Fantasy	49	23	21
Historical	4	15	5
Biographical	4	5	1

*Included under Hindi.
**Includes 12 feature-length documentaries.

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TABLE 48 (*concld.*)

	1956	1961	1962
Mythological	37	32	30
Legendary	25	26	21
Devotional	2	2	4
Children	2	1	—
Stunt	—	5	—
Adventure	—	2	8
Science fiction	—	—	—
TOTAL	294*	303	307*

Film Institute of India

The Film Institute of India, established by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for providing all round technical training in the production of films and facilities for research in film techniques, started functioning in 1961. Training is being imparted in direction-*cum*-screenplay writing, motion picture photography, sound recording and sound engineering and film editing. Seventy-nine students are undergoing training in these courses.

The courses in the Institute are conducted by its own staff as well as guest lecturers drawn from the ranks of eminent producers, directors and technicians from the film industry.

Children's Film Society

The Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act in May 1955. The principal aim of the Society is to undertake aid, sponsor, promote and co-ordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films specially suited or of special interest to children and adolescents. The Society receives an annual grant-in-aid from the Central Government. State Committees have also been formed in a number of States to spread the children's film movement.

The Society has so far produced 15 feature films : 'Char Dost', 'Jaldeep', 'Scout Camp', 'Haria', 'Yatra', 'Guru Bhakti', 'Meera Ka Chitra', 'Dilli Ki Kahani', 'Savitri', 'Story of Two Stamps', 'Mahatirath', Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj', 'Bapu Ne Kaha Tha', 'Raju and Gangaram' and 'Hamen Khelane Do', and 13 short films: 'Ganga Ki Lahren', 'Bachon Se Baaten', 'Gulab Ka Phool', 'Alladin and the Magic Lamp', 'Ekata', '26th January', 'Panchatantra Ki Ek Kahani', 'Saral Biswas', 'Id Mubarak', 'Hero', 'Chetak', 'Nyaya' and 'Jivraj Mehtane Balake Sathe Vartalap'. In addition, the Society adapted two Indian feature films, *viz.,* 'Ram Shahstri Ka Nyaya' and 'Bal Ramayana'. Adapted versions of three Russian and five British films were also prepared by the Society.

The Society's film 'Jaldeep' was adjudged as the best children's film at the International Film Festival at Venice in 1957. Its film 'Id Mubarak' and 'Dilli Ki Kahani' won All-India Certificates of Merit in the State Awards for Films, 1960. 'Savitri' won the same distinction in 1961, and was also awarded a Certificate of Merit at the Vancouver International Film Festival, 1962.

Besides arranging public exhibition of its films in cinema houses through commercial distributors, the Society also shows its films free of charge to children living in slum and rural areas through social welfare organisations and the Five Year Plan Publicity Units. The Society is maintaining a Library of 16 mm prints which are loaned to educational institutions etc. at concessional rates.

*While the figure for 1956 excludes two documentary feature films, that for 1962 excludes one Tamil feature originally certified in 1959 but granted a fresh certificate under a new title in 1962.

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International Film Festivals

During 1962, the following Indian films won awards at international film festivals :

(i) "Two Daughters" (Sampati and Post Master in Bengali) won the Melbourne Trophy (Grand Prix) a Golden Boomerang at 11th Melbourne Film Festival, Melbourne, Australia.

(ii) "Pond Culture" won a 'Bronze Ear' in the category 'Film for Advisory Work' at 2nd International Agricultural Film Competition, Berlin.

(iii) Dilip Kumar was awarded the 'Special Honour Diploma' for his role in his film "Ganga Jumna" (Hindi) by the Czechoslovak Academy of Arts, Prague.

State Awards for Films

State awards for films of high aesthetic and technical standards and of an educative and cultural value have been a regular annual feature since 1954. The awards are given separately for feature, documentary and children's films as well as for educational films in 16 mm. and film strips in 35 mm.*

Regional committees at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta consisting of distinguished persons in public life as well as persons from the industry qualified to judge technical standards of films make a preliminary selection of feature films. Separate committees initially examine documentaries and educational films. The final selection is made by the Central Committee.

Recently the Government also instituted Certificates of Merit for the best and the second best story writers of feature films. A cash prize of Rs. 25,000 has been instituted for the best feature film aimed at propagating family planning.

Documentaries and Newsreels

The Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is mainly responsible for producing short films and newsreels. Till the end of 1962, the Division released 742 newsreels and 624 short films for exhibition in cinemas. The Division today produces nearly 170 films per year. These include newsreels, documentaries, educational and scientific films. During 1962, 22 films were produced through outside producers, and the Division also released 72 films produced by State Governments in their respective regions.

The shorts and newsreels are produced in 13 languages, *viz.*, English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese, Kannada, Urdu, Oriya, Marathi and Malayalam. Films intended for circulation in rural areas through mobile vans are of slower tempo so as to enable the rural audiences to understand them easily.

Interesting events within and outside India are included in the weekly Indian News Review. Items from foreign countries are received from 24 organisations as part of an agreement of free exchange of newsreel material. Important events within the country are covered by 14 cameramen stationed at various centres in India. Sometimes the events covered by film units of the State Governments are also incorporated in the weekly newsreels.

Every cinema is required under the terms of its licence to exhibit at each performance not more than 2,000 ft. of films approved by the authorities as documentary films, films of scientific and educational value and films dealing with news and current events. These are supplied by the Films Division on payment of rental not exceeding one per cent of the average

*See Appendices for awards for films produced in 1962.

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weekly net collections. One newsreel and one short film a week are released alternately to all cinemas throughout the country.

Prints can be obtained on loan by Government and semi-Government departments, educational institutions, hospitals, charitable, social, welfare and other non-profit-making organisations. These are made available through the network of six branch offices of the Films Division at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur, Lucknow and Secunderabad and also through the 92 Field Publicity Units of the F.Y.P.P. organisation of the Government of India. Exclusive shows of documentary films and newsreels are also regularly held by the Division at New Delhi, Madras and Bombay. These shows are open to public on a small admission fee.

Documentaries approved for external publicity are supplied to 80 Missions abroad. A special monthly overseas edition of neswreels is compiled and supplied to some 30 external posts. These are utilised by the Indian Missions for exhibition in their premises and outside and are also lent to social and educational institutions, local Indian residents, etc. Besides, the Films Division has regular arrangements for screening of its documentaries in cinemas and on television in some foreign countries.

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for the purpose of sanctioning films for public exhibition in the whole of India. The Board consists of eight members, including the Chairman, all of whom are appointed by the Government of India. The head office of the Board is at Bombay and there are regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted in the examination of films by Advisory Panels, the members of which are appointed by the Government of India. They include educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers, etc.

Every film, in respect of which an application for certification is made to the Board, is viewed by an Examining Committee. On the recommendations of the Examining Committee the Board may refuse a certificate for the public exhibition of any film, or grant it with or without cuts or modifications to be carried out in the film. Where this decision is not acceptable to the applicant concerned, he may ask for reconsideration of the film by a Revising Committee which is presided over by the Chairman. A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. The applicant is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view both before the Examining and Revising Committees. Finally, an appeal against the decision of the Board may be made to the Government of India.

Certificates for unrestricted public exhibition are called 'Universal' certificates and bear a 'U' mark. Films restricted to adults, *i.e.* to persons above the age of 18 years, are given 'Adult' certificates and bear an 'A' mark. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the Gazette of India.

Directions have been issued by the Government for the guidance of members of the Examining and Revising Committees of the Board. They include broad principles and detailed rules which aim at discouraging crime, vice, immorality, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect to a foreign country or people, etc.

During 1962, the Board examined 3,179 films. Ninety-six films (features 53, trailers 42 and short 1) were referred to Revising Committees. The Board granted 1,885 'U' certificates and 142 'A' certificates in respect of foreign films, the corresponding figures for Indian films being 1,105 and 7. Sixty-seven films (63 foreign and 4 Indian) were refused certificates. The

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total length excised from the films was 21,744 metres. A total of 1,498 films were declared by the Board as 'predominantly educational'.

Film Consultative Committee

In consultation with the various organisations of the film industry, the Government of India have set up a Film Consultative Committee to bring about closer liaison between the Government and the film industry on matters of common interest and to advise the Government on matters affecting the film industry and its future development. With the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as its chairman, the Committee includes five eminent members of the public besides 15 other members drawn from the different sections of the film industry.

Panel for Cinema Equipment

In February 1962, the Government constituted a Panel for Cinema and Studio Equipment, with the Industrial Adviser, Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, as chairman and 16 members chosen from the various branches of the film industry. The Panel advises the Government on special measures necessary for the planning, development and manufacture of cinema equipment and appliances, including theatre, studio and film processing equipment.

Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment

The quantity and value of cinematographic film—raw and exposed—and equipment imported during the period 1958 to 1962 are shown below :

TABLE 49

IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Raw Film		Exposed Film		Sound recording equipment (value in Rs. lakhs)	Projection equipment (value in Rs. lakhs)
	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)		
1958 ..	653·10	164·06	33·87	32·23	5·46	39·45
1959 ..	649·84	277·32	40·82	38·58	2·17	24·32
1960 ..	827·25	194·33	50·90	37·73	1·41	32·43
1961 ..	537·19	165·47	51·49	44·79	3·76	34·52
1962 ..	722·36	177·18	55·95	44·29	2·95	33·08

Export of Indian Films

An Export Promotion Committee for Films, with headquarters at New Delhi, has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Its object is to suggest ways and means of promoting exports.

Table 50 shows the foreign exchange earnings from the export of Indian films during 1962.

TABLE 50

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAN FILMS IN 1962

(in thousand rupees)

Country	Outright sale	Rental	Total
Sterling Area			
Aden	13	172	185
Australia	7	1	8
British East Africa	833	478	1,311
British West Africa	170	93	263
British West Indies	90	107	197
Burma	18	1,269	1,287
Ceylon	1,520	99	1,619
Cyprus	16	10	26
Fiji	134	133	267

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TABLE 50—*concld.*

Country	Outright Sale	Rental	Total
Ghana	158	12	170
Gibralter	7	—	7
Hongkong	91	3	94
Malaya	2,407	369	2,776
Mauritius	566	108	674
New Zealand	6	—	6
Nigeria	8	—	8
Pakistan	25	—	25
Persian Gulf Ports	660	340	1,000
Rhodesia (S)	11	—	11
Sierraleone	76	—	76
S. Africa	667	19	686
Trinidad	110	—	110
U.K.	558	145	703
Non-Sterling Area			
Afghanistan	6	105	111
Argentine	12	—	12
Austria	4	—	4
Belgian Congo	5	—	5
Belgium	5	—	5
Brazil	3	—	3
Bulgaria	1	—	1
Cambodia	60	—	60
Canada	32	12	44
Chile	4	—	4
Czechoslovakia	26	—	26
Denmark	1	—	1
Djeddah	7	—	7
Dutch West Indies	162	—	162
East Germany	2	—	2
Egypt	68	—	68
Ethiopia	3	—	3
Finland	3	—	3
France	72	16	123
French North Africa	28	—	28
Greece	86	—	86
Holland	5	1	6
Hungary	4	—	4
Indonesia	252	—	252
Iran	82	—	82
Iraq	6	47	53
Israel	44	—	44
Italy	9	—	9
Japan	9	—	9
Laos	20	—	20
Lebanon	484	—	484
Madagascar	14	—	14
Mexico	4	—	4
New Hebrides	1	—	1
Norway	4	—	4
Philippines	3	—	3
Poland	6	—	6
Portuguese W. Africa	11	—	11
Rumania	4	—	4
Saudi Arabia	12	—	12
Spain	3	—	3
Sudan	92	—	92
Sweden	6	—	6
Switzerland	7	—	7
Syria	45	—	45
Thailand	352	30	382
Turkey	6	—	6
U.S.A.	73	126	199
U.S.S.R.	7	9	16
Vietnam (S)	131	—	131
West Germany	20	3	23
Yugoslavia	5	—	5
GRAND TOTAL ..	10,499	3,707	14,206

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National Bibliography

Under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, the publisher of every book in India is required to deliver at his own expense a copy of the book to the National Library, Calcutta, within 30 days of its publication. Pending the construction of a suitable building for the proposed Central Reference Library at Delhi, which will also receive a copy of every book published in India, its National Bibliography Unit was set up at Calcutta in 1957. This Unit brought out the first volume of the Indian National Bibliography (Annual Volume 1958) in November 1959. This cumulated volume covered Indian publications in Bengali, English, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu languages received in the National Library, Calcutta, during the year 1958. The Bibliography excludes musical scores, maps, periodicals and newspapers, keys and guides to text-books and other ephemeral material, such as trade catalogues, telephone directories, company reports and publicity pamphlets etc.

The Bibliography consists of two parts, each divided into two sections, classified and alphabetical—the first part dealing with general publications and the second with Government publications including those of quasi-Government bodies.

Since the publication of the first cumulated volume for the year 1958, the Unit has been publishing quarterly issues of the National Bibliography, the latest issue covering publications received during April-June 1962.

Revision of Gazetteers

As part of the general educational development under the Second Five Year Plan, the Government of India took up the work of revising the Gazetteers of India in 1957. They also provided financial assistance to the State Governments for the revision of District Gazetteers. The first volume of the "Gazetteer of India" has already been sent to the press, and a major portion of the second volume has been written. Of the District Gazetteers so far approved by the Union Government, 24 have been published, 10 are in the press, and 16 waiting to be sent to the press. Five draft District Gazetteers are under scrutiny.

Copyright

The Copyright Right Act, 1957, which amended and consolidated all previous laws on the subject, came into force in January 1958. During the same year the Government of India also ratified the Universal Copyright Convention and it came into force in respect of India with effect from January 21, 1958. Until January 31, 1963, the copyright of 2,355 works, comprising 1,782 literary including 8 foreign works, 570 artistic works and 3 cinematograph films, were registered by the Copyright Office. The Government have also extended the operation of the 1957 Act to the works of more than 20 foreign countries.

Publications Division

The Publications Division in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for the preparation, production, distribution and sale of books of general interest, popular pamphlets, pictorial albums, journals, etc., for providing authentic information about the country's cultural heritage, activities of the Government, progress of developmental programmes and places of tourist interest. Publications are brought out in English, Hindi and the regional languages. A similar role is performed in the States by the Departments of Information and Publicity.

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Besides acting as the centralised agency of the Union Government for publications of a non-technical nature, the Division undertakes the publication of literature for such organisations as the National Book Trust and the Central Social Welfare Board. It also acts as the distributor for some of the publications of the Sahitya Akademi, the National Museum, Lalit Kala Akademi, All-India Handicrafts Board, etc.

The Division publishes 17 journals including general and cultural magazines such as *The March of India* and *Ajkal* (in Hindi and Urdu) as well as journals devoted to the Plan such as *Yojana* (in English and Hindi), *Bhagirath* and *Kurukshetra* (in English and Hindi). In addition to these, the Division brings out 11 programme journals on behalf of All India Radio.

During 1962, the Division released a total of 387 books and pamphlets, both of general interest (including children's literature) and for tourist and Plan publicity, in various languages and sold about 26.96 lakh assorted copies of various magazines and pamphlets. It also distributed 34.66 lakh free copies during the same period.

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity functions as the central organisation of the Government of India for popularisation and promotion of the activities of the State among the people through advertising and visual media of mass communication. It is responsible for the planning, designing and production of publicity materials on behalf of the various Ministries and Departments (excepting Railways) and a number of autonomous bodies under Government. In terms of media and techniques the Directorate utilises display and classified press advertisements, printed publicity in the form of brochures, booklets, folders, handbills, posters, broadsheets, maps etc. and outdoor publicity media like cinema slides, metal tablets, hoardings as well as exhibitions.

The Exhibition Division at headquarters and its 15 field units along with the railway exhibition coaches and mobile vans organised a total of 819 exhibitions during 1962. The Division also maintains separate exhibition units for family planning and national savings.

The Distribution Branch of the Directorate distributed nearly three crore copies of printed publicity material on major publicity campaigns.

The Directorates of Information and Publicity in the States perform similar functions in regard to advertising and visual publicity within their jurisdiction.

Advertising Council of India

Founded in 1959 by the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the Indian Language Newspapers Association, the Indian Society of Advertisers, the Advertising Agencies' Association of India and the Master Printers, the Advertising Council of India is an advisory and consultative body. Apart from evolving an ethical code for the conduct of advertising in the country and supervising the observance of this code, the Council concerns itself with problems of education in advertising and with public service advertising.

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CHAPTER XII

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

India is a country with a developing economy, rich in natural resources and manpower. Her resources, human as well as material, are capable of fuller exploitation and more intensive utilisation. The Indian economy is still predominantly agricultural; nearly half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb nearly three-fourths of its working force. Since independence it has been the aim of national planning to accelerate the pace of industrial development and at the same time to increase productivity in agriculture. Net investment in the economy has been rising in recent years. At the end of the Second Plan it amounted to about 11 per cent of the national income.

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Table 51 shows the national and per capita incomes at current and constant prices between 1948-49 and 1961-62. The preliminary estimates for 1961-62, which are subject to revision, show that the national income in real terms increased modestly by 2.2 per cent in the first year of the Third Plan as against the average annual rate of 6 per cent envisaged for the Plan period. Available statistics, however, point towards a more substantial increase in 1962-63.

TABLE 51

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Year	National income (in crores of rupees)		Per capita income* (in rupees)	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1948-49	8,650	8,650	249	249·6
1950-51	9,530	8,850	266	247·5
1955-56	9,980	10,480	255	267·8
1960-61	14,160	12,750	326	293·7
1961-62 (preliminary)	14,630	13,020	329	293·4

The index numbers of national and per capita incomes for 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62 (preliminary), with 1948-49 as base, are given below.

TABLE 52

INDEX NUMBERS OF NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

(Base : 1948-49=100)

Year	National income		Per capita income*	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1950-51	110·2	102·3	106·8	99·2
1955-56	115·4	121·2	102·2	107·3
1960-61	163·7	147·4	130·7	117·7
1961-62 (preliminary)	169·1	150·5	132·1	117·5

*Based on the rate of growth of population as revealed by the latest available census figures of 1941, 1951 and 1961.

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The following table shows the distribution of national income (cur prices) by occupational categories.

TABLE 53

NATIONAL INCOME BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

(*in crores of rupe*

	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-
Agriculture					
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	4,160	4,780	4,390	6,690	6,6
Forestry	60	70	70	110	1
Fishery	30	40	60	100	
Total for agriculture ..	4,250	4,890	4,520	6,900	6,8
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises					
Mining	60	70	100	160	1
Factory establishments ..	550	550	780	1,320	1,4
Small enterprises	870	910	970	1,120	1,1
Total for mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	1,480	1,530	1,850	2,600	2,8
Commerce, transport and communication					
Communications (post, telegraph and telephone)	30	40	50	60	
Railways	170	180	250	360	3
Organised banking and insurance	50	70	90	160	1
Other commerce and transport	1,350	1,400	1,490	1,760	1,8
Total for commerce, transport and communications	1,600	1,690	1,880	2,340	2,4
Other services					
Professions and liberal arts	430	470	560	740	7
Government service (administration)	400	430	570	910	1,0
Domestic service	120	130	140	190	2
House property	390	410	460	530	5
Total for other services ..	1,340	1,440	1,730	2,370	2,5
Net domestic product at factor cost	8,670	9,550	9,980	14,210	14,6
Net earned income from abroad	—20	—20	00	—50	—
Net national output at factor cost (national income)	8,650	9,530	9,980	14,160	14,6

The percentage distribution of the national income (net domestic pr duct at factor cost) according to origin is shown below.

TABLE 54

SOURCES OF NATIONAL INCOME

(Percentage of total national income)

	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-*
Agriculture (including forestry and fishery)	49·1	51·3	45·3	48·7	46
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	17·1	16·1	18·5	18·4	19
Commerce, transport and communication	18·5	17·7	18·9	16·5	16
Other services	15·5	15·1	17·3	16·7	17
Net earned income from abroad	—0·2	—0·2	0·0	—0·3	—0

*Preliminary.

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The share of Government (Government enterprises and Government administration—Central, State and local—in the generation of net domestic product at current prices) is shown in the following table, both in crores of rupees and in terms of percentage.

TABLE 55

GOVERNMENT SHARE IN GENERATION OF NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	in crores of rupees				percentage of net domestic product			
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62*	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62*
Net output of Government enterprises	290	420	570	610	3·0	4·2	4·0	4·2
Net output of Government administration	430	570	910	1,020	4·5	5·7	6·4	6·9
Total (Net output of Government sector)	*720*	*990*	*1,480*	*1,630*	*7·5*	*9·9*	*10·4*	*11·1*
Net output of private sector	8,830	8,990	12,730	13,060	92·5	90·1	89·6	88·9
Net domestic product	9,550	9,980	14,210	14,690	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The share of the Government in national expenditure is shown in the following table, both in crores of rupees and in terms of percentage.

TABLE 56

SHARE OF GOVERNMENT IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

	in crores of rupees				percentage of national expenditure			
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62*	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62*
Government current expenditure on commodities and services (administration)	560	720	1,140	1,290	5·6	6·8	7·4	8·1
Government capital expenditure (administrative)	100	220	360	420	1·0	2·1	2·3	2·6
Government enterprises capital expenditure	170	350	430	630	1·7	3·3	2·8	4·0
Total Government expenditure (administration and enterprises)	830	1,290	1,930	2,340	8·3	12·2	12·5	14·7
Net national expenditure at market price	10,030	10,660	15,350	15,910	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

SAVING

The volume and pattern of saving in the Indian economy for 1950-51 and for the years between 1955-56 and 1958-59, according to a study by the Reserve Bank of India, are given in Table 57.

*Preliminary.

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TABLE 57

VOLUME AND PATTERN OF SAVING

(*in crores of rupees*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Government sector	93·84	69·92	128·92	114·42	103·0
Domestic corporate sector	32·16	54·33	53·69	17·20	34·2
Household sector	509·88	785·98	810·36	686·55	837·5
Rural	189·93	175·56	214·40	205·08	242·3
Urban ..	319·95	610·42	595·96	481·47	595·2
Total saving ..	635·88	910·23	992·97	818·17	974·8
Total saving as percentage of national income	6·7	9·1	8·8	7·2	7·7

UNEMPLOYMENT

A precise estimate of the number of the unemployed in the country a whole is still to be made. Employment exchange statistics cover main urban areas, and as yet only a portion of the unemployed actually registe themselves with the exchanges, even where these exist.

The following table gives the occupational distribution of applica on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as at the end December 1962*.

TABLE 58

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AMONG APPLICANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (DECEMBER 1962)

	Number	Percentage of total
Professional, technical and selected workers	1,12,613	4·7
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	4,259	0·2
Clerical, sales and related workers	99,452	4·2
Agricultural, dairy and related workers	12,871	0·5
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	6,361	0·3
Workers in transport and communication occupations ..	51,986	2·2
Craftsmen and production process workers	2,06,215	8·7
Service workers (*e.g.*, cooks, chowkidars, sweepers, etc.) ..	94,093	4·0
Labourers with work experience not elsewhere specified ..	1,53,246	6·4
Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience	16,38,434	68·8
TOTAL	23,79,530	100·0

On the basis of the available data, the Planning Commission estimate that early in 1956 there were, roughly speaking, 53 lakh unemploye persons in the country, 25 lakhs in the urban areas and 28 lakhs in th rural areas.

Employment opportunities created during the Second Plan period fe short of the original target of matching new entrants to the labour forc every year. The shortfall amounted to about 20 lakhs. Besides, the increas in the labour force during the Second Plan was larger than original estimated by about 17 lakhs. The backlog of unemployment at th beginning of the Third Plan was thus estimated at about 90 lakhs.

*For the number on the Live Register at the end of each year, see the chapter o 'Labour'. Ad hoc surveys have revealed that about 25 to 30 per cent of those registered with the employment exchanges are employed persons seeking better jobs.

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addition there is a good deal of underemployment especially in the rural areas. Acccording to the ninth to the twelfth rounds of the National Sample Survey carried on between May 1955 and August 1957, about 8 to 9 per cent of the employed population in urban areas and 10 to 12 per cent in rural areas worked on an average 42 hours or less per week and were available for additional employment. On this basis, the Planning Commission estimated the extent of underemployment in the country at 1.5 to 1.8 crores.

PATTERN OF ECONOMY

According to the fourteenth round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between July 1958 and June 1959, labour force in the urban areas constituted 33 per cent of the population, both male and female, comprising 31.8 per cent gainfully employed and 1.2 per cent unemployed. Those not in labour force (students, house workers, too young, too old and others) accounted for 65.8 per cent, while 1.2 per cent were not recorded. About 81.6 per cent of the labour force were found to have no technical education. Of the gainfully employed, nearly 54 per cent were employees, 1.3 per cent employers, 34.2 per cent own account workers and 10.5 per cent unpaid family enterprise workers. On an average, gainfully employed persons in urban areas work for 5.8 days in principal occupation in a week.

In the rural areas*, persons (male and female) in labour force represented 42.7 per cent of population, comprising 41 per cent gainfully employed and 1.7 unemployed. Persons not in labour force constituted 57.2 per cent of the population; 0.1 per cent were not recorded. The main bulk (81.4 per cent) of the employed were engaged in agriculture and livestock, 6.8 per cent in manufacturing (mainly of food, beverage, tobacco and textiles), 4.4 per cent in educational, medical, public, personal and other services, 2.4 per cent in trade and commerce, and the rest in forestry, fishing, construction, mining, transport and other occupations.

Expenditure Pattern

According to the preliminary results of the fifteenth round of National Sample Survey, conducted between July 1959 and June 1960, consumer expenditure** in rural areas per person per year (365 days) works out to about Rs. 247; the corresponding figure for the urban areas was Rs. 334.6. The average household size in rural areas was 5.2 and in urban areas 4.8.

The expenditure on food articles in rural areas constituted about 69.2 per cent of the total consumer expenditure, while in respect of the urban areas this percentage was 61.4. Other important items of expenditure were clothing (8 per cent of the total consumer expenditure in rural areas and 6.2 per cent in urban areas) and fuel and light (5.9 per cent in rural areas and 6.3 per cent in urban areas).

The average expenditure on clothing per year (365 days) was about Rs. 19.7 per person for rural areas and Rs. 20.7 per person for urban areas.

In the fifteenth round households in the rural and urban areas were classified according to per capita monthly expenditure classes. The percentage distribution of households in the rural and urban areas of the country according to per capita monthly expenditure classes is indicated in Table 59.

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*The data are based on the third of the six sub-rounds conducted in the rural areas.

**Details of consumer expenditure pattern are given in NSS Draft Report No. 97.

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TABLE 59

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURE (JULY 1959—JUNE 1960)

Per capita expenditure per month (in rupees)	Percentage of total number of households	
	Rural	Urban
0—8	6·5	2·2
8—11	12·5	6·1
11—13	10·4	5·8
13—15	10·2	6·7
15—18	14·5	11·2
18—21	10·8	10·6
21—24	7·9	7·5
24—28	7·3	8·1
28—34	8·6	10·4
34—43	5·6	10·0
43—55	2·7	8·0
55 and above	3·0	13·4

Consumer Expenditure Patterns in Villages, Towns and Cities

According to the fifteenth round of the National Sample Survey, the consumer expenditure per person per month (30 days) in the villages (including the imputed value of supplies obtained in kind) was Rs. 20.30; in urban areas it was Rs. 27.5 and the average for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi was Rs. 40.4.

The patterns of consumption in the rural and urban areas were also different. While about 42.4 per cent of the expenditure in the villages was on foodgrains, the proportion for the towns was 24.6 per cent and for the four major cities 15.5; the percentages of expenditure on all food articles were much higher as seen above. The actual expenditure on food in absolute terms was, however, higher in the cities than in the towns and villages. The expenditure on fuel and light was the lowest in the villages and the highest in the cities, although their proportion to the total expenditure was more or less the same for all the three categories.

The expenditure on the rest of the items, particularly on education, services and taxes, showed a gradual rise as one proceeded from the villages through the towns to the cities. The pattern of expenditure for the country as a whole approximates to that in the villages because of the preponderance of villages in the country.

Middle-Class Income and Expenditure

The income-distribution and expenditure-pattern of middle-class families, in four major cities, based on the Middle-Class Family Living Survey 1958-59, are given in Tables 60 and 61.

TABLE 60

DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILIES BY INCOME (1958-59)

Monthly income group (in Rs.)	Percentage of families in each income group to the total number of families			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
0—75	0·2	1·0	0·5	2·
75—100	1·2	3·4	1·9	9·
100—150	10·8	13·8	12·5	19·
150—200	16·0	16·6	19·7	18·
200—300	27·5	22·5	25·2	21·
300—500	26·4	21·4	24·7	18·
500—750	9·5	11·2	7·9	5·
750—1000	4·0	4·6	3·2	2·
1000—1500	3·2	3·5	2·5	1·
1500 and above	1·3	1·9	2·0	1·

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TABLE 61

AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY ON VARIOUS GROUPS OF ITEMS (1958-59)

	Expenditure (in rupees)*			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
Food, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants	147·9 (38·8)	149·2 (42·1)	158·1 (40·7)	136·3 (42·1)
Fuel and light	14·2 (3·7)	12·9 (3·6)	14·3 (3·7)	14·5 (4·5)
Housing, household requisites and services	52·9 (13·9)	66·5 (18·8)	55·8 (14·4)	47·5 (14·7)
Clothing, bedding, head-wear and foot-wear	45·5 (12·0)	31·3 (8·9)	57·5 (14·8)	38·6 (11·8)
Miscellaneous	120·5 (31·6)	94·4 (26·6)	102·7 (26·5)	87·4 (27·0)
TOTAL	380·9 (100·0)	354·3 (100·0)	388·3 (100·0)	324·1 (100·0)

Pattern of Land Ownership

According to the eighth round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954-March 1955)**, there were about 6.4 crore households residing in the rural areas of India. The estimated area owned by rural households was about 31 crore acres which formed about 38 per cent of the geographical area and 61 per cent of the topographically usable area of India. What remained belonged to Government, urban households and non-household bodies.

Over one-fifth (23 per cent), that is, about one and a half crores of households did not own any land. About a quarter of all rural households (24 per cent) had landless than one acre in area. A little less than half of the rural households had thus either no land or owned less than one acre, their share being only a little more than one per cent of the land owned by all rural households. About three-fourths of all the households had either no land or less than 5 acres and their share was about one-sixth of the area. At the other end, about one-eighth of the households had more than 10 acres each with a total share of about two-thirds of the whole area, and about one per cent of the households owned more than 50 acres each and together accounted for nearly one-fifth of the area.

The estimated average area owned, for all households, was about 4.8 acres; if those who had no land are excluded, the average would rise to about 6 acres. Out of about 6.4 crores of households, about one lakh households had more than 100 acres each; but the number owning more than 250 acres would probably be a few thousands only.

Most of the land was held under proprietary rights with only about 2 per cent of tenure holders and 19 per cent of occupancy tenants. The total area leased out was about 11.4 per cent of the area owned.

Table 62 shows the percentage distribution of total land owned under different ownership rights in the whole of rural India and in the rural areas of each zone.

*Figures in brackets represent percentages to total expenditure.

**Details are given in National Sample Survey Report No. 36.

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TABLE 62

PATTERN OF LAND OWNERSHIP (JULY 1954—MARCH 1955)

Zone	Percentage of total area owned by					
	Proprietors		Tenure holders		Permanent heritable occupancy tenants	
	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title
North India ..	37·1	61·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	1
East India ..	32·6	2·5	5·1	0·5	56·3	3
South India ..	94·3	3·2	0·1	0·2	1·2	0
West India ..	88·0	6·0	0·9	0·2	3·5	0
Central India ..	94·0	4·3	0·1	0·1	0·4	0
North-West India	39·3	5·9	0·2	2·6	19·2	31
ALL-INDIA ..	67·1	11·6	1·0	0·6	12·9	6

Table 63 shows the average area owned by a rural household in In and in each of the population zones. Households owning land be the average size (including those with no land) are shown as percenta of the total rural households. Also, the area owned by such household is shown as a percentage of the total area under rural ownership.

TABLE 63

AVERAGE AREA OWNED BY A HOUSEHOLD

(Figures in brackets have been obtained by omitting the households owning no land or owning less than 0·005 acre)

Zone	Average area owned (acres)	Percentage of households owning land below the average	Percentage area owned by households owning land below average
North India	3·4 (3·8)	67 (66)	2 (2
East India	2·9 (3·6)	70 (67)	1 (1
South India	3·1 (4·4)	75 (72)	2 (2
West India	7·7 (11·3)	71 (68)	6 (6
Central India	8·2 (11·0)	71 (70)	1 (1
North-West India	7·9 (11·2)	72 (70)	2 (2
ALL-INDIA	4·8 (6·3)	74 (72)	2 (2

Among all households in rural India, 64.9 per cent did not lease any land, 9.9 per cent leased out partly and 2.1 per cent fully their land. The remaining 23.1 per cent of the households were landless.

Ninety-five per cent of the households in rural India were operating individually and in some population zones the percentage of household operating individually was perhaps higher. In the whole of India, about 5 per cent of the households operated land jointly with others. Only about 9 per cent of the total area was under joint cultivation.*

*Details of operational holdings are given in NSS Report No. 30.

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Pattern of Operational Holding

Table 64 shows the pattern of household operational holding according to the eigth round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954—March 1955).

TABLE 64

PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONAL HOLDING (JULY 1954—MARCH 1955)

Size of holding (acres)	Percentage of total number of households	Percentage of total area operated
Nil	10·9	—
0·01—0·99	30·7	1·2
1·00—2·49	14·6	4·7
2·50—4·99	15·5	10·7
5·00—9·99	14·3	19·1
10·00—24·99	10·1	29·2
25·00—49·99	3·0	19·3
50·00 and above	1·0	15·8
TOTAL	100·0	100·0

According to the eighth round of NSS, the average size of a household operational holding was 5.28 acres (5.92 acres if holdings of size less than 0.005 acre were omitted) in the whole of rural India. More than 70 per cent of the households had household operational holdings below the average size and their total share of the entire operated area was only 16.5 per cent.

Housing Pattern

Results of the twelfth round of the National Sample Survey (March-August 1957) on housing conditions in rural and urban areas show that about 73 per cent of the households in the rural area and 76 per cent in the urban area possessed not more than two rooms each. About 44 per cent rural households and 76 per cent of the households in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras, and 54 per cent in other big towns lived in one room.

The percentage of households with four or more persons per room in the rural areas was about 20 and in the urban areas about 17. In the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras about 21 per cent of the households had to accommodate four or more persons per room. In both rural and urban areas about half of the households occupied floor-space between 101 and 300 square feet, this being the most numerous floor-space group in the rural as well as urban areas. The percentage of households with per capita floor-space up to 50 square feet was 44 in the rural and 47 in the urban areas.

About 69 per cent of the rural households had drinking water from tanks and ponds and 12 per cent from tubewells; municipal tap water was almost unknown to rural areas. In the urban sector, 92 per cent of households in the four big cities, 86 per cent in the big towns and about 39 per cent in small towns had drinking water from municipal taps. Nearly 47 per cent of the total number of urban households did not get any municipal tap water, and about 31 per cent of the households had to depend for their supply of drinking water on tanks and ponds.

A built-up latrine was used by only 3 per cent of the rural households, either in exclusive or common use with other households. In the urban sector 44 per cent of the households did not use any built-up latrine, about 37 per cent used it in common, whereas only 19 per cent had a latrine for individual household use.

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Tilling Methods and Rural Amenities

Data on some socio-economic aspects of the Indian villages have been obtained from the tenth to the twelfth rounds (December 1955—August 1957) of the National Sample Survey. According to these, 64 to 67 per cent of all the villages had a population below 500, whereas the number of villages with a population above 2,000 constituted between 4.2 and 5 per cent of all villages. The villages with a population between 500 and 1,000 constituted 19 to 21 per cent and villages with population above 3,000 constituted between 1.7 and 2.4 per cent.

In about 97 per cent of the villages tilling was done with the help of animals. Only 0.4 to 0.9 per cent of the villages had the power-driven system, whereas in 1.3 to 2.3 per cent of the villages the mixed system prevailed. Non-chemical manures (cowdung, green manures, compost etc.) were used in 64 per cent and 75 per cent, respectively, of the villages in the twelfth and eleventh rounds, whereas chemical manures were used in only 0.1 per cent villages for each round.

Chemical as well as non-chemical manures were used in 29 and 21 per cent, respectively, of the villages in these two rounds. As regards irrigation, about 22 per cent of the villages received water from wells, about 11 to 12 per cent of the villages received canal and river water, about 6 to 8 per cent from tanks and a few others from tubewells and anicuts. In about 21 per cent of the villages, the mixed system of irrigation was in vogue. Thirty-four to 36 per cent of villages had none of these systems of irrigation and probably had to depend on the rains for watering the fields.

The thirteenth round was conducted during September 1957 to May 1958, with the main object of collecting data on some basic amenities of life. The following table shows the average distances of certain amenities from the villages.

TABLE 65

AVERAGE DISTANCE IN MILES FROM VILLAGES TO IMPORTANT AMENITIES (DECEMBER 1955—MAY 1958)

	Tenth round	Eleventh round	Twelfth round	Thirteenth round
Primary school	1·3	1·4	1·2	—
Post office	4·0	3·8	3·6	—
Police station	7·6	8·2	—	7·0
Hospital	9·0	8·8	8·6	6·9
High school	10·5	10·2	10·0	7·3
Telephone office	11·5	11·5	11·1	8·8
Railway station	20·5	20·2	—	—

According to the thirteenth round, fair weather roads connected 14 per cent of villages to the nearest high school, 15.4 per cent to the hospital and 13.2 and 17 per cent to the nearest telegraph office and police station respectively. For all-weather roads, the percentages of villages were 35.1, 36.4, 31.5 and 38 respectively. Others, including mixed type and river and canal links, connected 45 per cent of villages to the nearest high school, 43 per cent to the nearest hospital, 52.1 per cent to the telegraph office and 41 per cent to the nearest police station.

The percentage of villages with radio facilities was 11.6 in the eleventh round and 15 in the thirteenth. The percentage for public libraries had also increased from 7.1 to 9. In the eleventh and twelfth rounds, about 1 per cent of the villages had a weekly or daily newspaper coming into them. Under the thirteenth round, data were collected separately for the two categories of papers; 14.7 per cent received a daily newspaper and 13.5 per cent a weekly.

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The thirteenth round shows that private chambers constituted nearly 68 per cent of all medical institutions in villages. Next in importance were dispensaries. Hospitals accounted for only 5 per cent of all the medical institutions. However, a private chamber attended on an average to only five patients per day, a dispensary to 18 and a hospital to 54 patients per day. Nearly one-third of the total number of doctors in villages were allopaths, the rest being homoeopaths, hakims, vaids, etc.

PRICES

The movement of wholesale prices in India over recent years may be seen from Table 66 compiled by the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The various measures taken during 1961-62 by the Government to prevent undue increases in prices included planned increase in output, building up Government stocks by importing requisite quantities from abroad as also by procurement from surplus States, distribution of rice and wheat through fair price shops at reasonable prices, regulation of forward trading and credit control. For a number of essential commodities prices are controlled or informally regulated. With the slump in the raw jute prices, Government initiated a buffer stock scheme for maintaining the prices of jute at Rs. 30 per maund (Assam Bottom) in the Calcutta market.

In the wake of the Emergency, Government have formed a high level Price Policy Committee to keep watch on the movements of prices and to formulate price policies. A programme for building up a large network of co-operative and other consumer stores for supply of essential commodities has been sanctioned. The Government propose to import large quantities of rice, especially under PL 480, and build up adequate stock from the harvest. Food storage capacity is proposed to be increased by 3 million to 5 million tons by 1964-65. Measures have also been taken to maintain the price levels of other essential goods such as textiles, drugs, etc.

TABLE 66

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base : 1952-53=100)

Year	Food Articles	Liquor and Tobacco	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	Industrial Raw Materials	Manufactured Articles			General Index
					Intermediate	Finished	Combined	
1955-56 ..	88·6	81·0	95·2	99·0	100·1	99·6	99·7	92·5
1960-61 ..	120·0	109·9	120·0	145·4	130·6	122·8	123·9	124·9
1961-62 ..	120·1	100·3	122·1	142·6	138·8	124·6	126·6	125·1
1962-63 ..	126.1	100.6	124.1	136·5	139.5	127.1	128.8	127·9
Dec. 1961	117·8	95·3	122·0	136·6	138·4	124·7	126·6	122·9
March 1962	119·1	99·8	122·5	136·1	135·6	124·9	126·4	123·5
June 1962	125·5	99·7	123·9	136·1	139·5	127·2	128·9	127·5
Sept. 1962	130·0	99·8	124·2	139·8	142·9	127·2	129·4	130·5
Dec. 1962	122·8	99·5	124·3	133·9	137·1	127·2	128·7	125·8
March 1963	123·3	110·3	133·2	135·2	136·3	128·0	129·2	126·9

Consumer Prices

The all-India working class consumer price index rose by 3.9 per cent between December 1961 and December 1962. Table 67 shows the working class consumer price indices for 1950-51, 1956-57, 1960-61 and 1961-62 as well as for the months of December 1961 and March, June, September and December 1962.

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TABLE 67

WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

(Base shifted to 1949=100)

Year	All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madra
1950-51	101	103	101	102	
1956-57	107	116	102	112	1
1960-61	124	137	113	121	1
1961-62	127	142	115	128	1
					1
Dec.1961	128	142	117	130	1
March 1962	127	143	115	129	1
June 1962	130	146	119	130	1
Sept. 1962	132	147	124	133	1
Dec. 1962*	133	143	121	NA	1

*Provisional

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CHAPTER XIII

PLANNING

Planning was advocated in India much before independence, by individuals, groups, the Congress Party as well as the Government. A number of committees had been set up and proposals made for post-war reconstruction and development. It was, however, after independence that the Government of India set up the Planning Commission in March 1950, to prepare a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources". The First Five Year Plan, finalised in the light of public discussion, was submitted to Parliament in December, 1952.

Objectives

The central objective of planning was defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life". Economic planning has to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional frame-work adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people".

The long-term objectives of doubling the national and per capita incomes (from the levels obtaining at the beginning of the First Plan) and raising the consumption standards were laid down in the First and Second Plans*, which were based on certain assumptions and prevailing conditions. In view of the very rapid growth of population in the 1951—61 decade, and the likely trends, the Third Plan lays down the following long-term objectives to be attained by 1975-76 : (i) a cumulative rate of growth as near as possible to 6 per cent per annum so as to secure more than a doubling of national income (from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 34,000 crores in 1975-76 at 1960-61 prices) and a 61 per cent increase in per capita income (from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to Rs. 530 in 1975-76)**; (ii) the creation of employment outside agriculture for more than 4.6 crore persons so as to reduce the proportion of population dependent on agriculture from about 70 per cent to about 60 per cent; and (iii) the provision of universal education up to the age of 14 as envisaged in the Constitution.

A principal objective to be firmly kept in view is to stabilise the growth of population over a reasonable period. The step-up in the net investment rate has to be from about 11 per cent of national income at the end of the Second Plan to 14-15 per cent, 17-18 per cent and 19-20 per cent per annum by the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively. The major part of the increase in investment will have to be financed by domestic savings; the net saving-income ratio will have to rise from about 8.5 per cent in 1960-61 to about 11.5 per cent, 15-16 per cent and 18-19 per cent at the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively.

Another objective is to ensure that the economy can, after a period of ten years or so, reduce substantially dependence on assistance from abroad. This also postulates a steady and sizable increase in exports through appropriate policies and measures.

FIRST AND SECOND PLANS

The First Five Year Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56), through its emphasis on agriculture, irrigation, power and transport, aimed at creating the base

*For more details, *see* "India 1962", p. 175

**National and per capita income figures given in this chapter differ somewhat from those given in the chapter on 'Economic Structure', which are based on later computations.

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for more rapid economic and industrial advance in the future. It al initiated some of the basic policies by way of social change and institutiona reforms. The Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) carried these policies step further and placed before the nation the goal of socialist pattern o society. It laid emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industri and defined the key role which the public sector was to play in the economi development of the country.

Investment during the two Plans totalled Rs. 10,110 crores—Rs. 5,2 crores in the public sector* and Rs. 4,900 crores in the private sector increasing the average annual level of investment in the economy fro Rs. 500 crores at the beginning of the decade to Rs. 1,600 crores at its en

Programmes for agriculture and irrigation took up 31 and 20 per ce of public sector outlay in the First and Second Plans, respectively. With th Second Plan shift of emphasis to industries, the share of industries an minerals was increased from 4 per cent in the First to 20 per cent in th Second Plan. For power, the allocations in the two Plans were 13 an 10 per cent. Transport and communications received equally high priori in both Plans, accounting for 27 and 28 per cent, while social services an miscellaneous comprised 23 and 18 per cent of the outlays in the Fir and Second Plans.

Of the public sector outlay, Rs. 1,772 crores, or 90 per cent of th total of Rs. 1,960 crores in the First Plan, and Rs. 3,510 crores**, or 7 per cent of the outlay of Rs. 4,600 crores in the Second Plan, came fro internal resources; the remaining comprised external assistance.†

During the Second Plan in particular, there was a substantial step-u in the tax effort. A number of new direct and indirect taxes were introduce The gap in resources was made up partly through deficit financing and part through external assistance. Deficit financing during the Second Pla was roughly of the order of Rs. 948 crores.

Over the period of the first two Plans (1951—1961), national incom is estimated to have increased by 42 per cent. Per capita income increas by about 16 per cent only, owing to a rapid population growth.

The national income figure, however, does not adequately indicate th actual growth potential built up in the economy. Even the striking ris in the index of industrial production of about 94 per cent (average annu rate of about 9.4 per cent) does not reflect fully the extent of industrialis tion that has taken place; for the index does not take into account th output of all new industries as well as the qualitative changes. In fact th decade has witnessed the beginning of an industrial revolution. Particular in the five years of the Second Plan, the growth and diversification o industry have been remarkable. The main achievements during the decad are presented in Table 68 along with Third Plan targets.

The industrial advance and the growth-rate in national income coul have been greater but for certain limiting factors : (i) agricultural growth rate was discontinuous and was not adequate for supporting a higher rate o industrial growth as well as for increasing exports; (ii) the execution o some of the power projects as well as the new fertiliser projects and th heavy chemical project had to be delayed because of the foreign exchang difficulties; (iii) India's exports over the decade were stagnant, partly du to the fact that the programme for exports had not been regarded as a integral part of the Five Year Plans; (iv) some avoidable delays occurre in the formulation as well as the execution of certain projects both in th industrial and the agricultural spheres because of administrative inadequacie

*The public sector also incurred Rs. 1,350 crores on current outlay.

**Includes subscriptions to Government loans by (i) Reserve Bank, and (ii) Sta Bank out of PL 480 deposits.

†External assistance in the Second Plan was Rs. 1,090 crores including investment PL 480 funds in special securities by Reserve Bank in 1960-61.

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The Third Plan emphasises these and other limiting factors and suggests determined action with regard to them.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) has been formulated keeping in view the long-term objectives for the next fifteen years which have already been described. Its immediate aim is : (i) to secure an increase in national income of over 5 per cent per annum, and at the same time ensure a pattern of investment so as to sustain this rate of growth during subsequent Plan periods; (ii) to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports; (iii) to expand basic industries like steel, chemicals, fuel and power, and establish machine-building capacity, so that the requirements of further industrialisation can be met within a period of ten years or so mainly from the country's own resources; (iv) to utilise to the fullest possible extent the manpower resources of the country and to ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities; (v) to establish progressively greater equality of opportunity and to bring about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. National income would increase by about 30 per cent from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to about Rs. 19,000 crores by 1965-66 (at 1960-61 prices); per capita income would rise by about 17 per cent from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to about Rs. 385 in 1965-66.

Targets

The Third Plan targets of production and development, in physical terms, in respect of some important items are shown below. Data for 1950-51, beginning of the First Plan, 1955-56, end of the First Plan and 1960-61, end of the Second Plan are also given for comparison.

TABLE 68

ACHIEVEMENTS OF FIRST TWO PLANS AND PRINCIPAL TARGETS OF THIRD PLAN

	Achievements			Targets 1965-66	Percentage increase in 1965-66 over 1960-61
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61		
Index number of agricultural production (1949-50=100)	96	117	135	176	30
Foodgrain production (lakh tons)	5,22*	6,58*	7,93	10,00	26
Nitrogenous fertilisers consumed (thousand tons of nitrogen)	55	1,05	2,30	10,00	335
Area irrigated (net total) (lakh acres)	5,15	5,62	7,00	9,00	29
Co-operative movement: advances to farmers (Rs. crores)	22·9	49·6	200	530	165
Index number of industrial production (1950-51=100)	100	139	194	329	70

*Estimates of production adjusted for changes in statistical coverage and methods of estimation.

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TABLE 68—*(concld.)*

	Achievements			Targets 1965-66	Percentage increase in 1965-66 over 1960-61
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61		
Production of :					
Steel ingots (lakh tons) ..	14	17	35	92	16
Aluminium (thousand tons)	3·7	7·3	18·5	80	33
Machine tools (graded) (value in Rs. crores)	0·34	0·78	5·5	30·0	44
Sulphuric acid (thousand tons)	99	1,64	3,63	15,00	31
Petroleum products (lakh tons)	—	36	57	99	7
Cloth :					
Mill-made (lakh yards) ..	372,00	510,20	512,70	580,00	1
Handloom, powerloom and khadi (lakh yards)	89,70	177,30	234,90	350,00	4
Total (lakh yards)	461,70	687,50	747,60	930,00	2
Minerals :					
Iron ore (lakh tons) ..	32	43	1,07	3,00	18
Coal (lakh tons)	3,23	3,84	5,46	9,70	7
Exports (Rs. crores) ..	624	609	645	850	3
Power: installed capacity (lakh kw)	23*	34*	57	1,27	12
Railways: freight carried (lakh tons)	9,15	11,40	15,40	24,50	9
Road transport: commercial vehicles on road (thousand)	1,16	1,66	2,10	3,65	7
Shipping tonnage (lakh grt) ..	3·9	4·8	9·0	10·9	2
General education: students in schools (lakh) ..	2,35	3,13	4,35	6,39	4
Technical education: engineering and technology—degree level—intake (thousand)	4·1	5·9	13·9	19·1	3
Health :					2
Hospital beds (thousand) ..	1,13	1,25	1,86	2,40	
Doctors (practising) (thousand)	56	65	70	81	1
Consumption level :					1
Food (calories per capita per day)	1,800	1,950	2,100	2,300	
Cloth (yards per capita per annum)	9·2	15·5	15·5	17·2	1

Outlay and Allocations

The total cost of the physical programmes in the Third Plan, which include certain measures in preparation for the Fourth Plan, exceeded Rs. 8,000 crores for the public sector and is Rs. 4,100 crores** (estimated for the private sector. The estimate of financial resources for the public sector, however, was placed at Rs. 7,500 crores. The following table shows the distribution of this financial outlay by major heads (the corresponding expenditure during the Second Plan is also shown for comparison).

*Figures relate to calendar years 1950 and 1955.
**Excludes Rs. 200 crores, estimated transfer from the public to the private sector.

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TABLE 69

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS

	Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Total expenditure (Rs. crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent
Agriculture and community development	530	11	1,068	14
Major and medium irrigation	420	9	650	9
Power	445	10	1,012	13
Village and small industries	175	4	264	4
Organised industry and minerals	900	20	1,520	20
Transport and communications	1,300	28	1,486	20
Social services and miscellaneous	830	18	1,300	17
Inventories	—	—	200	3
TOTAL ..	4,600	100	7,500	100

Of the total outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores in the public sector, investment (in the sense of expenditure on capital account) is estimated at Rs. 6,300 crores and current outlay at Rs. 1,200 crores. These do not include contribution in cash or kind made by the people towards the execution of local development works or the contribution of local bodies out of their own resources.

The investment by the private sector during the period of the Third Plan is estimated at Rs. 4,100 crores, thus making a total investment in the public and private sectors together of Rs. 10,400 crores. The break-up of the public and private sector investments under major heads of development is given below, the corresponding investment during the Second Plan being also shown side by side for comparison.

TABLE 70

INVESTMENT IN SECOND AND THIRD PLANS

(in crores of rupees)

	Second Plan				Third Plan			
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Per cent	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Per cent
Agriculture and community development	210	625	835	12	660	800	1,460	14
Major and medium irrigation ..	420	*	420	6	650	*	650	6
Power ..	445	40	485	7	1,012	50	1,062	10
Village and small industries ..	90	175	265	4	150	275	425	4
Organised industry and minerals ..	870	675	1,545	23	1,520	1,050	2,570	25
Transport and communications	1,275	135	1,410	21	1,486	250	1,736	17
Social services and miscellaneous	340	950	1,290	19	622	1,075	1,697	16
Inventories ..	—	500	500	8	200	600	800	8
TOTAL ..	3,650	3,100**	6,750	100	6,300	4,100**	10,400	100

*Included under agriculture and community development.
**Excludes transfers from the public to the private sector.

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The manner of financing the public sector outlay of Rs. 7,500 crore would be as follows. The corresponding position for the Second Plan also shown alongside.

TABLE 71

FINANCING OF PLAN OUTLAY (THIRD PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

	Second Plan (1956-61) estimated	Third Plan (1961-66)		
		Centre	States	Total
1. Balance from current revenues (on the basis of existing taxation)	—50	410	140	5
2. Contribution of Railways	150*	100	—	1
3. Surpluses of other public enterprises ..	**	300	150	4
4. Loans from the public (net)	780†	475	325	8
5. Small savings (net)	400	213	387	6
6. Provident funds (net); steel equalisation fund (net) and balance of miscellaneous capital receipts over non-Plan disbursements	230	716	—176	5
7. Additional taxation, including measures to increase surpluses of public enterprises	1,052	1,100	610	1,7
8. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance	1,090‡	2,200	—	2,2
9. Deficit financing	948	524	26	5
TOTAL ..	4,600	6,038	1,462	7,5

The backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan w roughly estimated at 90 lakhs. Another 1.5 to 1.8 crores were unde employed. The addition to the labour force may be of the order of 1 crores during the Third Plan. The Plan, however, visualises increase employment to the extent of only 1.4 crores—about 35 lakhs in agricultu and about 1.05 crores outside agriculture. There may also be some redu tion in underemployment during the Third Plan. Thus, even to provi employment to all new entrants to the labour force, there is need to cre additional employment opportunities for 30 lakh persons. This is con dered to be an essential objective in the Third Plan. It is, therefore, propos that (i) efforts should be made to spread out employment more wid and evenly than in the past; (ii) a fairly large programme of ru industrialisation should be undertaken with emphasis on rural electrificati development of rural industrial estates, promotion of village industries a effective re-deployment of manpower; and (iii) a rural works program should be organised to provide work for an average of about 100 days the year for 25 lakh persons or more.

Progress of the Third Plan

Table 72 sets out the pattern of Plan outlay†† and progress of expen ture for 1961-62 to 1963-64 by major heads of development.

*Inclusive of increased fares and freights.

**Included in items 1 and 6 of the table.

†Includes investment by the State Bank of India out of PL 480 funds.

‡This includes investment of PL 480 funds by the Reserve Bank of India in spec securities in 1960-61.

††Some additional outlay is incurred each year by the Centre and State Governments o maintenance of completed Second Plan schemes; in 1961-62 this amounted to Rs. 1 crores.

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TABLE 72

THIRD PLAN OUTLAY AND PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE

(in crores of rupees)

Heads	Third Plan Outlay 1961-66 Centre and States	1961-62 Actuals			1962-63 Anticipated			1963-64 Budget Estimates
		Centre	States	Total	Centre*	States	Total	Total Centre and States
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	1,068	13·7	133·5	147·2	19·9	167·6	187·5	216
2. Irrigation & Power	1,662	8·5	230·1	238·6	19·3	294·0	313·3	359
3. Industries & Minerals ..	1,784	200·3	30·9	231·2	302·0	43·6	345·6	410
4. Transport & Communications ..	1,486	236·5	53·1	289·6	312·0	52·4	364·4	400
5. Social Services	1,300	73·3	117·9	191·2	89·2	157·0	246·2	268
6. Miscellaneous ..	200	4·1	9·6	13·7	12·0	11·4	23·4	
TOTAL ..	7,500	536·4	575·1	1,111·5	754·4	726·0	1,480·4	1,653

There were shortfalls in expenditure in 1961-62 in agriculture, village and small industries and social services, mainly due to delays in finalising schemes and diverting funds to other heads of development, and in the power programme largely due to lack of foreign exchange, the bulk of which has since been arranged. Expenditure under most other heads was in excess of that budgeted in 1961-62. In the aggregate, however, expenditure for the year fell short of the total budget outlay of Rs. 1,220.7 crores by about Rs. 109 crores.

In 1962-63, the total expenditure as anticipated, exceeded the budget outlay of Rs. 1,466 crores by nearly Rs. 15 crores. There were, however, some shortfalls in expenditure at the Centre under agriculture, community development and co-operation, transport and communications and social services. On the other hand, expenditure exceeded the outlay under industries and minerals, irrigation and power and miscellaneous. In the States, expenditure was in excess of Plan outlay under almost all heads.

Table 73 indicates the financing of the Plan in 1961-62 to 1963-64.

*Includes Union Territories.

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TABLE 73

FINANCING OF THE PLAN: CENTRE AND STATES

1961-62 to 1963-64 *(in crores of rupees)*

	1961-62 Actuals			1962-63 Anticipated			1963-64 Budget Estimates		
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
1. Balance from current revenues at 1960-61 rates of taxation	145	32	177	—85	36	—49	—431	51	—380
2. (*i*) Additional taxation									
(*a*) 1961-62 measures ..	83	15	98	89	20	109	91	23	114
(*b*) 1962-63 measures ..	—	—	—	71	33	104	74	59	133
(*c*) 1963-64 measures	—	—	—	—	—	—	275	89*	364
(*ii*) Revision of postal rates in 1963-64	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
(*iii*) Revision of railway fares and freights									
(*a*) 1961-62 measures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) 1962-63 measures ..	—	—	—	21	—	21	28	—	28
(*c*) 1963-64 measures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17
3. Contribution by railways** ..	46	—	46	15	—	15	15	—	15
4. Surplus of other public enterprises	—	20	20	—	28	28	37	32	69
5. Loans from the public (net)	65	83	148	97	105	202	113	90	203
6. (*a*) Prize Bonds ..	2	2	4	3	2	5	3	3	6
(*b*) Gold Bonds ..	—	—	—	7	—	7	1	—	1
7. (*a*) Small savings (net) ..	26	62	88	31	54	85	35	70	105
(*b*) Compulsory savings ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	25	65
8. Unfunded debt (net)	40	14	54	45	15	60	47	16	63
9. Steel equalisation fund (net) ..	13	—	13	7	—	7	6	—	6
10. Balance of miscellaneous capital receipts over non-Plan disbursements (net) ..	72†	1	73	198	—20	178	237	—101	136
11. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance									
(*a*) borrowings of PL 480 funds through special securities	54	—	54	60	—	60	90	—	90
(*b*) other assistance ..	249	—	249	397	—	397	467	—	467
12. Budgetary deficits met by withdrawals from reserves and/or increase in floating debt	72	16	88	239	12	251	151	—5	146
13. Total of items 1 to 12	867	245	1,112	1,195	285	1,480	1,301	352	1,653
14. Assistance to States for their Plans	—330	330	—	—441	441	—	—400	400	—
15. Total Resources ..	537	575	1,112	754	726	1,480	901	752	1,653

*Includes Rs. 21 crores in respect of Inter-State sales tax.

**Excluding 2 (illegible)

†Includes Rs. 32 crores representing net withdrawal of currency from Kuwait.

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The deterioration at the Centre in the resources made available out of current revenues for financing the Plan in 1962-63 was due to increase in non-Plan expenditures, particularly under defence, border roads and revision of pay scales for low-paid employees.

Additional taxation at the Centre has been considerable; the measures put forth so far (including those by railways) are expected to yield an aggregate of about Rs. 860 crores over the Plan period. The 1963-64 budget has, moreover, levied very substantial additional taxation, particularly to meet defence needs.

The States' tax efforts were rather modest in the first year; the yield from the measures introduced in that year would amount to Rs. 20 crores in a full year. For 1962-63, the States' target for additional taxation was Rs. 73 crores. The proposals put forth would yield Rs. 70 crores over a full year.

From the available statistics, it would appear that during the first year of the Plan, both agricultural and industrial outputs increased less fast than in the preceding year. In consequence, the increase in national income in real terms was a modest 2.2 per cent.

Additional employment opportunities generated by the Plan during its first two years is reckoned to be about 40 lakhs against an increase of over 60 lakhs in the labour force in the same period. An important feature of the employment policy has been launching of the Rural Works and Rural Industries Programmes to expand rural employment and production.

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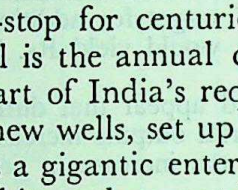
how much energy from 750,000 tons of oil?

Enough to keep all the cars in India going for weeks—or to make one of them run non-stop for centuries! Seems a lot of energy? It is. 750,000 tons of oil is the annual capacity of the Noonmati refinery. But it is only a part of India's requirements! One reason why crores are spent to find new wells, set up new refineries, enlarge the distribution network. It is a gigantic enterprise—one in which L&T, with its drilling rigs and bits, valves, petrol pumps and geophysical process and telemetering instruments play an important role.

When you next stop at a petrol pump, consider—

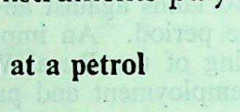
How long does it take to drill a hole—minutes? hours? days?

Depends. If it's drilling for oil, it could be anything! Minutes through soft soil, hours through hard rock. And the drill can go several thousand feet into the earth! Not any drill—only those special L&T drills and bits designed for the job!



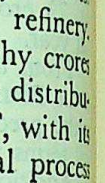
How much petrol to fill the tank?

Say, 50 litres. And, imagine, all over the country thousands of such tanks are being filled. A round-the-clock job for petrol pumps—an important product of L&T made to a design backed by a famous name: Gilbarco!



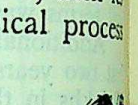
It's no child's play to stop the flow...

Not when it is inflammable petrol! And that too, in an emergency—say, a fire at an oil refinery! When lives are in danger, seconds count—and seconds are what it takes to close an Audco Valve. One reason why it is an important component at oil wells, refineries and pipe plants.



Is there oil down below?

Perhaps. But how does one find out? Experts drill a hole, fill it with charge and explode it. They record the shock-waves—but not with a stethoscope! Highly sensitive geophysical instruments are used to discover oil-bearing strata far, far below the earth surface—instruments like the ones made by the world-renowned Texas Instruments Incorporated.



The complete mechanical construction and erection, including instrumentation of the Noonmati refinery was carried out by

Larsen & Toubro Limited

Divisions: Drilling & Mining · Dairy & Refrigeration · Earthmoving & Agricultural Equipment · Electrical Heavy Plant · Industrial Appliances · Cutting Equipment & Switchgear · Instruments · Servicing · Engineering · Erection · Manufacture · Servicing

INSTR

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CHAPTER XIV

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme, which aims at the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population, was launched on October 2, 1952, in 55 selected projects, each project covering an area of about 500 sq. miles with about 300 villages and a population of about 2 lakhs. It is a programme of aided self-help to be planned and implemented by the villagers themselves, the Government offering only technical guidance and financial assistance. Its objectives are to develop self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the village community. Community thinking and collective action are encouraged through people's institutions like the panchayats, co-operative societies, vikas mandals, etc.

Agriculture receives the highest priority in the programme, it being the mainstay of about seventy per cent of the rural population. Among other activities included are provision of better communications, improvement in health and sanitation, better housing, wider education, measures for women's and children's welfare, development of cottage and small-scale industries, etc.

The programme is implemented in units of blocks, each comprising generally 100 villages with an area of 150-200 sq. miles and a population ranging between sixty and seventy thousand. Before April 1958, the programme was being carried out in three different phases. Under the revised pattern, on completion of a period of intensive development for five years the block enters the second stage during which development is continued with a relatively reduced budget provision under the Community Development Programme for another five years but with increased provisions from the respective subject-matter departments. Before entering on the first stage, every block undergoes a "pre-extension phase" of one year during which the programme is exclusively confined to agricultural development.

On January 12, 1958, the National Development Council endorsed the recommendations on democratic decentralisation made by the Study Team on Community Development set up by the Committee on Plan Projects, and laid down certain broad principles that should guide the establishment of Panchayati Raj. These principles have been followed by the States in evolving patterns suitable to local conditions. Panchayati Raj is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The other States have either enacted or are in the process of enacting legislation for the purpose.

The panchayat, the co-operative and the school are the basic institutions at the village level for carrying out the programme. The elected panchayat has charge of all development programmes in the area. The co-operative functions in the economic sphere and the village school is being developed as the community centre to undertake work in educational, cultural, recreational and other allied fields. Associate organisations, such as women and youth organisations, farmers' associations, artisans' associations, etc., functioning in their respective spheres, are linked up with the panchayat in its development activities and are supported in turn by the panchayat in their own work.

Till the end of January 1963, 4,187½ stage I and stage II blocks were set up, covering about 4.54 lakh villages and a population of 26.86 crores. There were also 961½ pre-extension blocks functioning in the country. The whole country has been delimited into 5,223 blocks and will be covered by

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the programme by October 1963. The State/Territory-wise coverage of the programme till January 31, 1963, is indicated below.

TABLE 74

COVERAGE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

States/Union Territories	No. of blocks delimited	No. of stage I & stage II blocks allotted	Population covered* (in lakhs)	Villages covered* (in hundreds)	Area covered* (in hundred sq. km.)	No. of pre-extension blocks
Andhra Pradesh	445	379	2,65	21,2	2,34,0	
Assam	160	96	54	13,6	73,2	
Bihar	575	488	3,22	57,8	1,47,7	
Gujarat	224	177	1,16	14,8	1,47,7	
Jammu & Kashmir	52	52	23	5,8	1,23,3	
Kerala	142	109	1,00	3,6	2,98,2	
Madhya Pradesh	416	342	2,06	57 7	3,64,5	
Madras	375	286	2,08	[illegible]	99,0	
Maharashtra ..	425	373	2,34	3 7	2,70,2	
Mysore	268	219	1,47	[illegible] 4	1,56,9	
Orissa	307	243	1,15	3 [illegible]	1,23,3	
Punjab	228	193	1,31	17 8	1,03,2	
Rajasthan ..	232	183	1,20	25,2	2,70,0	
Uttar Pradesh ..	899	732	4,80	91,4	2,39,2	
West Bengal ..	341	211	1,34	23,9	54,4	
Union Territories	134	104½	31	15,2	1,12,7	
TOTAL	5,223†	4,187½**	26,86	4,53,6	28,15,9	

FINANCE

Resources

Resources for the programme are drawn both from the people and the Government. For each block area, development schemes are conditioned by a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from people in cash or kind or labour. When the State assistance is offered for execution of such projects expenses are shared by the Central and State Governments equally in respect of recurring items and in the proportion of 3 : 1 in the case of non-recurring items. For productive works like irrigation, reclamation of land etc., necessary funds are advanced by the Central Government to State Governments in the shape of loans. The Central Government also bears half of the expenditure on personnel employed by the States in blocks.

People's Contribution

People's contribution till March 31, 1962 amounted to Rs. 111.90 crores forming about 40 per cent of the total Government expenditure which was Rs. 281.21 crores.

Expenditure under the Plans

Expenditure incurred during the First and Second Plan periods amounted to Rs. 235.07 crores. The anticipated expenditure for the Third Plan period is Rs. 334.07 crores, of which Rs. 287.67 crores are earmarked for the Community Development Programme, Rs. 28.80 crores for the Panchayats and Rs. 17.60 crores for central schemes.

*Estimated.

†Excludes 11 blocks for Goa, Daman, Diu, one block for Dadra and Nagar Haveli and about 80 additional C.D. blocks to be formed due to the redelimitation of Tribal Development Blocks in the Third Plan.

**Excludes 6½ stage I blocks allotted to Goa, Daman and Diu from October 1962 and one block allotted to Dadra and Nagar Haveli from April 1962.

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The sub-heads under which this expenditure was incurred are indicated below.

TABLE 75

EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

Expenditure Head	During First Plan	During Second Plan	During 1961-62	Total
Block headquarters (including transport, office building, equipment, etc.)	0,51	55,40	14,01	79,92
Agriculture and animal husbandry	3,55	10,76	4,17	18,48
Irrigation and reclamation ..	10,83	47,98	11,89	70,70
Health and rural sanitation ..	3,79	16,78	5,43	26,00
Education	3,44	12,05	2,78	18,27
Social education	2,00	10,18	2,89	15,07
Communication	5,16	12,66	4,06	21,88
Village industries	2,18	7,03	2,93	12,14
Housing	1,73	10,62	2,97	15,32
Unclassified (including imported equipment, suspense charge, etc.)	2,79	3,16	88	6,83
TOTAL ..	45,98	186,62	52,01	284,61
Central Schemes	20	2,27	98	3,45
GRAND TOTAL	46,18	188,89	52,99	288,06

ORGANISATION

At the Centre

The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation is in overall charge of the programme. Matters of basic policy, however, go before the Central Committee consisting of members of the Planning Commission and the Ministers for Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Co-operation with the Prime Minister as Chairman. Co-ordination with the allied Ministries is secured through special committees.

In the States

The execution of the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments which act through the State Development Committees consisting of the Chief Minister (Chairman), the Ministers of development departments and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The executive head of the programme is the Development Commissioner who co-ordinates activities of all development departments.

In the Districts

The newly created statutory Zila Parishads are responsible for the implementation of the programme in the districts. The Parishads consist of elected representatives of the people, including the Presidents of the Block Panchayat Samitis and M.Ps. and M.L.As. of the district.

In the Blocks

At the block level, the Block Panchayat Samiti is in charge of the programme. The membership of the Samiti includes elected Sarpanches (Presidents of the village panchayats) and a few co-opted persons representing women and depressed and scheduled classes. The administrative personnel consisting of a Block Development Officer and eight Extension Officers, who are experts in agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, etc., work under

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the direction of the Samiti. Voluntary associate organisations like the youth club, farmers' forum, mahila mandal, etc., supplement the work of the panchayat in their respective functional spheres. At the village level, while the panchayat is in overall control of the programme helped by associate organisations, the Gram Sevak acts as a multipurpose extension agent having ten villages in his charge.

Extension Organisation

The role of the Extension Organisation at the block and village levels is two-fold. It carries proved knowledge or research of practical utility to the villages. It transmits the problems of the villagers back to research organisations for special study and solution. It is also charged with the task of promoting useful corporate life through co-operatives, better farming societies, mahila mandals, etc.

Block Development Committees

The Block Development Committees, composed of representatives of the panchayats, co-operative societies, a few progressive farmers, social workers, women, M.Ps. and M.L.As. representing the area, function in States where decentralisation has not yet been brought about. By convention the committees enjoy and exercise necessary powers and are responsible for planning, initiation, sanction and execution of the development schemes in the area concerned.

TRAINING

The National Council for Study and Research in Community Development supervises the entire training programme implemented through a network of training centres.

The National Institute of Community Development, which is the apex institution, functions through the Study and Research Wings at Mussoorie and the Training Wing at Rajpur, Dehra Dun. The Study Wing offers orientation courses to key personnel—administrative, technical and non-official. The Research Wing undertakes investigation of current problems through its own staff and through universities, orientation and study centres and social education organisers' training centres. The Training Wing conducts courses for instructors. District Panchayat Officers as also the non-official heads of the Panchayati Raj institutions like the Pramukhs and Pradhans receive training in panchayat work at this Institute. One hundred and thirty-three Instructors and 233 District Panchayat Officers have hitherto received training in the Institute. Nine hundred and fifty-nine officials and non-officials participated in the courses organised by the Study Wing.

There are 10 Orientation and Study Centres, mainly for the training of Block Development Officers and Block Extension Officers and another 10 centres for the training of Social Education Organisers and Mukhya Sevikas. At these centres, run directly by the Government of India or through State Governments or non-official organisations, non-officials like M.L.As, Pradhans, etc., are also associated. Till the end of December 1962, 5,13 Block Development Officers, 6,213 Social Education Organisers (men and women) and 2,998 Extension Officers were trained at these centres.

There are other centres conducted by the respective State Governments under the supervision of the Government of India, where training in subject matter and extension methods to Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas as well as refresher training for Extension Officers (Agriculture) and Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) is provided. There are 98 extension centres for the training of Gram Sevaks, at which 52,454 of these officials were trained till the end of September 1962. During the same period 4,874 Gram Sevikas received training in 46 Home Science Wings.

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Till the end of September 1962, 3,955 Extension Officers (Co-operation) were trained at 13 centres. Four centres run by the Small Industries Service Institute and 7 centres run by the Khadi Board Mahavidyalayas provided training facilities to 2,868 Extension Officers (Industries) till the end of December 1962.

Health personnel were provided training in three main training centres conducted by the Government of India. In addition, there are 142 institutions for the training of auxiliary nurse-midwives. Till the end of December 1962, 3,109 of these health personnel were provided training at the three centres.

Seven hundred and ninety-three Principals and 886 Teacher-Educators received orientation training at the Social Education Organisers' Training Centres.

An increasingly large number of short-duration camps are being held in rural areas to train non-officials in supplementing the work of Gram Sevaks. About 45 lakh Gram Sahayaks (functional village leaders) were trained by the end of June 1962. Short-term training was imparted to 3,585 youth workers and 2,92,482 village women workers.

With the implementation of the programme of democratic decentralisation, the State Governments have launched an ambitious programme of training the members of Panchayati Raj institutions. Fifty of the targeted 93 Panchayati Raj Training Centres have started functioning. Twenty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-three Presidents of Panchayats were trained till the end of October 1962.

The Central Institute for Training of Instructors of Panchayati Raj Training Centres in New Delhi imparted training to 142 instructors by the end of February 1963.

ACHIEVEMENTS

In Table 76 the more important of the physical achievements under the programme are indicated.

TABLE 76

ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

	Achievement during the year		Average achievement per block during the year	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Agriculture				
Improved seeds distributed (Mds.)	82,73,000	75,35,000	2,938	2,409
Chemical fertilizers distributed (Mds.)	1,65,50,000	1,80,50,000	5,877	5,78
Chemical pesticides distributed (Mds.)	3,15,300	3,44,726	130	161
Improved implements distributed (Nos.)	3,37,820	5,09,900	135	157
Agricultural demonstrations held (Nos.)	12,27,700	9,57,950	447	344
Compost pits dug (Nos.) ..	29,44,400	33,81,400	1,046	1,188
II. Animal Husbandry				
Improved animals supplied (Nos.)	21,274	20,849	7·6	6·7
Improved birds supplied (Nos.)	3,29,000	4,04,551	117	129
Animals castrated (Nos.) ..	27,16,400	23,77,000	880	769

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TABLE 76—(*concld.*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
III. Village and Small Industries				
Ambar charkhas introduced (Nos.)	23,245	13,666	9·6	
Brick kilns started (Nos.)	13,041	15,471	5·4	
Bricks manufactured (Lakh Nos.)	1,28,74	1,31,13	5·3	
Tiles manufactured (Lakh Nos.)	47,69	26,52	2·0	
Sewing machines distributed (Nos.)	7,202	7,831	2·6	
Tannery pits started (Nos.)	2,676	3,442	1·1	
Improved ghanis introduced (Nos.)	2,159	989	0·9	
Bee-hives introduced (Nos.)	15,442	16,464	6·4	
Value of improved tools and appliances distributed :				
(*a*) Blacksmithy (Rs. '000)	4,33	5,32	1,80	
(*b*) Carpentry (Rs. '000)	3,74	4,85	1,55	
IV. Social Education				
Adult literacy centres started (Nos.)	40,704	58,389	15	
Adults made literate (Nos.)	8,81,420	9,54,734	318	
Reading rooms & libraries started (Nos.)	16,535	13,479	5·9	
Youth clubs and farmers' unions started :				
(*i*) Number	46,170	38,583	16·6	
(*ii*) No. of members ..	8,73,290	6,31,082	332	
Functional gram sahayaks' camps held :				
(*i*) Number	28,088	13,131	10	
(*ii*) Functional leaders trained (Nos.) ..	9,28,000	4,93,000	338	
V. Women's Programme				
Mahila samitis/mandals started (Nos.)	14,300	16,392	5·1	
Membership therein (Nos.)	2,53,360	2,91,680	92	
Balwadis/nurseries started (Nos.)	7,111	9,132	2·9	
Children attending therein (Nos.)	1,55,540	1,95,590	63	
Women's camps held (Nos.)	2,812	2,592	1·2	
Women participated therein (Nos.)	81,800	93,660	34	
VI. Health & Rural Sanitation				
Rural latrines constructed (Nos.)	1,40,940	1,13,160	51	
Pucca drains constructed (Yds.)	17,49,800	14,89,200	621	
Village lanes paved (Sq. yds.)	16,54,000	17,60,870	588	
Drinking water wells constructed (Nos.)	38,470	37,440	14	
Drinking water wells renovated (Nos.)	46,180	40,390	16	
VII. Communication				
New kacha roads constructed (miles)	16,263	15,836	5·8	
Existing kacha roads improved (miles)	27,297	28,721	9·9	
Culverts constructed (Nos.)	19,860	22,099	7·1	
VIII. General				
Block Development Committee meetings held (Nos.)	14,594	13,889	6.1	

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CHAPTER XV

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

The power to raise and disburse public funds has been divided under the Constitution between the Centre and the States. There are thus more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country. The sources of revenue for the Centre and the States are, by and large, mutually exclusive.

The Constitution provides that (*i*) no tax can be levied or collected except by the authority of law, (*ii*) no expenditure can be incurred from public funds except in the manner provided in the Constitution, and (*iii*) the executive authorities must spend public money only in the manner sanctioned by Parliament.

All receipts and disbursements of the Union Government are kept in two separate parts, namely, the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account. All revenues received, loans raised and money received by the Union Government in repayment of loans go together to form the Consolidated Fund of India. No money can be withdrawn from this Fund except under the authority of an Act of Parliament. All other receipts and disbursements, such as deposits, service funds, remittances, etc., go into the Public Account which is not subject to the vote of Parliament. To meet unforeseen needs, not provided in the Annual Appropriation Act, a Contingency Fund of India has also been established under Article 267(i) of the Constitution.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund and a Public Account for each State. Similarly the States also have Contingency Funds to meet unforeseen needs pending legislative authorisation.

The railways, the largest nationalised industry, have their own funds and accounts and their budget is presented separately to Parliament. The appropriations and disbursements under the Railway Budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, excise duties levied by the Union Government, the corporation and income taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income) and the profits transferred from the Reserve Bank. The revenue from the wealth tax also accrues to the Centre. Besides, the net profits earned by the railways and posts and telegraphs also contribute to the general revenue of the Centre.

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes and duties levied by the State Governments; the share of taxes levied by the Central Government; and grants received from the Centre. Land revenue, sales tax, State excise duties, registration and stamp duties and shares of income tax and Central excise duties constitute more than four-fifths of the tax revenue and more than half of the total revenue receipts of the States. Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance.

Transfer of Resources from Centre to States

The devolution of resources from the Centre to the States is a salient feature of the system of federal finance in India. Apart from their share of taxes and duties the State Governments also receive statutory and other grants as well as loans for various development schemes and rehabilitation

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purposes. The total amount of resources transferred to the States during th Second Plan period was more than double of that during the First Pla period as shown in the following table.

TABLE 77

RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(*in crores of rupees*)

	Taxes and duties	Grants from			Loans	Total
		Revenue account	Capital account	Central Road Fund		
First Plan period	326·7	248·0	23·8	15·9	798·5	1,412·9
Second Plan period	711·1	667·9	59·1	19·0	1,410·8	2,867·9
Third Plan period :						
1961-62 (Actuals)	178·4	199·0	15·9	1·7	452·4	847·4
1962-63 (Revised)	224·1	208·6	22·9	3·7	523·1	982·4
1963-64 (Budget)	229·9	211·4	24·6	1·7	541·1	1,008·7

The following table gives the breakdown of payments to States o account of taxes and duties.

TABLE 78

TAX REVENUE TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(*in crores of rupees*)

	Income-tax	Union excise duties	Additional duties of excise in lieu of sales taxes	Taxes on railway passen-ger fares	Estate duty	Total
First Plan period	278·2	46·1	—	—	2·4	326·7
Second Plan period	374·7	152·9	128·3	42·65	12·7	711·1
Third Plan period:						
1961-62 (Actuals)	93·9	41·1	39·5	—	3·9	178·4
1962-63 (Revised)	95·3	79·0	45·9	—	3·9	224·1
1963-64 (Budget)	98·0	81·5	46·5	—	3·9	229·9

Third Finance Commission

The Third Finance Commission constituted on December 2, 19 submitted its report on December 14, 1961. The States' share of tax duties and Central grants based on its recommendations is indicated Table 79.

Annual Financial Statement or Budget

An estimate of all anticipated revenue and expenditure of the Uni Government for the coming financial year is laid before Parliament towa the end of February every year. This is known as the "Annual Financ Statement" or the "Budget". Apart from giving estimates of revenue a expenditure, this statement also contains (*i*) a review of the financ position of the preceding year, and (*ii*) proposals for financing capi expenditure.

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement is followed by general discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The estimates of expen ture, other than that charged, are then placed before the House of t People in the form of "Demands for Grants". Ordinarily, a separ Demand is made for each Ministry. All withdrawal of money from t Consolidated Fund is thus authorised by an Appropriation Act passed Parliament every year. The tax proposals of the Budget are embod in another Bill which is passed as the "Finance Act" of the year. Estima

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TABLE 79

STATES' SHARE OF TAXES, DUTIES AND CENTRAL GRANTS

State	Estate duty	Grant in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares	Income tax	Union excise duties on 35 scheduled articles	Additional duties of excise in replacement of sales tax on 6 articles		Grants-in-aid under substantive portion of Article 275(1)	
					Amounts representing income of States in 1956-57	Percentage for remaining sum	to revenue of States	Additional for improvement of communications
	percentage	(crore rupees)	percentage	percentage	(lakh rupees)		(lakh rupees)	(lakh rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	8·34	1·11	7·71	8·23	235·24	7·75	12,00	50
Assam	2·75	0·34	2·44	4·73	85·08	2·50	9,00	75
Bihar	10·78	1.17	9·33	11·56	1,30·16	10·00	8,00	75
Gujarat	4·78	0·68	4·78	6·45	3,23·45	5·40	9,50	1,00
Jammu & Kashmir	0·83	—	0·70	2·02	—	—	3,25	50
Kerala	3·92	0·23	3·55	5·46	95·08	4·25	8,50	75
Madhya Pradesh	7·51	1·04	6·41	8·46	1,55·17	7·00	6,25	1,75
Madras	7·80	0·81	8·13	6·08	2,85.34	9·00	8,00	—
Maharashtra	9·16	1·35	13·41	5·73	6,37·77	10·60	—	—
Mysore	5·46	0·56	5·13	5·82	1,00·10	5·25	7,75	50
Orissa	4·08	0·22	3·44	7·07	85·10	4·50	16,00	1,75
Punjab	4·71	1·01	4·49	6·71	1,75·19	5·25	2,75	—
Rajasthan	4·67	0·85	3·97	5·93	90·10	4·00	8,75	75
Uttar Pradesh	17·10	2·34	14·42	10·68	5,75·81	15·50	2,00	—
West Bengal	8·11	0·79	12·09	5·07	2,80·41	9·00	8,50	—
TOTAL ..	100·00	12·50	100·00	100·00	32,54·00	100·00	1,10,25	9,00

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of receipts and expenditure are similarly presented by State Governments to their legislatures before the beginning of the financial year and legislative sanction for financial expenditure is secured through similar procedure.

Audit

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Central and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1963-64

The budget estimates for 1963-64 as presented in the Lok Sabha on February 28, 1963, placed expenditure at Rs. 1,852.40 crores as compared to Rs. 1,522.31 crores (revised) in 1962-63 and revenue (at existing level of taxation) at Rs. 1,585.73 crores as compared to Rs. 1,500.25 crores (revised) in the previous year, leaving a deficit of Rs. 266.67 crores.

Tables 80 and 81 show the budget of the Central Government for 1963-64 on revenue and capital accounts respectively.

TABLE 80

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1961-62 Accounts	1962-63 Budget	1962-63 Revised	1963-64 Budget
Revenue				
Customs	212,25	207,82	231,65	221,20 +87,39*
Union excise duties	489,31	522,02	553,69	583,96 +106,61*†
Corporation tax	156,46	178,45	187,50	196,00 +31,00*
Taxes on income	165,39	163,35	172,50	179,00 +39,00
Estate duty	4,21	4,00	4,00	4,00
Taxes on wealth	8,26	9,00	9,00	9,00 +40*
Expenditure tax	84	10	20	10
Gift tax	1,01	85	95	95
Other heads	16,02	15,83	17,75	18,37 +1,50*
Debt services	12,22	167,51	176,49	217,05
Administrative services ..	84	6,11	6,75	6,76
Social and developmental services	46,50	35,29	43,37	31,61
Multipurpose river schemes, etc.	1	36	39	45
Public works, etc.	3,86	4,02	4,11	4,38
Transport and communications	2,58	6,30	6,67	7,46
Currency and mint	54,44	69,53	70,56	73,68
Miscellaneous	24,99	24,56	25,62	24,93
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments	21,31	24,41	25,20	27,66
Extraordinary items	13,96	40,00	63,00	81,00
Deduct—Share of income-tax payable to States	—93,85	—94,70	—95,27	—97,95
Deduct—Share of estate duty payable to States	—3,88	—3,88	—3,88	—3,88
Total Revenue	1,136,73	1,380,93	1,500,25	1,585,73 +265,90
Deficit on revenue account	—	72	22,06	77

*Effect of budget proposals 1963; ignores the effect of the changes in the postal rates and in the rates of premium under the Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Schemes.

†Excludes a sum of Rs. 9·60 crores, being the share of Union excise duties payable to States which has been taken in reduction of revenue.

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TABLE 80 (*concld.*)

	1961-62 Accounts	1962-63 Budget	1962-63 Revised	1963-64 Budget
Expenditure				
Collection of taxes and duties ..	21,16	22,58	23,07	23,83
Debt services	82,85	247,90	246,03	280,24
Administrative services	59,17	70,31	76,39	88,28
Social and developmental services ..	149,89	163,24	157,26	155,40
Multipurpose river schemes, etc. ..	1,10	1,57	78	1,96
Public works, etc.	19,26	21,88	23,71	20,94
Transport and communications ..	6,04	8,75	8,75	9,79
Currency and mint	11,69	20,23	22,96	17,2
Miscellaneous	78,73	109,45	108,44	110,98
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments	278,66	330,97	338,50	349,04
Extraordinary items	13,79	41,40	64,61	86,19
Defence services (net)	289,54	343,37	451,81	708,51
Total Expenditure ..	1,011,88	1,381,65	1,522,31	1,852,40
Surplus on revenue account	124,85	—	—	—

TABLE 81

CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	1961-62 Accounts	1962-63 Budget	1962-63 Revised	1963-64 Budget
Receipts				
New loans in India	252,55	255,00	329,87	393,00
Gold bonds	—	—	7,00	1,00
Prize bonds/premium prize bonds ..	3,47	5,00	5,00	6,00
15-Year annuity certificates	50	70	50	50
Foreign loans	314,33	455,00	376,50	462,43
Special floating loan	3,45	3,45	3,45	3,45
Net receipts from:				
Treasury bills	68,69	89,00	240,00	454,00
National defence fund	—	—	47,25	19,75
Investment of US Government counterpart deposit funds ..	54,13	90,00	60,00	90,00
Defence deposit certificates ..	—	—	12,00	23,00
Treasury savings deposit certificates	4,82	14,00	30	—7,58
Post office savings bank deposits ..	36,49	39,50	21,50	33,00
Cumulative time deposits	3,24	4,50	6,00	9,00
12-year national defence certificates	—	—	45,70	85,00
12-year national plan savings certificates	61,22	65,00	19,49	—21,80
National savings and other certificates	—18,26	—18,40	—20,24	—15,82
Other unfunded debt	40,14	38,56	44,70	46,92
Railway depreciation, revenue reserve and development funds	—14,44	8,27	1,77	22,04
Telephone development fund ..	91	30	1,05	80
P. & T. renewals, reserve and other funds	12,11	7,28	7,03	13,24
Emergency risks (goods and factories) insurance funds ..	—	—	8,98	35,94
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
Deposits under Income-tax Act (net)	—22	—30	—38	—19
Discount sinking fund (net)	—94	2,04	65	1,89
Payment by Reserve Bank for rupee coin	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
Repayment of advances by State Governments	133,91	163,20	170,99	194,87
Repayment of other loans and advances	66,92	54,56	42,42	53,62
Other deposits and advances (net) ..	76,14	158,38	117,39	172,91
TOTAL	1,109,16	1,445,04	1,558,92	2,086,97
Deficit on capital account	120,67	—	—	—

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TABLE 81 (*concld.*)

	1961-62 Accounts	1962-63 Budget	1962-63 Revised	1963-64 Budget
Disbursements				
Capital outlay:				
Agricultural improvement and research	5,23	6,25	4,46	2,95
Industrial development	110,68	176,52	179,68	224,00
Broadcasting	1,12	1,40	1,52	1,75
Multipurpose river schemes, irrigation and electricity schemes	2,65	11,32	5,30	11,43
Public works	36,70	57,02	55,71	68,11
Delhi capital outlay	4,93	8,25	7,81	7,23
Dandakaranya development scheme	4,47	3,91	4,75	3,46
Other works	5,08	7,47	5,11	5,93
Ports	1,47	2,87	2,38	5,95
Lighthouses and lightships	—	89	32	20
Aviation	3,01	4,09	3,15	3,66
Road and water transport schemes	42	41	1,16	1,26
Overseas communications service	—	48	47	40
Shipping, tankers, etc.	18	1,88	1,24	1,33
Currency and coinage	6,67	6,74	13,38	11,54
Mints	3	6	6	19
Kolar gold mines	—	—	22	3,35
Commuted value of pensions	—27	1,40	10	14
Sterling pensions	—3,66	—3,70	—3,70	—3,74
Schemes of Government trading	2,24	28,69	12,66	49,69
Grants for development	10,99	21,40	19,37	18,55
Compensation to displaced persons	—1,93	—80	—4,45	—4,35
Transfer of development assistance from US Government	58,86	63,28	83,31	61,55
Payments under Indus Waters Treaty	7,74	7,17	7,17	6,63
Other civil heads	62	1,24	1,00	75
Defence	22,95	32,63	52,75	158,72
Railways	144,90	196,50	203,00	218,50
Posts and telegraphs	11,25	15,08	14,92	28,00
Discharge of permanent debt	203,50	227,63	230,71	231,57
Discharge of special floating debt	—	3,43	—	3,43
Inter-State settlement	1,79	—	—	90
Advances to State Governments	443,47	440,35	500,21	529,14
Other loans and advances	144,74	121,04	131,87	167,84
TOTAL	1,229,83	1,444,90	1,535,64	1,820,23
Surplus on capital account	—	14	23,28	266,72

Table 82 shows the budgetary position of the Government of India for different years. Table 83 shows the consolidated budgetary position of the States.

TABLE 82

BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(*in crores of rupees*)

	1950-51 Accounts	1955-56 Accounts	1960-61 Accounts	1961-62		1962-63 Budget
				Budget	Revised	
I. *Revenue account*						
A. Revenue (*a*)	405·86	481·19	877·46	920·35	978·33	1,236·11 (*b*)
B. Expenditure (*c*)	346·64	440·76	826·21	925·92	944·37	1,236·09
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+59·22	+40·25	+51·25	—5·57	+33·96	+0·02
II. *Capital account*						
A. Receipts (*d*)	104·45	280·95	1,127·00 (*e*)	1,150·12	1,100·35 (*f*)	1,313·02
B. Disbursements	182·59	470·92	1,000·53	1,213·93	1,257·30	1,402·85

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TABLE 82 (*concld.*)

	1950-51 Accounts	1955-56 Accounts	1960-61 Accounts	1961-62		1963-64 Budget
				Budget	Revised	
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—78·14	—189·97	+126·47	—63·81	—156·95	—89·81
III. *Miscellaneous* (net) (*g*) ..	+15·26	—10·35	—60·87	—0·78	+1·69	+0·95
IV. *Overall surplus* (+) *or deficit* (—) (IC+IIC+III)	**—3·66**	**—159·87**	**+116·85**	**—70·16**	**—121·30**	**—88·84**
Financed by:						
A. Treasury bills (*h*) [(increase (+)] ..	—16·10	—123·38	+141·31	—64·00	—126·00	—89·00
B. Cash balances [(decrease(—)] ..	+12·44	—36·49	—24·46	—6·16	+4·70	+0·16
(*i*) Opening balance	149·50	32·23	69·67	50·59	45·22	49·92
(*ii*) Closing balance	161·94	—4·26	45·21	44·23	49·92	50·08

NOTES:—Accounts are provisional; budget estimates for 1962-63 relate to those [presented to the Lok Sabha.

(*a*) Excluding States' share of excise duties and other taxes; (*b*) Including the effect of budget proposals ; subsequent modifications in tax proposals estimated to cost Rs. 77 lakhs have not been taken into account; (*c*) Excluding the payment of States' shares of excise duties and additional excise duties; (*d*) Excluding Treasury bill receipts; (*e*) Excludes *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 50 crores funded in January 1961 ; (*f*) Excludes *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 50 crores funded in February 1962 ; (*g*) Remittances and transfer of cash between UK and India; (*h*) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank.

TABLE 83

CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATES

(*in crores of rupees*)

	1951-52 Accounts	1955-56 Revised	1959-60 Accounts	1960-61		1961-62 Budget
				Budget	Revised	
I. *Revenue account*						
Revenue (*a*) ..	396·4	546·3	907·0	943·0	1,010·8	1,021·4
Expenditure (*a*)	392·6	624·8	869·8	940·2	996·9	1,057·4
Surplus (+) or deficit(—)	+3·8	—78·5	+37·2	+2·8	+13·9	—36·0
II. *Capital account*						
Receipts (*b*) ..	135·0	379·7	482·0	526·7	545·7	613·3
Disbursements	188·7	369·8	507·4	582·6	646·7	643·2
Surplus (+) or deficit(—)	—53·7	+9·9	—25·4	—55·9	—101·0	—29·9
III. *Miscellaneous (net)* (*c*)	+1·6	—0·8	—0·4	+1·1	—4·6	—0·7
IV. *Overall surplus* (+) *or deficit* (—)	**—48·3**	**—69·4**	**+11·4**	**—52·0**	**—91·7**	**—66·6**
V. *Increase* (+) *or decrease* (—) *in cash balances* (*d*)	**—10·8**	**—51·1**	**—22·7**	**+11·3**	**—14·2**	**—46·7**
(*i*) Opening balance	61·5	92·1	18·0	—11·1	—	—14·2
(*ii*) Closing balance	50·7	41·0	—4·7	0·2	—14·2	—60·9
VI. *Purchase* (+) *or sale* (—) *of securities* ..	**—37·6**	**—18·3**	**+34·1**	**—63·3**	**—77·5**	**—19·9**

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NOTE: The figures for 1951-52 do not include Part C States (*viz.*, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. For 1955-56 revised estimates are used since later figures are not available. The figures of purchase and sale of securities up to 1956-57 relate to Part A and B States. The figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the re-organised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, which are now Union Territories, and include Kutch which is now a part of the Gujarat State; the figures from 1957-58 also include Jammu and Kashmir. The budget estimates for 1960-61 are on the basis of existing taxation except in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. The budget estimates for 1961-62 are before tax changes in the case of Orissa and Rajasthan.

(*a*) Transfers from and to funds are excluded from revenue and expenditure, respectively. (*b*) Excluding net purchase or sale of securities. (*c*) Consists of remittances. (*d*) Including overdraft.

PUBLIC DEBT

The interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India which include public debt, unfunded debt, deposits bearing interest and foreign debts, etc., rose by Rs. 897 crores from Rs. 6,794 crores at the end of 1961-62 to Rs. 7,691 crores at the end of 1962-63 and are expected to rise further by Rs. 1,365 crores to Rs. 9,056 crores by the end of 1963-64. External obligations stood at Rs. 1,358 crores at the end of 1962-63 showing a rise of Rs. 268 crores over 1961-62.

As against these liabilities, interest-yielding assets of the Government of India (capital advanced on railways, posts and telegraphs, public sector industries, State Governments, etc.) amounted to Rs. 6,496 crores at the end of March 1963 representing an increase of Rs. 799 crores over 1961-62. During 1963-64 interest-yielding assets are estimated to show a further rise of Rs. 884 crores to Rs. 7,380 crores.

Table 84 shows the interest-bearing obligations and interest-yielding assets of the Central Government.

TABLE 84

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(*in crores of rupees*)

	At the end of		
	1938-39 (Pre-war year)	1962-63 Revised	1963-64 Budget
Interest-bearing Obligations:			
In India:			
Public Debt—			
Loans	437·87	2,851·04	3,068·27
Treasury bills	46·30	1,414·98	1,868·98
Total—Public debt	484·17	4,266·02	4,937·25
Unfunded Debt—			
Investment of U.S. Government counterpart deposit funds	—	354·54	444·54
Service funds	1·03	0·29	0·29
10-Year treasury savings deposit certificates	—	81·86	77·29
12-Year national defence certificates	—	45·70	130·70
Post office savings bank deposits	81·88	489·05	522·05
12-Year national plan savings certificates	—	367·45	345·65
10-Year defence deposit certificates	—	12·00	37·00
Cumulative time deposits	—	11·87	20·87
Post office cash and defence savings certificates	59·57	0·68	0·41
National savings certificates	—	116·79	102·15
10-Year national plan certificates	—	16·84	15·29
State provident funds	72·40	371·70	417·70
Other items	10·25	21·12	22·48
Total—Unfunded debt	225·13	1,889·89	2,136·63

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TABLE 84 (*concld.*)

	At the		
	1938-39 (Pre-war year)	1962-63 Budget	1963-64 Revised
Deposits—			
Depreciation development and reserve funds	27·34	141·33	177·43
Other deposits	—	35·20	34·80
Total—Deposits	27·34	176·53	212·23
Total—Obligations in India	736·64	6,332·44	7,286·09
Outside India:			
Public Debt:			
Defence certificates	—	0·02	0·04
Loans from U.S.A.	—	571·83	726·69
U.S. Export-Import Bank loans	—	86·90	95·46
Loans from U.S.S.R.	—	104·95	164·30
U.K. credits—			
(*a*) U.K. Government loans	—	161·14	192·81
(*b*) Lazard Bros.	—	7·33	—
(*c*) India stocks and railway debenture stocks	396·50	0·08	0·08
(*d*) Capital portion of railway annuities	47·82	—	—
Loans from Canada	—	11·22	8·83
Loans from Federal Republic of Germany	—	155·38	149·94
Loans from Japan	—	24·26	33·07
Loans from Switzerland	—	0·50	4·50
Loans from Czechoslovakia	—	0·50	2·70
Loans from Yugoslavia	—	0·25	3·25
Loans from Poland	—	0·53	2·18
Loans from Austria	—	—	1·00
Loans from Kuwait Government	—	28·92	25·71
Loans from I.B.R.D.	—	184·31	188·70
Loans from I.D.A.	—	15·20	50·23
Loans from Bank of India, Tokyo	—	0·06	0·05
New Credits	—	5·00	120·00
Total—Debt raised outside India	444·32	1,358·38	1,769·54
Total—Interest-bearing obligations ..	1,180·96	7,690·82	9,055·63
Interest-yielding Assets:			
Capital advanced to railways	725·24	1,885.98	2,104·48
Capital advanced to other commercial departments (including Damodar Valley Corporation)	27·72	260·60	303·21
Investment in commercial concerns (industrial development)	—	690·68	865·82
Capital advanced to States	123·28	2,548·40	2,882·67
Other interest-bearing loans	20·71	792·13	906·35
Amount recoverable from the U.K. and the States on account of purchase of annuities for Sterling pensions	—	18·17	17·54
Debt due from Pakistan	—	300·00	300·00
Total—Interest-yielding assets	896·65	6,495·96	7,380·07
Cash and securities held on Treasury account	30·30	101·93	115·90
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	254·01	1,092·93	1,559·66

NOTE 1: The outstandings at the end of each year are shown in the statement. The accounts for the year 1947-48 (pre-partition) and 1962-63 have not yet been closed finally and the figures have, therefore, been worked out on the best information available.

NOTE 2: Sterling obligations have been converted into rupees at 1sh. 6d. to the rupee.

NOTE 3: Final debt settlement with Pakistan has yet to be made; the figure entered for debt from Pakistan is a rough indication of the amount likely to be due to India.

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Tables 85 and 86 show the position regarding the debts of State Governments and the Government of India respectively.

TABLE 85

DEBT POSITION OF STATES

(in lakhs of rupees)

	At the end of			
	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62 R.E.
I. *Public Debt*:				
(*i*) Permanent debt ..	133,71	264,48	493,12	569,8
(*ii*) Floating debt ..	15,66	8,20	41,75	20,2
(*iii*) Loans from Central Government ..	238,54	876,07	1,948,00	2,276,3
(*iv*) Other debt (*a*) ..	—	—	49,57	62,9
II. Unfunded debt	57,37	83,19	130,52	144,6
III. **Gross total debt**	**445,28**	**1,231,94**	**2,662,96**	3,072,9

NOTE: The figures in this statement are based on actual returns furnished by the States except in certain cases where they are based on the budget papers. The data for 1951-52 and 1955-56 exclude Part C States, which had a separate capital account only from 1954-55; figures from 1956-57 onwards relate to re-organised States and include Jammu and Kashmir from 1957-58.

(*a*) Includes loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund, National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, etc.

Incidence of Indirect Taxation

The first systematic study of the incidence of Central and State indirect taxes on rural and urban households in five monthly expenditure groups of Rs. 1-50, 51-100, 101-150, 151-300 and 301 and above, was undertaken for 1953-54 by the Taxation Enquiry Commission. Another study on similar lines made by the Department of Economic Affairs undertook a comparative analysis of the distribution of money burden of indirect taxes among rural and urban households in the five expenditure groups during 1953-54 and 1958-59. The findings are shown in the following table.

TABLE 87

INCIDENCE OF INDIRECT TAXATION

	Tax as per cent of consumer expenditure					
	1953-54			1958-59		
	All households	Rural households	Urban households	All households	Rural households	Urban households
All Indirect Taxes	3·6	2·9	5·9	5·7	4·4	9·3
Central Taxes	2·1	1·8	3·5	3·8	3·1	6·4
(*i*) Central excise duties ..	1·0	0·8	1·5	2·7	2·2	4·1
(*ii*) Import duties	1·1	1·0	2·0	1·0	0·8	1·5
(*iii*) Railway passenger fares tax	—	—	—	0·1	0·1	0·3
State Taxes	1·5	1·1	2·4	1·9	1·3	3·4
(*i*) State excise duties ..	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4
(*ii*) Sales taxes (State and Central)	0·7	0·5	1·3	1·0	0·6	1·8
(*iii*) Sales tax on motor spirits and motor vehicles tax	0·2	0·1	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·5
(*iv*) Entertainment tax ..	0·1	—	0·2	0·1	—	0·3
(*v*) Sugarcane cess ..	0·1	—	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1

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TABLE 86

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(*in crores of rupees*)

End of March	Rupee loans (*a*)	Percentage to total	Treasury bills	Percentage to total	Small savings (*b*)	Percentage to total	Other obligations (*c*)	Percentage to total	Total	Percentage increase(+) or decrease (—)	External Debt	
											Total	Of which dollar loans
1951..	1,438·46	58·2	364·72 (*d*)	14·8	327·66	13·2	342·81	13·9	**2,773·65**	+2·3	49·81	24·60
1956..	1,508·67	49·1	595·25	19·4	576·07	18·8	390·29	12·7	**3,070·28**	+7·8	138·81	117·57
1961..	2,571.33 (*e*)(*f*)(*g*)	46·9	1,106·30	20·2	974·83	17·8	825·77 (*i*)	15·1	**5,478·23**	+6·7	846·22	521·40
1962..	2,688·45 (*e*)(*f*)(*g*)(*h*)	46·0	1,174·98	20·1	1,052·97	18·0	931·38 (*i*)	15·9	**5,847·78**	+6·7	1,110·55	650·95

NOTE: Figures are provisional excepting those of rupee loans and Treasury bills.
(*a*) Figures from end of March 1957 include Hyderabad State Loans, the liability of which was taken over by the Central Government under Section 82(1) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956; the figures for 1961 include those of prize bonds issued from April, 1, 1960. (*b*) Inclusive of Indian Union's share of pre-partition liabilities. (*c*) Including (1) unclaimed balances of old loans which have ceased to bear interest from the date of discharge, (2) balances of special loans, (3) balances of State provident funds and other accounts such as General Family Pension Fund, the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, the Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund, etc., and (4) unclaimed balances in respect of Three-year interest-free Defence bonds and Five-year interest-free prize bonds; these were issued from June 1940 and January 1944 respectively and discontinued from May 1946 and January 1949, respectively. (*d*) Including Treasury deposit receipts. (*e*) Includes a special issue of the 4 per cent loan, 1973 for Rs. 300 crores created in July 1958, which was wholly taken up by the Reserve Bank of India against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills and held in the Issue Department as cover against note issue. (*f*) Includes further issues of Rs. 150 crores created in December 1959 against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank. (*h*) Includes further issue of Rs. 50 crores created in February 1962 against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank of India. (*i*) Includes investment of Rs. 240 crores and Rs. 300 crores (estimated) of U.S. Government counterpart deposit funds in 'special securities' during 1961 and 1962 respectively.

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The study brings out that the increase in indirect taxation during t period 1953-54 to 1958-59 was accompanied by a more progressi distribution of its money burden among the five expenditure groups of ru and urban households.

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY

Money Supply

During 1962, money supply with the public recorded a sharp rise Rs. 279.3 crores* as compared to Rs. 164.0 crores** in 1961 and Rs. 206 crores in 1960. The rate of expansion in 1962 was 9.8 per cent as compa to 6.0 per cent** in 1961 and 8.3 per cent in 1960. Component-wise, bo currency with the public and deposit money showed larger expansi (Rs. 188.2 crores and Rs. 91.1 crores respectively) than in 1961 wh currency with the public had expanded by Rs. 126.4 crores** and depo money had risen by Rs. 37.6 crores.

The expansion in money supply during 1962 stemmed mainly fro increased bank credit to the Government which rose appreciably Rs. 291.7 crores as compared to an increase of Rs. 86.9 crores in 19 Net bank credit to private sector*** also increased during 1962, but t rise of Rs. 58.4 crores was considerably lower as compared to Rs. 12 crores in the preceding year. The contractionist impact of the net forei exchange assets of the Reserve Bank was slightly higher at Rs. 67 cro as compared to Rs. 61 crores in 1961.

The following table shows the movements in money supply with t public and its components during 1951, 1956, 1961 and 1962.

TABLE 88

MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC†

(*in crores of rupees*)

End of	Currency with the public (including Hali Sicca Currency)††		Deposit money with the public		Money supply with the public (includi Hali Sicca Curre cy	
	Amount	Annual variation	Amount	Annual variation	Amount	Annual variatio
1951	1,239·9	—31·1	564·8	—19·6	1,804·6	—50·
1956	1,551·6	+100·8	659·9	+31·6	2,211·5	+132·
1961	2,059·6	+92·2	780·8	+37·6	2,840·5	+125·
1962	2,247·8	+188·2	871·9	+91·1	3,119·8	+279·

Currency

During 1962, currency in circulation‡ (including small coins) record a further rise of Rs. 188.0 crores to Rs. 2,308.4 crores, which was nearly o and a half times that in 1961 (Rs. 126.2 crores)**. Currency in circulati has shown a steadily rising trend since 1953, the aggregate increase up the end of 1962 being Rs. 1,079.3 crores, or about 87.8 per cent o the level at the end of 1952. Of the expansion in currency in circulati during 1962, notes accounted for Rs. 176.6 crores as compared

*Figures are revised to include circulation of small coin.

**Ignoring the return of Indian currency from Kuwait (Rs. 34·2 crores) betwe April and June 1961.

***Represents variation in bank credit to the private sector adjusted] for changes banks' time deposits.

†Figures for 1961 and 1962 are provisional.

††Up to 1957.

‡Figures are inclusive of notes and rupee coins held by banks and at treasuries but exclu sive of Rs. 43 crores of India notes returned from Pakistan and awaiting cancellation.

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Rs. 108.9 crores* in 1961 and rupee coins (including one rupee notes) for Rs. 4.7 crores or less than half of that during 1961 (Rs. 9.8 crores). The increase in the circulation of small coins was also lower at Rs. 6.6 crores as compared to Rs. 7.5 crores in 1961. At the end of 1962, the circulation of notes, rupee coins and small coins was of the order of Rs. 2,077.1 crores, Rs. 148.4 crores and Rs. 82.9 crores respectively.

Decimal Coins

The new rupee under the decimal coinage system was issued for the first time on July 2, 1962 and the circulation of these coins as at the end of December 1962 was Rs. 6.45 lakhs. 1 nP. coins in a nickel brass alloy were issued from March 22, 1962. The value of decimal coins of the denominations up to 50 nP. issued till October 1962 was as follows :

TABLE 89

DECIMAL COINS IN CIRCULATION

Denomination	Value in lakhs of rupees
1 nP.	2,71·32
2 nP.	2,61·51
5 nP.	4,77·36
10 nP.	8,25·34
25 nP.	7,53·51
50 nP.	4,05·79
Total	29,94·83

Escudo Notes and Coins

Soon after the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu in December 1961, a proclamation was issued whereby both the Indian currency and the Portuguese Indian escudos were declared legal tender in these territories. The rate of exchange of escudo currency into Indian currency was fixed at six escudos to the rupee. From May 15, 1962 all escudo notes and coins and other notes and coins issued by the Portuguese authorities in Goa, Daman and Diu were demonetised. Facilities were, however, provided for exchange of escudo into Indian currency; during 1962 escudo notes and coins valued at Rs. 947.54 lakhs were exchanged against Indian currency.

BANKING

A marked acceleration in the rate of deposit growth in 1962 enabled the banks to maintain a higher rate of credit expansion and at the same time expand their liquid assets in step with the deposit growth. Aggregate deposits of scheduled banks rose by Rs. 213 crores (or 11.6 per cent) as compared with a rise of Rs. 66 crores (or 3.8 per cent) in 1961. There was a sharper rise in time deposits (Rs. 124 rores) than in demand deposits (Rs. 89 crores). Excluding PL 480 and PL 665 deposits**, aggregate deposits showed a rise of Rs. 241 crores over the year as compared to Rs. 158 crores in the preceding year. The higher rate of deposit growth in 1962 reflected the favourable impact on the confidence of depositors following the introduction of deposit insurance and further progress in the amalgamation of the weaker units with the stronger ones. Scheduled bank credit recorded an increase of Rs. 146 crores (or 11.4 per cent) as compared to a rise of Rs. 105 crores (or 9.0 per cent) in 1961. Despite

*Ignoring the return of Indian currency from Kuwait (Rs. 34·2 crores) between April and June 1961.

**Under a revised arrangement, transfer of a total amount of Rs. 50 crores out of the existing PL 480 deposits with the State Bank of India to the Reserve Bank, in monthly instalments of Rs. 10 crores, was started from November 1, 1962.

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the larger expansion in credit, banks were enabled to increase their inves-ments by Rs. 73 crores, as against a decline of Rs. 54 crores in 1961, d... to a faster accretion of deposit resources. Adjusted for PL 480 and PL 66... deposits, investments rose by Rs. 101 crores in 1962 as against a mode... rise of Rs. 38 crores in 1961.

Cash reserves of scheduled banks declined over the year by Rs. ... crores as compared with a fall of Rs. 6 crores in 1961. Scheduled ba... borrowings from the Reserve Bank showed a rise of Rs. 2 crores as compar... to a fall of Rs. 43 crores in the preceding year.

The variations in the principal items of liabilities and assets of schedul... banks during 1961 and 1962 are given in the following table.

TABLE 90

SCHEDULED BANKS—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(in lakhs of rupees)

	End 1960	End 1961	End 1962	Variations	
				During 1961	During 1962
Demand deposits	685,73	727,25	816,36	+41,52	+89,11
Time deposits	1,073,23	1,098,05	1,221,57	+24,82	+123,52
Aggregate deposits	1,758,95	1,825,30	2,037,93	+66,35	+212,63
Aggregate deposits (excluding PL 480 and PL 665 deposits)	1,528,84	1,687,12	1,928,34	+158,28	+241,22
Inter-bank borrowings ..	26,14	39,11	49,84	+12,97	+10,73
Borrowings from Reserve Bank	61,47	18,74	20,70	—42,73	+1,96
Borrowings from the State Bank and/or notified banks	9,93	7,83	15,69	—2,10	+7,86
Cash in hand	51,74	54,08	53,76	+2,34	—32
Balances with Reserve Bank	110,10	101,44	78,90	—8,66	—22,54
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank	161,84	115,52	132,66	—6,32	—22,86
Investments in Government securities	633,47	579,69	652,50	—53,78	+72,81
Bank credit (advances, inland and foreign bills purchased and discounted)	1,171,06	1,276,23	1,421,93	+105,17	+145,70

During 1962,* one bank was included in the Second Schedule to th... Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, while 3** banks were excluded therefro... The total number of scheduled banks thus declined from 83 to 81. The n... increase in the number of their offices (after adjustment for the offices take... over as a result of amalgamations during 1962) came to 229, the Sta... Bank of India accounting for 62. Consequently, the total number o... offices of scheduled banks as at the end of December 1962 stood at 4,63... as against 4,401 at the end of December 1961.

Guarantee Organisation

A scheme for the guarantee of loans and advances granted to sma... scale industries by approved credit institutions was instituted by the Centra... Government as an experimental measure on July 1, 1960. Initially intro... duced in 22 selected districts the scheme was later extended to 30 additiona... districts which were the more important centres of small-scale industries i... the country. From January 1, 1963, the scheme has been placed on a... permanent basis and its area of operation has been extended to cover the... entire country.

*Data given in INDIA—1962 related to the position as at the end of October 1961.

**Excludes the Gadodia Bank Ltd. which was amalgamated with the Bank of India Ltd... on December 24, 1962. It was excluded from the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of... India Act, 1934 on January 5, 1963.

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The scheme is administered by the Reserve Bank of India (designated as 'Guarantee Organisation') as agent of the Government. It provides for the sharing of losses in respect of guaranteed advances between the lending institutions and the Government of India. The maximum amount recoverable against guarantee issued under the scheme in respect of any one advance will not exceed Rs. 1 lakh. Ninety-three credit institutions *viz.* State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, 49 other scheduled banks, 21 State Co-operative Banks, 14 State Financial Corporations and the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., have been approved for the grant of facilities under the scheme. Other credit institutions can also avail themselves of the guarantee facility provided a specified credit institution participates in the advance to the extent of not less than 25 per cent of the amount of the advance or undertakes to share not less than 25 per cent of the ultimate loss in the account.

The scheme is applicable to advances granted to small-scale industrial units for the purpose of acquiring fixed assets or equipment or for providing working capital. Initially, only advances repayable on demand or term loans for periods not exceeding 7 years were eligible for guarantee. Now advances sanctioned for any period are eligible though the guarantee will not extend beyond 7 years from the date of first disbursement of the advance. A charge at the rate of 1/4 per cent per annum on the maximum amount of advance as sanctioned is payable for the guarantee cover. For the purpose of the scheme, a small-scale industrial unit is one whose investment of a capital nature, including the capitalised value of rented premises, but excluding the amounts spent on housing and amenities for workers, does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs.

From its inception up to the end of 1962, the Guarantee Organisation received 4,266 applications for guarantee for limits aggregating Rs. 16.26 crores and issued 3,955 guarantees for a total sum of Rs. 13.95 crores.

Monetary and Credit Policy of the Reserve Bank

The policy of general credit restraint was continued by the Reserve Bank during the year. From July 2, 1962 a four-tier system of lending rates was introduced in place of the prevailing three-tier system. According to this system, banks were allowed to borrow up to 25 per cent of their average statutory reserves at the Bank rate, another 25 per cent at 1 per cent above the Bank rate, and another 50 per cent at 2 per cent above the Bank rate. Any further borrowings were liable to a rate of 2.5 per cent above the Bank rate. This measure resulted in increasing the cost of Reserve Bank accommodation to scheduled banks by about 0.5 per cent. Additional limits, covering advances by banks to small-scale industries and co-operative institutions, however, continued to be permitted at the Bank rate of 4 per cent.

With the outbreak of hostilities on the northern border and the consequent prospect of stepping up of Governmental expenditure both for defence and development, a further check on the quantum of credit extended by the Reserve Bank was considered imperative. This was sought to be achieved by a further modification of the system of lending rates and borrowing quotas. On October 31, 1962, the banks were informed that they could borrow normally only a total amount of 100 per cent of their basic statutory reserves. Within this overall ceiling, borrowings up to 25 per cent of their statutory reserves were to be at the Bank rate, another 25 per cent at 1 per cent above the Bank rate and a further 50 per cent at 2 per cent above the Bank rate. The enlargement of the 4 per cent slab in relation to banks' lendings to small-scale industries and co-operative institutions was continued but the additional amount so extended was to be set off against permissible borrowings at the higher rates of interest. Special accommodation over

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and above the ceiling was to be provided at penal rates to individual ba after due consideration of the merits of each case. Bankers were advi to readjust their advances portfolios to avoid an over-extended positi refuse advances which were likely to be utilised for purposes of hoard and speculation and consider recalling, in suitable cases, advances agai gold and shares and unsecured advances.

On January 2, 1963, the Bank rate was raised by ½ per cent to 4½ p cent; this was in the nature of a formalisation of the existing pattern interest rates. Simultaneously, the three-tier slab rate system was simpli into a two-tier system. Within the overall ceiling of 100 per cent of t statutory reserves, banks were allowed to borrow the equivalent of 50 p cent at 4½ per cent and another 50 per cent at 6 per cent. Borrowi beyond this limit were to be granted, as previously, after an assessment the individual bank's position and at a penal rate of interest.

In the field of open market operations, the Reserve Bank made sm net sales during the year, as against net purchases (mainly against t transfer of PL 480 funds from the State Bank of India) in 1961.

Selective Credit Control

In the early part of 1962 certain relaxations were made in the sphe of selective credit control. In January, the minimum margin requirement f advances against shares and the adoption by the stock exchanges of a syste 50 per cent to 40 per cent in the context of a fairly stable level of ba advances against shares and the adoption by the stock exchanges of a syste of uniform and automatic margin in December 1961. In view of t relative stability in the supply and price situation in respect of paddy a rice and the increased output of groundnut, the ceilings on advances agai these commodities during March 1962-February 1963 were raised o February 28, 1962 to 105 per cent of the levels permitted to be maintain in the period March 1961–February 1962. On April 19, to enable inte oil expeller mills to purchase and store groundnuts for extracting de-oil groundnut-cake for export, banks were permitted to extend to such mi additional credit facilities in excess of the ceilings up to 25 per cent of t f.o.b. value of their actual exports of groundnut-cake in the correspondi period of 1961-62 (March-February). On May 10, 1962 the permissib limits of advances by banks against paddy and rice in respect of the Oris State for the period May 1962-February 1963 were enhanced, in view the expanding capacity of rice mills in Orissa in recent years and the co sequent rise in the demand for bank credit against paddy and rice.

Towards the close of the year, following incidents on the borde and also taking into account the need for holding the price line, the Ba tightened the selective controls early in 1963. The Bank issued a revis directive on January 23, 1963, governing advances against paddy and ri redefining the permissible ceilings to include advances made against t pledge of warehouse receipts to parties other than co-operative marketi and processing societies. In terms of this directive, the ceiling limits f each two-month period commencing from January-February 1963 we pegged at levels equivalent to the average aggregate levels of such cred maintained in the corresponding period of 1962. To ensure adequ supplies of foodgrains in the border areas, the banks in Assam were pe mitted to maintain additional limits in excess of their ceilings with a view satisfying credit requirements of millers and traders in the State. O January 25, 1963, an amendment to the directive on bank advances agai oilseeds was issued, liberalising credit facilities to exporters of H.P. groundnuts; the additional limits for the two-month period January-Febru 1963 were fixed at 200 per cent of the additional limits permitted to ba in the corresponding period of 1962.

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Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Deposit Insurance Corporation was established on January 1, 1962 with the object of giving a measure of protection to depositors, in particular small depositors, from the risk of loss of their deposits in the event of a bank's inability to meet its liabilities.

Under the scheme, all functioning banks are registered as insured banks and in the event of liquidation, reconstruction or amalgamation of any of such banks, each depositor other than the Central and State Governments, a foreign Government or a banking company, is ensured a payment of Rs. 1,500 or the amount deposited by him in the same right and capacity, whichever is lower. Every insured bank is required to pay periodically to the Corporation a premium at the rate of 5 nP. per annum for every Rs. 100 of its total deposits in India, excluding deposits of a foreign Government, the Central Government, the State Governments and banking companies. A depositor has not to pay any premium; it is paid by the bank as an item of expenditure.

The capital of the Corporation has been fixed at Rs. 1 crore, fully paid up, which stands allotted to the Reserve Bank of India. The amount of the capital has been invested in the Central Government securities and the working expenses of the Corporation are met from out of the interest earned thereon. The premium received from insured banks and the income from the relative investments are to be exclusively utilised for meeting claims in respect of insured deposits.

The management of the Corporation is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of (a) the Governor of the Reserve Bank who will be the Chairman of the Board, (b) a Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank nominated by it, (c) an officer of the Central Government nominated by it and (d) two non-official directors, nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank, having special knowledge of banking, commerce, industry or finance but not actively connected with a banking company.

Banking Legislation

During 1962 amendments were made in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the Banking Companies Act, 1949 with the purpose of strengthening the banking system and enabling scheduled banks to provide larger credit to exporters for a longer period.

The amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act requires scheduled banks to maintain with the Reserve Bank an average daily balance of 3 per cent of their total demand and time liabilities in India as against the previous requirement of 5 per cent of demand and 2 per cent of time liabilities. The cash reserve ratio may now be varied between 3 per cent and 15 per cent.

The Reserve Bank of India is empowered to permit the re-discounting of or granting of advances against export bills up to 180 days as against 90 days as at present. Further, the Bank is authorised to grant loans to scheduled banks and to State Co-operative Banks against the promissory notes of the borrowing institutions themselves, provided the institutions undertake to hold export bills maturing within 180 days, the amount of which will not be less than the amount of outstanding loans and advances made by the Reserve Bank.

A new chapter introduced in the Act empowers the Reserve Bank to collect credit information from banks and financial institutions and to pool, consolidate and publish such information.

The amendment to the Banking Companies Act requires non-scheduled banks to maintain with themselves or in current account with the Reserve Bank or its agencies, cash or balances to the extent of 3 per cent of their total demand and time liabilities in India as against 5 and 2 per cent,

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respectively of their demand and time liabilities previously. Another amendment, which is to come into operation from September 16, 1964, prescribes a minimum liquid asset ratio of 25 per cent of total demand and time liabilities in India instead of 20 per cent as at present. The term 'liquid assets' has been redefined for the purpose of this provision to exclude therefrom the minimum statutory cash reserves.

In order to ensure regular annual transfers to Reserve Fund by Banking companies, the amendment to the Banking Companies Act requires Indian banks to transfer to reserves not less than 20 per cent of the balance of profit of each year even if the reserves have already equalled paid-up capital. A banking company incorporated outside India is also required to deposit with the Reserve Bank, in addition to the minimum deposits maintained in lieu of paid-up capital, 20 per cent of the profits of its Indian business each year. The Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank, has been empowered to exempt a bank from the above provision. The limit of minimum paid-up capital of an Indian banking company has also been raised to Rs. 5 lakhs as against the previous lower minimum capital requirement of Rs. 50,000.

CORPORATE SECTOR

The total number of joint stock companies at work in India as on December 31, 1962 was 25,254 accounting for a total paid-up capital of Rs. 1,997.7 crores. Of these, the number of public and private companies was 6,013 and 19,241 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 978.7 crores and Rs. 1,019.0 crores respectively. The total number of associations, not for profit, and companies limited by guarantee was 1,151. The following table shows the number and paid-up capital of the companies at work at the end of March 1951, 1956, 1961 and 1962 and December 1962.

TABLE 91

COMPANIES AT WORK

(*paid-up capital in crores of rupees*)

Year ending March	Companies with share capital						Companies limited by guarantee and associations not for profit
	Public		Private		Total		
	No.	paid-up capital	No.	paid-up capital	No.	paid-up capital	
1951	12,568	566·5	15,964	208·9	28,532	775·4	1,123
1956	9,575	690·4	20,299	333·8	29,874	1,024·2	1,354
1961*	6,475	876·1	19,363	848·5	26,108	1,724·6	1,217
1962*	5,999	933·7	18,758	945·7	24,757	1,879·4	1,143
1962* (December)	6,013	978 .7	19,241	1,019·0	25,254	1,997·7	1,151

Since 1956 the number of companies at work has recorded a continuous decline. This is almost entirely due to the policy of striking off moribund companies pursued by the Department of Company Law Administration up to the end of March 1962. There has since been an increase in the number.

New Registrations

Between April and December 1962, 1,156 new companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 212.59 crores were registered. Of these, 10

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companies were public and 969 private, having an authorised capital of Rs. 151.67 crores and Rs. 60.92 crores respectively.

The following table shows the number of companies newly registered in different regions during the four years ending 1962 and between April and December 1962.

TABLE 92

REGION-WISE TRENDS IN NEW REGISTRATIONS

Region	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	April-December 1962
Eastern	424	459	477	428	302
Western	254	318	431	414	286
Northern	211	242	323	381	262
Southern	206	433	452	391	306
TOTAL	1,095	1,452	1,683	1,614	1,156

Distribution

The following table shows the State-wise distribution of companies at work based on the location of their registered offices on March 31, 1962 and the new companies floated during the period April to December 1962.

TABLE 93

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

State/Union Territory	Number of companies as on March 31, 1962	Companies registered during April-December 1962	
		Number	Authorised capital (in lakhs of rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	450	38	8,85
Assam	359	16	1,81
Bihar	322	16	4,63
Gujarat	861	53	17,75
Kerala	1,004	35	11,15
Madhya Pradesh	319	8	17
Madras	2,802	204	29,24
Maharashtra	5,058	225	63,22
Mysore	619	29	2,06
Orissa	212	15	5,84
Punjab	854	29	3,26
Rajasthan	432	8	5,13
Uttar Pradesh	1,057	38	6,24
West Bengal	8,573	255	38,59
Delhi	1,812	187	14,65
Himachal Pradesh	11	—	—
Manipur	5	—	—
Tripura	6	—	—
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	—
TOTAL ..	24,757	1,156	2,12,59

Government Companies

One hundred and forty-five Government companies, (*i.e.* companies in which the Central or a State or both Governments own not less than 51 per cent of the share capital) were incorporated within the Indian Union up to the end of September 1962 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 688.4 crores.

Table 94 gives the number and paid-up capital of Government companies at the end of March 1951, 1956, 1961 and 1962 and September 1962.

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TABLE 94

GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

Year ending March	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)
1951	36	25
1956	61	66
1961*	142	525
1962*	154	627
1962* (September)	155	688

The table given below shows the State-wise distribution of Governme companies based on the location of their registered offices. The five Gover ment companies in Bihar account for 57.2 per cent of the total paid- capital of all Government companies in 1961-62. Of these, the sha of Hindustan Steel alone comes to 46.8 per cent.

TABLE 95

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES (1962)

State/Union Territory	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)	Percentage to total paid-up capital
Andhra Pradesh	6	6·77	0·9
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	6	0·64	0·0
Bihar	5	392·94	57·2
Gujarat	4	0·12	0·0
Jammu & Kashmir	1	0·08	–
Kerala	11	7·75	1·1
Madhya Pradesh	6	30·64	4·4
Madras	12	34·14	4·9
Maharashtra	13	37·53	5·4
Mysore	4	81·95	11·9
Orissa	50	2·20	0·3
Punjab (including Himachal Pradesh)	4	0·67	0·0
Rajasthan	3	1·98	0·2
Uttar Pradesh	5	1·05	0·1
West Bengal	8	5·18	0·7
Delhi	17	84·83	12·3
TOTAL ..	155	88·47	100·0

The following table shows the ownership pattern of Government com panies at work at the end of September 1962. Out of the total paid- capital of Rs. 688.47 crores, Rs. 629.2 crores, *i.e.*, about 91.4 per cen was owned by the Central Government.

TABLE 96

OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES (1962)

Types of Companies	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of of rupees)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
1. Central Government	37	629·2	91·4
2. Central and State Governments	4	22·7	3·3
3. Central and State Governments and private collaboration	7	13·9	2·0
4. Central Government and private interests	3	2·6	0·4
5. State Governments	37	7·9	1·1
6. State Governments and private interests ..	67	12·1	1·8
TOTAL	155	688·4	100·0

*Figures are provisional.

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Foreign Companies

The total number of joint stock companies incorporated elsewhere than in India which established their places of business in this country stood at 565 as on March 31, 1962. Out of these, 383 companies had their origin in the U.K. whereas 68 were of the U.S.A. origin. The number of Pakistani, French, West German and Japanese companies was 13, 12, 12 and 11, respectively. All the other foreign countries had less than 7 companies each in India,

During April-December 1962, 22 joint stock companies incorporated elsewhere than in India (9 in U.K., 4 in U.S.A., 2 each in Yugoslavia and West Germany and one each in Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Lebanon and the Republic of Panama) established their places of business in this country. Of these, 11 companies were concerned with business services, three with wholesale trade and one each with tea plantation, manufacture of acid, boot polishes, iron and steel, printing and publishing and construction and utility.

INSURANCE

Public and Private Insurance

Since September 1, 1956, when the Life Insurance Corporation of India was established, life insurance business in India is transacted by the Corporation and, in a restricted sphere, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India and by certain State Governments.

Fire, marine and miscellaneous classes of insurance business are transacted both by the Indian insurance companies and by foreign insurance companies operating in India. In addition, certain State Governments are also transacting such business.

State-run Insurance Schemes

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are transacting life insurance business, the benefits of which are restricted to their employees. With effect from September 1, 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of India acquired the exclusive privilege of carrying on life insurance business in India, but, in terms of clause (f) of section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the State Governments are enabled to carry on compulsory life insurance of their employees. The Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have an Insurance Fund for the insurance of all types of Government property in their commercial and industrial undertakings. The Government of Kerala is transacting fire and miscellaneous (motor) insurance business while the Government of Mysore is transacting miscellaneous (motor) insurance business.

Insurance Association of India

With the nationalisation of life insurance business in India, the Life Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India and its Executive Committee have ceased to function. The membership of the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India is confined to insurers carrying on general insurance business. The Executive Committee of the Council has evolved a code of conduct for observance by general insurers with the object of eliminating various alleged malpractices of rebating and payment of excessive commission. With a view to tightening control over general insurance business, the Executive Committee has recommended, *inter alia,* certain standards of solvency and minimum departmental reserves to be maintained by insurers on a voluntary basis.

The Executive Committee has set up an administrative machinery to administer the code of conduct. The Chairman of the Executive Committee is the head of the organisation.

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Another wing of the association is entrusted with the regulation and control of the tariff structure in this business. The authority for this purpose is the Tariff Committee, which functions through four Regional Councils.

Compulsory Reinsurance

The Insurance Act, 1938 was amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1961 which came into force on April 1, 1961. Provision has been made therein (*a*) for compulsory reinsurance with approved Indian reinsurers by every insurer of such percentages, not exceeding 30 per cent of his business, as may be specified by the Central Government and (*b*) for constituting an Advisory Committee which has to be consulted by the Central Government before specifying the percentages of business to be reinsured and the proportions of the reinsurance business to be allocated among the approved reinsurers.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Insurance Companies

On December 31, 1962 there were 78 Indian insurers and 70 non-Indian insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 for transacting various classes of general insurance business as shown below.

TABLE 97

NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Class or classes of insurance business for which registered	Indian	Non-Indian	Total
Fire	2	9	11
Marine only	12*	7	19
Miscellaneous only	10	4	14
Fire and marine only	—	3	3
Fire and misc. only	9	7	16
Marine and misc. only	—	—	—
Fire, marine and misc.	45	40	85
TOTAL ..	78	70	148

Besides, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is also registered under the Act for the classes of life and miscellaneous insurance business.

The following table gives the summary of fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business of Indian insurers in respect of their world business and of the non-Indian insurers in respect of their business in India for the year 1961.

TABLE 98

GENERAL INSURANCE— BUSINESS STATISTICS

(in crores of rupees)

	Indian Insurers			Non-Indian Insurers		
	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous
Premium less reinsurances ..	15·21	6·54	17·73	3·51	2·05	2·88
Claims under policies less reinsurances	5·63	4·77	8·95	0·70	1·14	1·32
Net commission	2·58	0·26	2·69	0·03	0·09	0·52
Expenses of management ..	3·84	1·42	3·84	1·68	0·66	0·28

The following table shows the gross premium written direct by, and the net premium income of, insurers operating in India for the year 196

*Includes 11 insurers registered for marine (country craft) insurance business only.

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TABLE 99

GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUM INCOME

(in crores of rupees)

Class of insurance business	Gross Premium written direct			Net Premium income		
	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers
	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India
Fire	10·55	2·50	5·63	7·49	7·72	3·51
Marine	6·38	2·09	2·93	3·89	2·65	2·05
Miscellaneous	14·32	4·97	3·49	12·12	5·61	2·88
TOTAL	31·25	9·56	12·05	23·50	15·98	8·44

Assets and Investments

The total assets of the general insurance business of Indian insurers as on December 31, 1961 amounted to Rs. 72.69 crores as against Rs. 64.38 crores at the end of 1960 and Rs. 57.04 crores at the end of 1959.

The assets as on December 31, 1961 were invested as follows.

	(Per cent)
Central and State Government securities	10·3
Indian municipal, port and improvement trust securities	0.4
Shares and debentures of Indian companies	31·6
Foreign government securities	2·7
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and amounts due from other insurers	22·1
Deposits, cash and stamps	22·4
Other assets	10·5
TOTAL	100·0

LIFE INSURANCE

The Life Insurance Corporation of India came into existence on September 1, 1956, the day notified for this purpose in the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. The Corporation took over all the assets and liabilities appertaining to the controlled business of 245 insurers, including three State Insurance Departments.

The Corporation submitted an interim report on its activities on August 5, 1957, which covered the period up to June 1957. This was followed by the first statutory report which related to the period of 16 months from September 1, 1956 to December 31, 1957. The Corporation which adopted the calendar year from 1958 to the end of 1961 has thereafter decided to adopt the financial year.

On December 31, 1961, the Corporation had 35 divisional offices, 310 branch offices, 132 sub-offices and 131 development centres.

New Business

During 1961, 16,69,594 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 702.93 crores were received and 14,69,664 policies assuring Rs. 608.82 crores were issued. These figures include figures of Janata business. The corresponding figures for 1960 were : 14,24,327 proposals for Rs. 568.40 crores and 12,57,557 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 497.54 crores. There was thus an increase of 23.7 per cent in the proposed and 22.4 per cent in the completed business.

During 1961, 5,33,576 policies (being 36.5 per cent of the total) assuring Rs. 182.59 crores were issued in the rural areas.

The following table shows the comparative figures of new business transacted during the last five years.

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TABLE 100

LIFE INSURANCE—NEW BUSINESS

Year	In India			Out of India		
	Number of policies	Sum assured	Average sum per policy	Number of policies	Sum assured	Average sum per policy
		(Rs. crores)	(Rs.)		(Rs. crores)	(Rs.)
1957	8,10,738	277·67	3,424	5,055	5·40	10,68
1958	9,54,771	339·06	3,551	5,399	5·62	10,40
1959	11,43,387	419·70	3,671	7,912	9·47	11,96
1960	12,49,821	4 7·84	3,903	7,736	9·70	12,53
1961	14,61,608	598·79	3,097	8,056	10·03	14,46

Total Business in Force

The following table gives the business in force at the end of each o the last five years. The figures include the business under the Janata Polic Scheme.

TABLE 101

LIFE INSURANCE— TOTAL BUSINESS

Year	In India		Out of India		Total	
	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses
	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)
1957	54·18	1,374	2·65	99	56·83	1,47
1958	59·74	1,584	2·60	98	62·34	1,68
1959	66·73	1,855	2·56	103	69·29	1,95
1960	74·56	2,176	2·57	109	77·13	2,28
1961	83·36	2,623	2·41	114	85·77	2,73

Foreign Business

The Corporation transacts new business in Aden, Fiji, Hong Kon Kenya, Malaya, Mauritius, Singapore, Tanganyika, Uganda, the Unit Kingdom and Zanzibar.

During 1961, the Corporation received from these countries 9,7 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 12.08 crores and 8,056 polici assuring a sum of Rs. 10.03 crores were issued as against 9,270 propos for assurances amounting to Rs. 11.79 crores and 7,736 policies assuring sum of Rs. 9.70 crores during 1960.

Financing of Housing Schemes

Apart from grant of loans on mortgages which, to a large extent, towards house construction, the Corporation has been providing funds financing of various housing schemes.

During 1961, a sum of Rs. 5.80 crores was advanced to State Gover ments for financing the middle income group housing scheme and the rent housing scheme. A sum of Rs. 1.90 crores was advanced to Apex Co operative Housing Finance Societies in various States.

Other schemes for financing housing included (i) loans to co-operati housing societies formed by employees of the Life Insurance Corporation (ii) loans to public limited companies for providing houses to their employee and (iii) loans to co-operative housing societies of employees of pub limited companies.

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A scheme for grant of loans to policy holders for construction of houses was introduced in 1961. This has now been revised and loans from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 1 lakh are available for construction of houses, extension to houses or purchase of recently constructed houses in 56 towns to policy holders having stable income and employment.

Investments

The total investments pertaining to the life business of the Corporation on December 31, 1961 amounted to Rs. 581.37 crores as detailed below.

TABLE 102

L.I.C. INVESTMENTS

(As on December 31, 1961)

(in crores of rupees)

Class of Investment	In India	Out of India
Central and State government and other approved securities	400·23	—
Municipal securities not included above	70·13	—
Foreign government, municipal, etc., securities	—	14·11
Shares and debentures	102·63	0·49
Loans to State governments for housing schemes	16·78	—
Amounts due from State governments in respect of their controlled business taken over	5·68	—
Loans to co-operative housing finance societies	4·40	—
Loans on mortgages of property	8·38	0·10
House property	26·90	0·97
TOTAL ..	565·70	15·67

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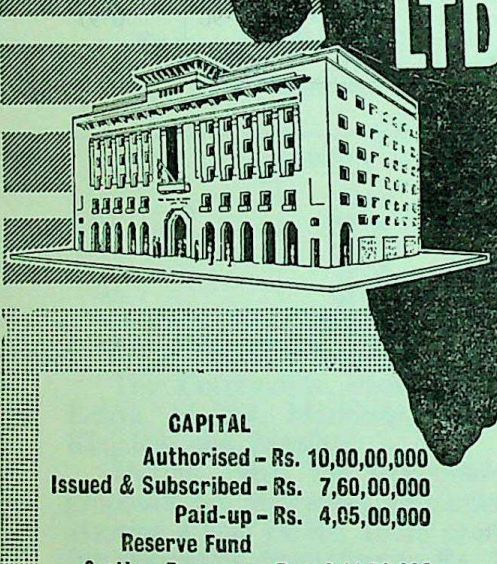
THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.



REGISTERED OFFICE:
70/80 MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, BOMBAY
(Estd. 7th September 1906)

CAPITAL

Authorised – Rs. 10,00,00,000
Issued & Subscribed – Rs. 7,60,00,000
Paid-up – Rs. 4,05,00,000
Reserve Fund & other Reserves – Rs. 4,11,50,000

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES IN INDIA

OVERSEAS BRANCHES:
• LONDON • MANCHESTER • LAGOS • NAIROBI
• KAMPALA • MOMBASA • JINJA
• DAR-ES-SALAAM • ADEN • KARACHI
• SINGAPORE • HONGKONG • TOKYO • OSAKA

DIRECTORS:

Mr. A. D. SHROFF, *Chairman*
Mr. KRISHNARAJ M. D. THACKERSEY, *Vice-Chairman*
Mr. AMBALAL SARABHAI
Mr. RAMNIWAS RAMNARAIN
Mr. BHAGVANDAS C. MEHTA
Mr. MADANMOHAN MANGALDAS
Mr. N. K. PETIGARA
Mr. JUGMOHAN PRASAD GOENKA
Mr. JAISINH VITHALDAS
Mr. GIRDHARILAL MEHTA
Mr. PRATAP BHOGILAL
Mr. S. P. GODREJ

GENERAL MANAGER:
Mr. T. D. KANSARA

Banking business of every description including Foreign Exchange Business, transacted through a network of branches in India and abroad and over 500 correspondents all over the world.

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CHAPTER XVI

AGRICULTURE

About 70 per cent of the people in India are dependent on land for their living. Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly a half of the country's national income. It supplies raw materials for some of the major industries such as cotton and jute textiles and sugar and provides a large proportion of the country's exports. India ranks first in the world in the production of groundnuts and tea and enjoys a virtual monopoly in the production of lac. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, raw sugar, rape-seed, sesamum and castor-seed.

LAND UTILISATION

The total geographical area of the country is 80.63 crore acres. Land utilisation statistics are available for 72.61 crore acres or 90.1 per cent of the total area. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1950-51 and 1958-59.

TABLE 103

LAND UTILISATION

(*in crore acres*)

	1950-51	1958-59*
Total geographical area**	80·63	80·63
Total reporting area	70·25	72·61
Forests	10·00	13·01
Not available for cultivation—		
(*i*) Land put to non-agricultural uses	2·77	3·35
(*ii*) Barren and uncultivable land	8·97	8·12
TOTAL	11·74	11·47
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands—		
(*i*) Permanent pastures and grazing lands	1·65	3·24
(*ii*) Land under tree crops and groves	4·90	1·41
(*iii*) Cultivable waste	5·67	5·09
TOTAL	12·22	9·74
Fallow lands—		
(*i*) Current fallows	2·64	2·94
(*ii*) Others	4·31	3·04
TOTAL	6·95	5·98
Net area sown	29·34	32·41
Total cropped area	32·59	37·28
Area sown more than once	3·25	4·87

Irrigated Area

Of the total area under cultivation, nearly 16 per cent is irrigated. During the period 1950-51 to 1958-59, the net irrigated area increased by 63 lakh acres as shown in the following table.

*Provisional.

**Excluding Pondicherry.

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TABLE 104

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

(*in lakh acres*)

Source	1950-51	1958-59	Increase or decrease
Canals	205	239	+34
Tanks	89	118	+29
Wells	148	165	+17
Other sources	73	56	−17
TOTAL	515	578	+63

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. Table 105 shows the area under major crops in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62.

TABLE 105

AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

(*in thousand acres*)

Crop	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61*	1961-62**
Rice	7,61,35	7,78,91	8,29,47	8,36,69
Jowar	3,84,77	4,29,03	4,26,83	4,30,74
Bajra	2,22,96	2,80,18	2,82,30	2,70,27
Maize	78,07	91,32	1,07,74	1,10,40
Ragi	54,44	57,01	57,38	57,10
Small millets	1,13,80	1,31,84	1,21,01	1,17,14
Wheat	2,40,82	3,05,59	3,20,47	3,32,40
Barley	76,93	84,47	79,65	82,55
Total cereals	19,33,14	21,58,35	22,24,85	22,37,25
Gram	1,87,06	2,41,66	2,32,44	2,40,78
Tur	53,89	56,50	59,07	57,20
Other pulses	2,30,80	2,75,52	2,81,89	2,89,53
Total foodgrains	24,04,89	27,32,03	27,98,25	28,24,86
Potatoes	5,92	6,91	9,13	9,11
Sugarcane	42,17	45,64	57,89	59,42
Black pepper	1,97	2,20	2,54	2,58
Chillies	14,64	14,93	15,30	15,14
Ginger	40	40	44	44
Tobacco	8,83	10,13	9,89	10,25
Groundnut	1,11,06	1,26,85	1,54,61	1,58,69
Castorseed	13,72	14,18	10,38	11,03
Sesamum	54,45	56,67	53,60	55,49
Rape and mustard	51,18	63,16	70,94	75,86
Linseed	34,67	37,77	44,33	42,11
Cotton	1,45,36	1,99,81	1,88,71	1,87,01
Jute	14,11	17,39	15,12	25,55
Mesta	—	5,71	6,89	9,51
Tea	7,77	7,80	N.A.	N.A.
Coffee	2,24	2,49	N.A.	N.A.
Rubber	1,44	1,74	3,18	N.A.
Coconut	15,98	16,01	17,00	

Seasons

There are two well-defined crop seasons: (*i*) kharif and (*ii*) rabi. The major kharif crops are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed

*Partially revised.
**Final estimates.
N.A.—Estimates not available.

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rape and mustard. The seasons and duration of principal crops are shown below.

TABLE 106

CROP SEASONS

Crop	Season		Duration*
Rice †	Winter		5½ —6 months
	Autumn		4 —4½ ,,
	Summer		2 —3 ,,
Wheat	Rabi		5 —5½ ,,
Jowar	Kharif		4½ —5 ,,
	Rabi		4½ —5 ,,
	Zaid Kharif		2½ ,,
Bajra	Kharif		4½ ,,
Maize	Kharif		4 —4½ ,,
Ragi	Kharif		3½ ,,
Barley	Rabi		5 —5½ ,,
Gram	Rabi		6
Sugarcane	Perennial		10 —12 ,,
Sesamum	Kharif		3½ —4 ,,
	Rabi		5
Groundnut	Kharif	Early	4 —4½ ,,
		Late	4½ —5 ,,
Rape and mustard	Rabi		4 —5 ,,
	Zaid Rabi		4 ,,
Linseed	Rabi		5 —5½ ,,
Castor	Kharif	Early	6 ,,
		Others	8 ,,
Cotton	Kharif	Early	6 —7 ,,
		Late	7 —8 ,,
Tobacco	Kharif		7 ,,
Jute	Kharif		6 —7 ,,

Production

In contrast to the preceding year weather conditions during 1961-62 were very adverse. Nevertheless the overall agricultural production was not greatly affected. A slight fall of 1.4 per cent was registered in the production of foodgrains which fell from 797 lakh tons to 786 lakh tons. While the output of jowar, tur and gram fell sharply there was an increase in the outturn of other cereals and pulses notably wheat and barley which reached new record levels. The production of jute, together with mesta, registered a phenomenal rise of 56 per cent, thereby exceeding the Third Plan target. Groundnut production also showed a significant increase but there was a decline in the production of cotton and sugarcane. Table 107 shows the production of principal crops during 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62 and Table 108 shows the all-India index numbers of

*Denotes the number of months the crop is on land.

†Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names. These are indicated below:

Assam	Autumn or Ahu or Aus	Gujarat and Maharashtra	Early
	Winter or Sali or Bao		Middle
West Bengal	Spring or Borro		Late
	Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus	Madhya Pradesh	Early
	Winter or Aman		Late
Bihar	Summer or Borro		
	Autumn or Bhadoi	Madras	First Crop
Orissa	Winter or Aghani		Second Crop
	Autumn or Bhadoi	Uttar Pradesh	Early
Mysore	Winter		Late
	Winter or kharif or Kartiki crop		
	Summer or rabi or Vysakhi crop		

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agricultural production of the various agricultural commodities and groups of commodities for these years.

TABLE 107

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crop	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61*	1961-62§
Rice (cleaned)	'000 tons	2,02,51	2,71,22	3,36,58	3,36,10
Jowar	,,	54,08	66,19	92,15	76,64
Bajra	,,	25,54	33,74	31,77	35,02
Maize	,,	17,02	25,61	39,52	40,06
Ragi	,,	14,07	18,17	16,54	17,45
Small millets	,,	17,22	20,37	19,44	18,77
Wheat	,,	63,60	86,22	1,08,18	1,16,20
Barley	,,	23,40	27,71	28,21	30,67
Total cereals ..	,,	4,17,44	5,49,23	6,72,39	6,70,83
Gram	,,	35,93	53,32	62,24	58,54
Tur	,,	16,92	18,32	20,48	12,91
Other pulses	,,	29,93	37,07	41,80	43,32
Total foodgrains ..	,,	5,00,22	6,57,94	7,96,91	7,85,66
Potatoes	,,	16,34	18,30	27,04	27,23
Sugarcane (cane) ..	,,	5,61,50	5,95,87	10,24,82	9,60,21
Black pepper	,,	21	28	28	28
Chillies (dry)	,,	3,45	3,55	3,66	3,63
Ginger (dry)	,,	14	16	17	17
Tobacco	,,	2,57	2,98	3,07	3,39
Groundnut (nuts in shell)	,,	34,26	38,01	43,91	46,82
Castorseed	,,	1,01	1,23	89	1,01
Sesamum	,,	4,38	4,60	3,16	3,66
Rape and mustard ..	,,	7,50	8,46	13,35	12,85
Linseed ..	,,	3,61	4,13	3,89	3,91
Cotton (lint) ..	'000 bales†	29,10	39,98	53,90	45,00
Jute (dry fibre) ..	,,**	32,83	41,98	39,82	62,69
Mesta (dry fibre)	,,**	—	11,53	11,31	17,05
Tea	lakh lbs.	6,07	6,28	N.A.	N.A.
Coffee	,,	54	76	N.A.	N.A.
Rubber	,,	32	50	56	N.A.
Coconut	crore nuts	3,58	4,37	4,64	

TABLE 108

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
A. FOODGRAINS					
Rice	35·3	87·9	114·2	136·2	136·0
Wheat	8·5	101·1	131·3	162·7	174·8
Total cereals (1)	58·3	90·3	114·9	135·9	135·9
Gram	3·7	98·0	138·9	162·3	152·7
Total pulses (2) ..	8·6	91·7	118·4	128·6	121·1
Total foodgrains ..	66·9	90·5	115·3	135·6	135·2

*Partially revised. §Final estimates.

†392 lbs. each. **400 lbs. each. N.A.—Data not available.

(1) Includes jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets and barley besides rice and wheat.

(2) Includes gram, tur and other pulses.

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TABLE 108—(*concld.*)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
B. OTHER CROPS					
Oilseeds					
Groundnut	5·7	101·4	112·4	136·5	145·5
Total oilseeds (3)	9·9	98·5	108·6	131·2	136·9
Fibres					
Cotton	2·8	110·7	153·9	203·3	169·7
Jute	1·4	106·3	135·8	121·7	191·6
Total fibres (4)	4·5	108·6	149·7	175·7	182·3
Plantation Crops					
Tea	3·3	103·8	107·2	116·7*	130·3*
Coffee	0·2	112·3	196·1	355·1*	257·6*
Rubber	0·1	93·8	146·1	165·2*	177·0*
Total plantation crops ..	3·6	104·0	113·2	131·3	138·7
Miscellaneous					
Sugarcane	8·7	113·7	119·8	173·9	162·0
Tobacco	1·9	97·3	112·9	116·4	128·5
Total miscellaneous (5) ..	15·1	110·3	120·1	155·8	150·4
Total other crops ..	33·1	105·9	119·9	148·5	149·4
GENERAL INDEX (All commodities) ..	100·0	95·6	116·8	139·9	139·9

Import of Foodgrains

During 1962 cereals were imported largely under agreements concluded during 1961 and earlier, notably under the P.L. 480 Agreement of May 1960 with the United States Government. An agreement for the purchase of about 19,700 tons of wheat was signed with Canada under the Colombo Plan programme for 1962-63. Two agreements for the import of rice were signed with Burma during 1962. The first concluded in July provided for the import of 2 lakh tons during 1962 and the second signed in December provided for the import of 1.5 lakh tons annually for three years commencing from January 1, 1963.

The following table shows the import of cereals into India for 1956, 1961 and 1962.

TABLE 109

IMPORT OF CEREALS

(*in thousand tons*)

Year	Rice	Wheat and wheat flour	Other cereals	Total cereals
1956	3,25	10,95	—	14,40
1961	3,78	30,43	19	34,40
1962	3,84	31,99	—	35,83

Food Situation

The food position during 1962 remained generally satisfactory despite reduced production of foodgrains. This was made possible by increased imports, reduced internal State purchases and judicious distribution of larger quantities of wheat and rice within the country. In view of the national emergency the various regulatory and anti-speculative measures, already in force, were tightened.

(3) Includes groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and castorseed.
(4) Includes mesta.
(5) Comprises sugarcane, tobacco, potato, pepper, chillies and ginger.
*Provisional.

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DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The Third Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 601.56 crores on programmes of agricultural production, including agricultural programmes under community development schemes, as against Rs. 260.65 crores in the Second Plan. This is in addition to the provision of Rs. 80.10 crores for co-operation and Rs. 599.34 crores for major and medium irrigation projects.

The principal technical programmes for increasing agricultural production, around which intensive work is being organised, are : (*i*) minor irrigation, (*ii*) soil conservation, dry farming and land reclamation, (*iii*) supply of manures and fertilisers, (*iv*) seed multiplication and distribution, (*v*) plant protection, (*vi*) better ploughs and improved agricultural implements and adoption of scientific agricultural practices.

In view of the national emergency a new impetus has been given to agricultural development programmes. The Third Plan targets for minor irrigation, soil conservation on agricultural lands and dry farming have been stepped up by 50 per cent. Programmes have been formulated for achieving a rapid increase in production, especially of rice, millets, pulses, cotton, oilseeds and fruits and vegetables. It is proposed to provide adequate credit facilities to the farmers.

Minor Irrigation

During the Third Plan it is proposed to bring an area of about 1.2 crore acres under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes as compared to 90 lakh acres during the Second Plan. The total outlay on minor irrigation during the Third Plan is likely to be Rs. 250 crores. Three regional minor irrigation conferences held in October 1961 have recommended that all savings under agricultural production sector should be diverted to this programme and additional finances may also be provided, if necessary. Increased emphasis is being laid on the fuller utilisation of irrigation facilities already created and on the maintenance of existing irrigation works, construction of field channels, and on surveys and investigations.

In order to achieve the increased targets fixed for minor irrigation programmes, additional allocations amounting to Rs. 9.00 crores were made during 1962-63. High priority is being accorded to such of the minor irrigation schemes as could be implemented quickly, particularly in the neighbourhood of large towns. This is designed to help in increasing the production of vegetables.

Soil Conservation, Dry Farming and Land Reclamation

An outlay of about Rs. 72 crores has been provided for the execution of various soil conservation programmes as against Rs. 1.6 crores in the First Plan and Rs. 18 crores in the Second Plan. In view of the emergency, the target for soil conservation has been raised by 50 per cent and that for dry farming to 5,00 lakh acres.

During 1962-63, 201 soil conservation schemes were in execution in the States along with 16 Central Schemes in the catchment areas of river valley projects. Thirty-eight dry farming demonstration projects were in progress.

Training and research are being carried out at the eight central soil conservation research, demonstration and training centres. A new centre to deal with problems of red soils has been set up at Ibrahimpatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

Under the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Scheme, an area of 16.6 lakh acres had been surveyed till January 1963. Eleven soil surveys and land use reports along with soil and land use capability maps were prepared covering an area of 2.44 lakh acres. These are utilized in the planning and execution of soil conservation schemes in the catchment areas of river valley projects.

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Improved Seeds

For the development and popularisation of improved seeds, it was envisaged under the Second Plan to organise about 4,000 seed multiplication farms in different States.

A programme for improvements in the working of seed multiplication farms and distribution of improved seeds to cultivators has been drawn up as a result of three regional meetings with representatives of State Governments during 1962. To promote the increased use of improved seeds the States have been asked to contribute Rs. 2 per maund towards the distribution expenses incurred by the co-operatives and other organisations in buying improved seeds from registered growers and their supply to cultivators.

Manures and Fertilisers

During 1961-62, about 29.50 lakh tons of urban compost were prepared in 2,135 urban centres and about 25.60 lakh tons distributed. During 1962-63, the production was estimated at 31 lakh tons. Schemes for the utilization of sewage and sullage were in operation in 70 important towns and cities, utilizing about 20 crore gallons of sewage and sullage water per day for irrigating about 25 thousand acres.

Under the three schemes being implemented for the development of local manurial resources (*i*) compost production has been intensified in 1,900 NES and CD blocks, (*ii*) night soil composting has been taken up in 1,300 of the bigger panchayats and (*iii*) green-manuring has been introduced in about 200 lakh acres.

As usual, the demand for nitrogenous fertilizers increased further during 1962-63 and although the supplies also increased only about 70 per cent of the demand could be met owing to shortage of foreign exchange. There was also an improvement in the demand for superphosphate.

A reduction in the price of calcium ammonium nitrate was made to stimulate its use. A rebate of Rs. 2.50 per ton per month was offered to dealers and stockists for inducing them to lift and hold stocks in advance of the manuring season so as to ensure timely supplies to the cultivators. The cost of transporting fertilizers in hilly areas is being subsidised by Government.

Plant Protection and Locust Control

The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage continued to assist the States and Union Territories with technical advice, equipment, pesticides and personnel in controlling crop pests and diseases through its 14 Central Plant Protection Stations. The stations also organised intensive plant protection work in selected Gram Panchayat areas.

During 1962-63, about 128 locust swarms entered India but as a result of effective and timely control measures much damage was not done to the crops despite heavy infestation. For cotton and oilseed crops in certain areas aerial spraying was undertaken by the Central Government free of cost to the States concerned. In some other areas it was subsidised when carried out through private planes.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme

With a view to exploiting to the full the production potentialities of some favourable areas with maximum irrigation facilities and minimum natural hazards, a scheme entitled 'Intensive Agricultural District Programme' was sponsored during 1961-62 with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation. The programme has a two-fold objective of (*a*) increasing food production in order to meet the existing shortage as well as to provide a base for more rapid economic development and (*b*) demonstrating the most effective ways of increasing food production through concentration of

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resources, both human and material, and setting a pattern for extending such intensified agricultural programmes to other favourable areas having irrigation or assured water supply. The object is to promote the adoption of a combination of improved practices by the farmers by making available the needed wherewithals of production like credit, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, implements, etc.

The programme, which will extend over a period of five years, will normally cover all the food crops grown in the district, emphasis being laid on major food crops like paddy, wheat and millets. It is also proposed to include livestock improvement programme and other related activities.

The scheme was launched in the first instance in seven selected districts, namely West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh), Shahabad (Bihar), Tanjore (Madras), Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab), Pali (Rajasthan) and Aligarh (U.P.). The scheme was extended to another five districts, one each in Mysore, Gujarat and Orissa and two in Kerala from the kharif season of 1962-63. It was started in West Bengal from the rabi season of the same year. It is proposed to launch the schemes in Maharashtra and Assam from the kharif of 1963-64 and later also in Delhi.

State Farms

A Central mechanised farm with an area of about 30,000 acres was established at Suratgarh in Rajasthan, in 1956. An area of 7,810 acres was sown in kharif and about 20,000 acres in rabi during 1962-63. Nall floods in October again damaged the crops. Experimental schemes for poultry development, cattle breeding and horticulture are in progress.

A similar mechanised farm at Jetsar in the Rajasthan canal area is being started during 1963. Farms at a few more sites are also being contemplated.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection carries out various schemes for (a) grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities, (b) regulation of markets and market practices, (c) marketing investigations and surveys, (d) training of personnel in agricultural marketing and (e) administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955.

Grading and Standardisation

The grading of agricultural and livestock produce is carried out under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. The commodities (for export compulsorily graded under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act are tobacco, sannhemp, wool, bristles, goat hair, lemongrass oil, palmrosa oil, sandalwood oil, myrobalans, black pepper, chillies and cardamom. Grading in respect of commodities intended for internal trade is being carried out on a voluntary basis for ghee, oils, butter, cotton, eggs, wheat atta, rice, potatoes, gur, fruits, etc.

To provide adequate laboratory facilities for fixing grade standards for new commodities and for revising old grade standards where necessary, provision has been made in the Third Plan for the construction of a Central control laboratory at Nagpur and eight regional control laboratories at Guntur, Madras, Cochin, Kanpur, Rajkot, Amritsar, Calcutta and Bombay. The first two have started functioning, while the existing laboratories at Rajkot, Kanpur, Bombay and Cochin are being re-equipped for conversion into regional laboratories.

Regulation of Markets

Continuous attention is being paid to increase the number of regulated markets in the country. The total number of regulated markets now stands at 978 as against 730 in the preceding year.

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Marketing Investigations and Surveys

A large number of surveys on the marketing of agricultural commodities has been carried out and since 1937 the Directorate has published over 125 marketing survey reports and brochures relating to 40 important commodities. During 1962-63, six more publications were brought out while another five are expected to be issued shortly.

A marketing research wing has been set up to study shift in marketing practices, consumption patterns and consumers' preferences, costs and margins, transportation and packaging, revision of key indicators, etc.

Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing

There are three courses for training of personnel in agricultural marketing, *viz.*, (*i*) one-year course at Nagpur for training superior personnel of the State Marketing Departments, (ii) five-month course organised at Sangli and Hyderabad for the training of marketing secretaries and marketing superintendents required for regulated markets and (*iii*) three-month course for training grading supervisors. The Central Goevrnment have sanctioned a stipend of Rs. 75 per mensem to each trainee for the one-year course and Rs. 50 per mensem each for the other two courses.

Administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955

Under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, enforcement of quality control and rendering advisory guidance for the promotion of the industry on sound scientific lines were carried out as before and 908 licences were granted or renewed, 75 unauthorised manufacturers were detected and about 2,865 check samples of food products were drawn and tested. A sum of Rs. 5.60 lakhs was given by way of subsidies to manufacturers of fruit products between April and November, 1962.

FORESTRY

India's forests cover 2.74 lakh sq. miles, that is, about 22 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The per capita forest area works out at only 0.2 hectares in India. Not only is the forest area proportionately smaller in India but it is also unevenly distributed and the productivity per acre per annum is substantially below the average yield of forests in other countries. In view of these facts, the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be steadily raised to 33.3 per cent of the total land area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in the plains. The table given below shows the area under forests in 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1957-58.

TABLE 110

AREA UNDER FORESTS

(*sq. miles*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1957-58
1. *From out-turn point of view*			
(*a*) Merchantable	2,25,714	2,18,122	2,14,886
(*b*) Inaccessible	51,518	53,562	59,528
TOTAL ..	2,77,232	2,71,684*	2,74,414**
2. *By legal status*			
(*a*) Reserved	1,32,975	1,38,791	1,31,586
(*b*) Protected	45,532	65,067	93,759
(*c*) Unclassed	98,725	65,730	49,066
TOTAL ..	2,77,232	2,71,684	2,74,411

*Includes 2,096 sq. miles for which details are not available.
**Includes 3 sq. miles occupied by roads and buildings.

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TABLE 110—(*concld.*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1957-58
3. *By composition*			
(*a*) Coniferous	14,017	9,736	10,041
(*b*) Broadleaved			
(*i*) Sal	40,747	41,849	38,756
(*ii*) Teak	16,784	22,445	19,206
(*iii*) Miscl.	2,05,684	1,95,558	2,06,409
TOTAL ..	2,77,232	2,71,684	2,74,411

Production

Table 111 shows the quantity and value of timber and firewood produced during 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1957-58.

TABLE 111

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

Year	Quantity (thousand cubic feet)						Total value (thousand rupees)
	Timber	Round wood	Pulp and match-wood	Fire-wood	Charcoal wood	Total	
1950-51	10,56,76	2,95,49	4,75	39,43,19	2,75,69	55,75.88	19,08,07
1955-56	11,98,67	2,54,37	14,81	32,60,57	5,56,61	52,85 03	27,68,82
1957-58	13,32,33	2,96,56	19,78	36,01,91	2,73,88	55,24,4 6	28,93,39

Apart from providing the raw material for paper, match-wood and plywood industries, forests are also the source of a number of minor forest products like gum, resins, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc., which are essential for certain industries or serve as valuable articles of export. Table 112 shows the value of minor forest produce during the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1957-58.

TABLE 112

VALUE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

(*in thousand rupees*)

Year	Bamboos and canes	Fibres & flosses	Gum and resins	Other minor products	Total
1950-51	1,52,00	52	41,93	4,98,03	6,92,45
1955-56	1,36,78	43	1,01,42	5,63,11	8,01,74
1957-58	1,34,59	82	1,25,61	5,93,18	85,42

Development Schemes

Under the Third Plan, the forestry development programmes in the States include, among others, development of farm forestry, economic plantations, rehabilitation of degraded forests, improvement of forest communications and roads, development of forest research, nature conservancy schemes and forest protection measures. A special programme for growing fast-growing species suitable for industries like match, plywood, paper and pulp, and boards has been launched, for which a provision of Rs. 2.75 crores has been made in the Third Plan. Two other projects are to be undertaken with assistance from the U.N. Special Fund. One of these, for which a provision of Rs. 1.27 crores has been made in the Third Plan, aims at surveying the availability of raw materials and possibilities of industrial development in the inaccessible forest areas of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The other, for which Rs. 30 lakhs have been allocated

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envisages the establishment of centres for imparting training in the use of modern logging equipment and techniques at Dehra Dun, Jabalpur, Gauhati and Coimbatore.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Table 113 shows the number of livestock, poultry and agricultural machinery according to the quinquennial censuses of 1956 and 1961.

The Third Plan makes a provision of about Rs. 54 crores for animal husbandry. The object of Government policy in regard to the development of animal husbandry in the country is to develop the milk yielding capacity of well-defined milk breeds by selective breeding and upgrading of nondescript cattle, and improvement of draught breeds in milk yield without impairing the quality of the bullocks. The above objects are sought to be achieved through Key Village Scheme, Gaushala Development Scheme, Gosadan Scheme, etc.

TABLE 113

LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

	1956 census	1961 census
	(lakhs)	(lakhs)
A—*Livestock*		
1. Cattle		
(*a*) Males over 3 years	6,49	7,25
(*b*) Females over 3 years	4,99	5,43
(*c*) Youngstock	4,38	4,89
TOTAL CATTLE	15,87†	17,57
2. Buffaloes		
(*a*) Males over 3 years	65	77
(*b*) Females over 3 years	2,23	2,50
(*c*) Youngstock	1,61	1,84
TOTAL BUFFALOES	4,49‡	5,11
3. Sheep	3,92	4,03
4. Goats	5,54	6,08
5. Horses and ponies	15	13
6. Other livestock*	68	73
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	30,65	33,65
B—*Poultry*	9,47	11,69
C—*Agricultural machinery*		
1. Ploughs		
(*a*) Wooden	3,66,15	3,83,24
(*b*) Iron	13,67	22,99
2. Carts	1,09,91	1,20,71
3. Sugarcane crushers		
(*a*) Worked by power	23	33
(*b*) Worked by bullocks	5,45	5,89
4. Oil-engines (with pumps for irrigation purposes)	1,22	2,30
5. Electric pumps (for irrigation purposes)	47	1,60
6. Tractors (used for agricultural purposes only)	21	34
7. Ghanies		
(*a*) Five seers and more	96	77
(*b*) Less than five seers	2,12	1,70

†Includes 86,200 for which details are not available.
‡Includes 1,760 for which details are not available.
*Comprises mules, donkeys, camels and pigs.

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Key Village Scheme

The All India Key Village Scheme initiated during the First Plan with a view to increasing milk production and raising the draught efficiency of cattle in the country has been continued with an expanded scope in the Third Plan. Certain new measures like the establishment of Central semen collection centres, inservice training centres and setting up of marketing cells in the Animal Husbandry Department have been proposed for implementation during the Third Plan. A provision of Rs. 5.19 crores has been made in the Third Plan for this scheme. With a view to stepping up the milk production for meeting urgent emergency needs and holding the price line in urban areas, the States have been advised to take up intensive cattle development work by locating the expanded Key Village blocks envisaged under the Third Plan in the milk-shed areas of dairy projects duly supported by feeds and fodder development and rural dairy extension programmes.

Feed and Fodder Development Scheme

The feed and fodder development scheme provides for the establishment of fodder and pasture demonstration plots in villages, distribution of planting material of fodder crops to the cultivators, popularising silage making, feeding of selected cattle on balanced ration, pasture improvement at livestock farms and establishment of fodder demonstration-*cum*-training centres. The programme is being operated in 11 States and two Union Territories.

Calf Rearing Scheme

This scheme aims at the salvage of superior calves from high yielding milch animals maintained at the milk colonies. Under this scheme, the selected calves of 6 months' age and above are purchased from the cattle breeders and distributed free of cost to the *bona fide* cattle breeders, co-operative organisations, etc. During 1962-63, 2,409 calves were allotted from Haringhatta and Aarey milk colonies.

Gaushala Development Scheme

This scheme aims at utilising the gaushalas in the country as cattle breeding-*cum*-milk production centres for supplementing governmental efforts for the supply of good breeding bulls and increasing milk production. It is proposed to take up the development of 168 gaushalas during the Third Plan. During 1961-62, 22 gaushalas were taken up for development.

Gosadan Scheme

This scheme aims at the segregation of un-economic and un-productive cattle from areas where active cattle development work has been taken up to gosadans established in the remote forest areas. During the Third Plan, emphasis is being laid on the establishment of collection centres so as to increase the number of admissions in the gosadans. During 1961-62, 3 gosadans and 25 collection centres were set up.

Stray and Wild Cattle Catching Scheme

The scheme for the rounding up of stray and wild cattle is in operation in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi. During 1962-63, up to December 31, 1962, 19,371 cattle were rounded up, out of which 1,143 productive ones were distributed for breeding purposes and 5,077 unproductive ones sent to the gosadans. Cattle rounded up under this scheme are also being sent to Dandakaranya Project for developing milk pockets in that area.

Improvement of Hide Flaying, Curing & Carcass Utilisation Scheme

The Model Training-*cum*-Production Centre, Bakshi-ka-Talab, Lucknow which was developed with the assistance from the Netherlands Government

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and the F.A.O., imparts training in hide-flaying, tanning and footwear and leather utilisation.

Nomadic Cattle Breeders' Scheme

The scheme for rehabilitating the nomadic cattle breeders in various States is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. It aims at providing breeders with better bulls and veterinary aid and their settlement on waste lands on co-operative basis.

Dairying

Dairy development programmes include establishment of city milk plants, colonisation of cattle, establishment of milk products factories and rural creameries, rural dairy extension and training of technical personnel.

With the establishment of four new dairy plants at Calcutta, Madras, Hissar and Srinagar the total number of such plants now stands at 22. Installation of equipment and construction work on 13 other dairies is in progress. Pilot milk schemes are in operation in several cities. Together, the dairy plants and pilot schemes are handling about 8.5 lakh litres of milk daily.

The number of animals in the cattle colonies at Haringhatta and Madhavaram has increased to 12,000. It is proposed to set up another cattle colony near Bombay. A cattle feed compounding factory is being set up at Anand.

The Amritsar dairy project which was commissioned in December 1962 is designed for the marketing of 20,000 litres of milk daily and the manufacturing of 1,500 tons of spray-dried skim milk annually. A similar factory is to be commissioned at Rajkot shortly. Three creameries are also being set up at Aligarh, Barauni and Junagadh.

Training in dairying has been taken up at five centres in Karnal, Bangalore, Aarey, Anand and Allahabad with the assistance of UNICEF. A students' dairy has been set up at Anand to be followed by similar dairies at some other centres. Special courses in dairy engineering and dairy extension have been started at Karnal. Under the dairy training programme instituted with the assistance of F.A.O. and the Government of Denmark, in 1960, two courses were held during 1962-63 for the benefit of trainees from Asia and the Far East.

Piggery Development Scheme

Two regional pig breeding stations are in operation in Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh) and Haringhatta (West Bengal). It is proposed to set up two other regional pig breeding stations-*cum*-bacon factories in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs each. During 1961-62, 5 pig breeding stations and 10 piggery development blocks were set up in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Kerala, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur.

Poultry

Under the Second Plan, five regional poultry farms were set up in Maharashtra, Orissa, Mysore, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. The production of eggs at these farms during 1962-63 was estimated at 14 lakhs as against 7.7 lakhs in 1961-62. The State poultry farms and poultry extension centres produced about 50 lakh eggs of which 20 lakh eggs were distributed for breeding purposes. In order to encourage commercial poultry farming seven intensive poultry development blocks, five feed manufacturing units and three centres for collection, grading and distribution of eggs were set up during the year. A large commercial farm has been started with foreign

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collaboration at Gurgaon. It will supply high quality breeding stock. It is proposed to start a similar farm at Bombay.

Fisheries

The production of fish which stood at about 10 lakh tons at the end of the First Plan increased to over 12 lakh tons in 1957. The production of fish during 1961 was 9.46 lakh tons, the fall in production being accounted for by the failure of mackerel and sardine fisheries. The following table shows the production and disposal of fish in 1956, 1960 and 1961.

TABLE 114

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF FISH

(*in thousand tons*)

Year	Total catch and landings	Disposal			Reduction
		Fresh marketing	Cured		
			Sun-dried	Salted	
1956	9,96·3	4,25·5	2,58·1	247·0	65·
1960	11,41·6	5,46·8	2,64·9	234·0	95·
1961	9,45·9	4,53·2	2,19·4	193·9	79·

There is a sizable foreign trade in fish and fish products. During 1961-62, 15,457 tons of fish and fish preparations valued at Rs. 3.91 crores were exported and 20,346 tons valued at Rs. 3.87 crores were imported.

Fisheries development programmes fall into two parts, marine fisheries and inland fisheries. Schemes for the former consist of mechanisation of fishing craft, exploratory and experimental fishing to locate new grounds, improvement of fishing methods, increasing the supply of fishery requisites and provision of facilities for landing, preservation, transport and marketing of fish. Schemes relating to the development of inland fisheries aim at increasing production through surveys, introduction of fish culture techniques, investigation of fish seed resources and development of reservoir fisheries.

Mechanisation of fishing craft and the development of suitable designs of mechanised crafts for different coastal regions were undertaken during the first two Plans. There are at present about 2,400 mechanised boats as against 1,500 at the end of the Second Plan period.

The construction of fishing harbours at Cuddalore in Madras and Veraval in Gujarat started during the Second Plan are nearing completion. The construction of fishing harbours at Karwar in Mysore, Beypore and Cannanore in Kerala, Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh and Royapuram in Madras are to be started shortly.

The fish marketing organisations in the country are being gradually strengthened to meet the growing needs of the fish industry. Refrigerated railway vans run between Calicut and Madras and Palasa and Howrah. It is proposed to add three more vans.

Research and training in inland fisheries is carried out at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore and in sea fisheries at the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute at Mandapam Camp. The Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay and the off-shore stations at Tuticorin, Cochin and Visakhapatnam conduct exploratory surveys for charting grounds. A new off-shore station has been established at Mangalore. Studies on fishing gear pertaining to gear materials and their preservation, gear design and fishery products are conducted at the Central Fisheries Technological Research Station at Cochin and Ernakulam. The Central Institute of Fisheries Education was established at Bombay in July 1961 where 48 persons were undergoing training during 1962-63.

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There are now ten fisheries extension units functioning in the country. The programme of these units has been re-orientated, greater emphasis being laid on the training of inland workers and field staff of the C. D. and N.E.S. blocks and State Fisheries Departments.

Fisheries schemes in the Third Plan have been formulated with the main objective of increased production and the development of export trade. Measures to improve the condition of fishermen have also been given due consideration.

As a result of programmes included in the Third Plan, for which a provision of Rs. 29 crores has been made, an increase of four lakh tons in production and a doubling in exports are expected.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1950-51, in 800 villages, covering a sample of 11,000 agricultural labour families. The reports of the enquiry were published in 1954-55. The second Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1956-57, in 3,600 villages and data on employment, unemployment, wages and earnings, income, expenditure and indebtedness were collected from about 28,560 sample agricultural labour households. One of the main objects of the enquiry was broadly to assess the impact of developmental schemes undertaken during the First Plan on the condition of agricultural labourers.

The all-India report of the second enquiry was published in 1960. A summary of the main results of the second enquiry along with a comparison* with the corresponding data of the first enquiry is given below.

Occupational Structure

(*i*) The estimated number of agricultural labour households was 1.63 crores in 1956-57 as against 1.79 crores in 1950-51, *i.e.* a fall of 16 lakhs. This reduction might be mainly due to conceptual difference in the definition of the term "agricultural labour households" adopted during the two enquiries.

(*ii*) The landless agricultural labour households in 1956-57 accounted for 57 per cent of the total as against 50 per cent in 1950-51.

(*iii*) The proportion of attached and casual agricultural labour households was 10 : 90 in 1950-51. In 1956-57, attached labour households accounted for about 27 per cent of the all-India total, the remainder being casual labour households. The increase may, to some extent, be due to resumption of personal estates for self-cultivation by the erstwhile intermediaries like zamindars, jagirdars, talukdars, etc., in the different States.

(*iv*) The average size of the agricultural labour household rose slightly to 4.40 in 1956-57 from 4.30 in 1950-51. The average number of wage earners was 2.03 per household during 1956-57, comprising 1.13 men, 0.74 women and 0.16 children. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 2.0 wage earners, comprising 1.1 men, 0.8 women and 0.1 children.

(*v*) The estimated number of agricultural labourers during 1956-57 was 3.3 crores composed of 1.8 crore men, 1.2 crore women and 30 lakh children. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 3.5 crores consisting of 1.9 crore men, 1.4 crore women and 20 lakh children.

*Certain changes, in the light of improved international standards were made in concepts, definitions and procedures adopted in the Second Enquiry as compared with those in the First. For a properly comparative study of the results of the two enquiries, especially those relating to the number of agricultural labour households, employment and wage rates, reference must be made to the Report of the Second Enquiry in which these changes have been explained at relevant places.

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Employment and Unemployment

(*i*) Casual adult male workers were employed, on an average, for wages for 200 days in 1950-51 and for 197 days during 1956-57. They were self-employed for 75 days in 1950-51 and for 40 days in 1956-57.

(*ii*) Casual adult female workers were employed on wages for 134 days during 1950-51 and for 141 days during 1956-57.

(*iii*) The wage-employment of children increased from 165 days in 1950-51 to 204 days in 1956-57.

(*iv*) Casual adult male workers were unemployed for 128 days in 1956-57, as compared to 90 days in 1950-51.

Wages

(*i*) About 76 per cent of the average income of agricultural labour households was derived from wage-employment in agricultural operations as well as from non-agricultural occupations during 1950-51 as against 81 per cent during 1956-57. About 56 per cent of the man-days worked were paid for in cash in 1950-51 and 48.7 per cent in 1956-57. Payments made entirely in kind accounted for 31.3 per cent in 1950-51 and 40.5 per cent in 1956-57. Wage-payments made partly in cash and partly in kind related to 9.8 per cent of the total man-days worked in the first enquiry and formed 10.8 per cent in the second enquiry.

(*ii*) The average daily wage rate of adult male workers decreased from 109 nP. in 1950-51 to 96 nP. in 1956-57, and the average daily wage-rate of adult women also fell from 68 nP. in 1950-51 to 59 nP. in 1956-57. Child labour received an average wage of 70 nP. in 1950-51 and 53 nP. in 1956-57.

(*iii*) The estimated wage-bill in agriculture worked out to roughly Rs. 520 crores in 1956-57 as against Rs. 500 crores in 1950-51. The increase was mainly due to the proportion of attached labour households being considerably higher (above 27 per cent) in 1956-57 as compared with 1950-51 (about 10 per cent) and the average annual income per attached labour household as also of all households taken together from agricultural wage-employment in 1956-57 being higher than in 1950-51.

Household Income

(*i*) The average annual income of an agricultural labour household in 1950-51 was Rs. 447, while in 1956-57 it was Rs. 437.

(*ii*) The average income derived from different sources, during the first and second enquiries, by agricultural labour households is given in the following table.

TABLE 115

SOURCES OF INCOME*

(in rupees)

	1950-51	1956-57
Cultivation of land	59·90 (1·4)	30·0 (6·8)
Agricultural labour	286·9 (64·2)	319·55 (73·0
Non-agricultural labour	53·19 (11·9)	34·94 (7·9
Others	46·94 (10·5)	52·91 (12·1

Income from farming and non-agricultural labour declined during 1956-5 but that from agricultural labour had increased.

*Figures in brackets are percentages of total income from all sources.

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Consumption and Cost of Living

(*i*) The average annual consumption expenditure of agricultural labour households increased from Rs. 461 in 1950-51 to Rs. 617 in 1956-57. The percentage expenditure on different consumption groups is given below.

TABLE 116

CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

(*percentage of total*)

Consumption group	1950-51	1956-57
Food	85·3	77·3
Clothing and footwear	6·3	6·1
Fuel and lighting	1·1	7·9
Miscellaneous and service	7·3	8·7

(*ii*) The average income per household during 1956-57 was Rs. 437 while average consumption expenditure was Rs. 617. The deficit was thus Rs. 180. This deficit, to a considerable extent, would seem to have been met from past savings, sale of stocks, remittances received and loans.

Indebtedness

(*i*) About 64 per cent of agricultural labour households were indebted during 1956-57 as against 45 per cent in 1950-51. The average accumulated debt per household increased from Rs. 47 in 1950-51 to Rs. 88 in 1956-57.

(*ii*) The average debt per indebted household also rose from Rs. 105 in 1950-51 to Rs. 138 in 1956-57. One of the reasons for the higher percentage of indebted households as also the higher volume of debt in 1956-57 was the higher proportion of attached labour households, some of whom were under debt bondage and/or tie-in-allotment.

(*iii*) The total estimated volume of indebtedness of agricultural labour households in 1956-57 was Rs. 143 crores as against Rs. 80 crores in 1950-51.

(*iv*) Of the total debt, about 46 per cent was incurred for meeting the consumption expenditure. Social purposes accounted for 24 per cent and productive purposes for 19 per cent, the remaining 11 per cent of the total debt being incurred for meeting the expenditure on other miscellaneous items.

(*v*) Of the total loan, 34 per cent was taken from money-lenders, 44 per cent from friends and relatives, 15 per cent from employers, 5 per cent from shop-keepers and one per cent from co-operatives.

Minimum-Wage Fixation in Agriculture

One of the protective measures to improve the income of agricultural labourers is the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which *inter alia* applies to employment in agriculture. Under this legislation, minimum wages for agricultural workers have been fixed throughout Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura and for specified areas in Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras. Minimum wages have also been fixed by the Central Government in certain agricultural demonstration farms and military farms under the Central Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Defence respectively.

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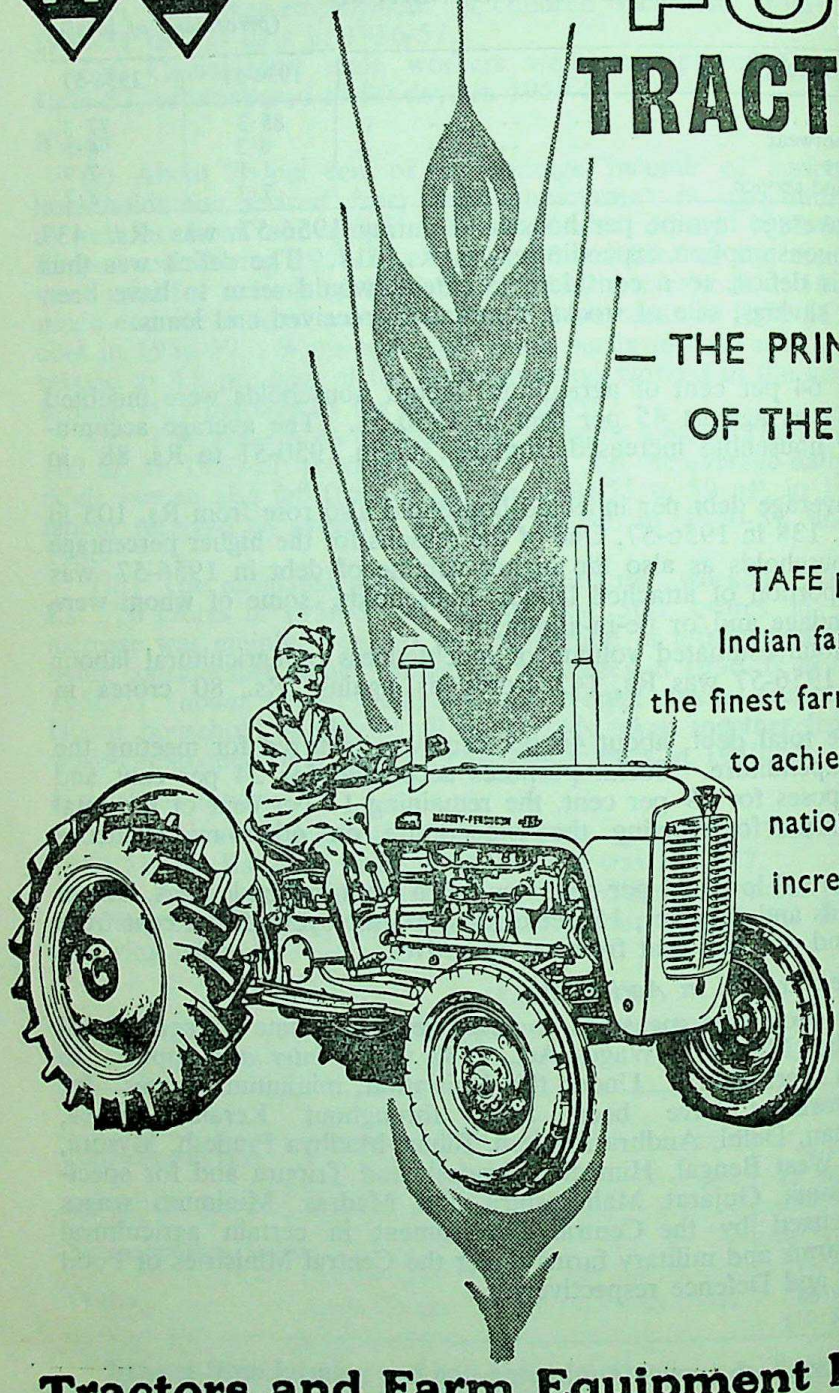

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CHAPTER XVII

LAND REFORM*

The First Five Year Plan recognised that the pattern of land ownership and cultivation was a fundamental issue in national development. The policy was restated in the Second Plan and the objectives aimed at were, firstly, to remove such impediments in the way of agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure and to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity and, secondly, to establish an egalitarian society and eliminate social inequalities.

The Third Plan envisages as the main task during this period the completion of the implementation of policies evolved during the Second Plan and embodied in legislation which States have undertaken in pursuance of the accepted policies. The Panel on Land Reform constituted by the Planning Commission to assist in the study of proposals for the Third Plan has stressed that while removing shortcomings in the legislation or the rules as may come to notice, it is important that the land reform programmes should be completed with the least delay, so as to eliminate any feeling of uncertainty arising from delays in implementation.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

Legislation undertaken in this direction has resulted in the elimination of intermediaries with the exception of a few minor tenures and *inams* in Assam, Gujarat, Madras and Maharashtra. Legislation was enacted during 1962 for the abolition of *Mehwassi* tenures in Gujarat, such tenures and *Patel Watans* in Maharashtra and *Kotwas* in Madhya Pradesh. The Madras Legislature has under consideration a bill for the abolition of the remaining *inams* in the State.

The main problem which is now engaging the attention of State Governments is the assessment and payment of compensation. More than Rs. 230 crores have been disbursed either in cash or in the form of bonds, as compensation including rehabilitation grant and interest. Of the estimated compensation still payable of the value of Rs. 470 crores, Rs. 185.62 crores has already been paid.

The State Governments have been advised to arrange to issue compensatory bonds still outstanding and complete records of rights and other administrative tasks arising from the abolition of intermediaries.

TENANCY REFORM

The principal objectives of tenancy reform recommended by the Planning Commission are : (i) reduction of rents, (ii) security of tenure, and (iii) ownership for tenants. The progress made in these directions is outlined below.

Andhra Pradesh

In the former Andhra area, tenants in possession on June 1, 1956, were given a minimum term of three years. It has been extended up to May 31, 1964. Tenants admitted after June 1956 secured a minimum term of six years. The rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the gross produce for lands under government irrigation sources, 45 per cent in the case of dry lands and 28⅓ per cent in the case of irrigation by baling.

*For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the agrarian problem, *see* Chapter XXI of 'INDIA 1958'.

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In the Telangana area, the protected tenants (with 6 years' possession on specified dates or holding from substantial owners) have security of tenure. Protected tenants have a right to acquire ownership up to one family holding provided the owner's holding is not reduced below two family holdings. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth or one-fifth or 3 to 5 times the land revenue, depending upon the class of land.

Legislation for uniform tenancy law applicable throughout the State has been introduced and is under consideration of the Select Committee.

Assam

A landlord may resume land from tenants for personal cultivation up to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ acres subject to a minimum of 3 acres to be retained by the tenant until alternative land is provided. The right of resumption expired on February 18, 1963. The crop-share rent is not to exceed one-fourth where the cost of cultivation is met by the landlord, and one-fifth in other cases.

Bihar

Legislation was enacted in 1962 providing for (i) reduction of produce rent from 7/20th of the produce to $\frac{1}{4}$th; (ii) resumption by a substantial holder up to 20 to 120 acres subject to the condition that the tenant is left with some area, a minimum of one acre; in the non-resumable area the tenant acquires ownership within the ceiling limit of the landowner.

Gujarat

The tenant gets fixity of tenure in respect of the area which the landlord could not resume.

Jammu and Kashmir

Tenants have fixity of tenure in respect of the area which the landlord did not resume before 1956. The rent payable by tenants of owners of more than 12$\frac{1}{2}$ acres is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce for wet land and one-third for dry land.

Kerala

The Kerala Agrarian Relations Act provides for fixity of tenure for cultivating tenants and crop sharers subject to the landlord's right to resume land in special cases. Tenants of non-resumable land on acquire ownership rights with effect from a date to be notified. The maximum rent varies between one-fourth and one-twelfth of the gross produce for paddy lands.

The provisions of the Act regarding regulation of tenancies were brought into force with effect from February 15, 1961. Its implementation has been stayed following judgements of the Supreme Court of India and the Kerala High Court.

Madhya Pradesh

Legislation has been enacted for providing a uniform revenue administration and land tenure throughout the reorganised State of Madhya Pradesh. It provides for fixity of tenure for tenants. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 4 times the land revenue. Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants.

Madras

An interim measure for protection of tenants from eviction was adopted in 1955 which remains in force up to September 26, 1963. Rent is not to exceed 40 per cent of produce for irrigated lands (35 per cent where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation) and 33$\frac{1}{3}$ per cent in other cases.

Maharashtra

Tenants have fixity of tenure and have acquired ownership. In the Marathwada region, provisions are similar to those applicable to the

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Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh. Amendment of legislation is under consideration for conferment of ownership rights on tenants.

Mysore

A comprehensive Land Reform Bill applicable to the entire reorganised State of Mysore was enacted in 1961, providing for fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume two-thirds to three-fourths of the area leased subject to a maximum of 25 standard acres. The Act has not yet been enforced. Interim protection to tenants has, however, been extended.

Orissa

A comprehensive Land Reform Bill has been enacted which provides for fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume two-thirds to three-fourths of the area leased subject to a maximum of 25 standard acres. Tenants in non-resumable areas are to be provided with ownership rights. The Act has not yet been enforced and a Bill to amend it is before the Select Committee of the Legislature. Interim relief to tenants has, however, been extended.

Punjab

Tenants have been given fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume up to 30 standard acres. The tenant thereby is, however, not to be left with less than 5 standard acres. The rent is not to exceed one-third of the gross produce or value thereof. Provision has also been made for an optional right of purchase by tenants, if they are in possession for six years or more.

Rajasthan

Tenants have fixity of tenure and there is provision for conferment of ownership rights on them. About one lakh tenants have so far acquired ownership rights in 6 lakh acres in sixteen districts. Rent is not to exceed one-sixth of the gross produce or twice the land revenue.

Uttar Pradesh

All tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State.

West Bengal

All rent-receiving interests have been acquired by the State and the under-ryots and tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. Crop sharers (*bargadars*) do not get tenancy status but have fixity of tenure subject to owner's right to resume two-thirds of the areas leased. In case a person owns less than 7½ acres he can resume the entire area for the *bargadars*. Crop share is not to exceed 50 per cent of the produce if the landlord contributes the cost of cultivation, and 40 per cent if he does not.

Union Territories

In Delhi, tenants have been brought into direct contact with the State. In special cases where tenancies continue, rent is not to exceed one-fifth of gross produce or four times the land revenue.

In Himachal Pradesh, tenants of owners paying more than Rs. 125 as land revenue have been brought into direct contact with the State. The landlord can resume for personal cultivation one-fourth of his tenancy subject to a maximum limit of 5 acres. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce.

In Manipur and Tripura comprehensive legislation has been enacted providing for fixity of tenure to tenants, subject to landlord's right to resume and conferring ownership rights in non-resumable areas. Rent is

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not to exceed one-fifth to one-fourth of the produce or four times the land revenue.

CEILING ON HOLDINGS

Legislation for ceiling on holdings has been enacted in all the States except in the former Punjab area of the State of Punjab. Although there is no outright ceiling on ownership in this area, Government have been empowered to settle tenants on lands under personal cultivation of owners in excess of the permissible limits.

Ceiling has two aspects, namely (i) ceiling on future acquisition, and (ii) ceiling on existing holdings. Ceiling imposed is as follows :

State	Future Acquisition	Existing Holdings
Andhra Pradesh	18 to 260 acres	27 to 324 acres
Assam	50 acres	50 acres
Bihar	20 to 60 acres	20 to 60 acres
Gujarat	19 to 132 acres	19 to 132 acres
Jammu and Kashmir	22¾ acres	22¾ acres
Kerala	15 to 37½ acres	15 to 37½ acres
Madhya Pradesh	25 to 75 acres	25 to 75 acres
Madras	24 to 120 acres	24 to 120 acres
Maharashtra	18 to 126 acres	18 to 126 acres
Mysore	18 to 144 acres	27 to 216 acres
Orissa	25 to 100 acres	25 to 100 acres
Punjab	30 standard acres	30 standard acres
Rajasthan	30 standard acres	30 standard acres
Uttar Pradesh	12½ acres	40 acres
West Bengal	25 acres	25 acres
Himachal Pradesh	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs. 125 in other areas	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs. 125 in other areas
Manipur	25 acres	25 acres
Tripura	25 to 75 acres	25 to 75 acres

An amending Bill is before the State Legislature in Orissa for reduction of ceiling limit to 20 to 80 acres.

The implementation of legislation for imposition of ceiling on existing holdings has been completed in Jammu and Kashmir where 4.5 lakh acres have been distributed. In West Bengal, the State Government have come into possession of 5.24 lakh acres of agricultural land which is being leased out to landless workers at present on a three-yearly basis. More area will become available as implementation proceeds. In Punjab, declarations of land held by owners are being scrutinised for determining the surplus area. In the former Pepsu area 36,000 standard acres have so far been declared surplus, out of which 11,000 acres have been distributed. In the former Punjab area, 3,47,000 standard acres have been declared surplus and 34,000 tenants have been settled on 62,000 standard acres. In Uttar Pradesh, 67,951 acres have been declared surplus. In Andhra Pradesh, 17,000 acres have been declared surplus. In Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and parts of Tripura, the provisions have been brought into force, rules have been framed and preliminary steps taken for the implementation of the legislation.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

Consolidation operations were completed over 3 crore acres by the end of the Second Plan period. Another 3 crore acres have been targeted in the Third Plan. Sixty-nine lakh acres of this target have already been consolidated. Punjab (175.1 lakh acres), Uttar Pradesh (74.1 lakh acres)

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Madhya Pradesh (40.9 lakh acres), Rajasthan (26.1 lakh acres), Maharashtra (19.5 lakh acres) and Gujarat (7.7 lakh acres) have contributed towards the bulk of the consolidation operations. It has been estimated that another 64 lakh acres would have been consolidated by the end of March 1962.

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION

The operation of the laws of inheritance and unregulated transfers and leases have resulted in the sub-division and fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production. The policy is to restrain this tendency by regulating transfers, partitions and leases.

Legislation has been enacted for this purpose in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura and in the former Hyderabad areas of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. It has, however, not yet come into force in Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. Bills are under consideration in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

The role of co-operative farming in the reconstruction of Indian rural economy was emphasised in the First and Second Plans. The goal indicated in the Second Plan was that such essential steps were to be taken as would provide sound foundations for the development of co-operative farming, so that over a period of ten years or so, a substantial proportion of agricultural lands were cultivated on co-operative lines. A comprehensive programme of development of co-operative farming during the Third Five Year Plan has been formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group on Co-operative Farming and decisions taken thereon by the National Development Council. It envisages organisation of 320 planned pilot projects at the rate of one per district in selected community development blocks where Panchayati Raj institutions and co-operatives have made progress. Each pilot project would consist of a minimum of ten co-operative farming societies demonstrating the advantages of co-operative farming and serving as catalytic agents for further expansion. Co-operative farming societies outside the pilot project areas would also be encouraged and assisted.

One hundred and thirty-seven pilot projects were started and 603 co-operative farming societies organised till the end of the year 1962. These societies had a membership of 11,261 and held an area of 70,702 acres. Six hundred and ninety-four co-operative farming societies were organised outside the pilot project areas. These societies had a total membership of 15,376 and held an area of 88,031 acres. One thousand four hundred and fifteen co-operative farming societies registered in the First and Second Plan periods were classified as joint and collective farming societies.*

The National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board has been set up for planning and promoting the programme of co-operative farming. Advisory boards or special committees of the state co-operative councils have also been brought into being for planning and promoting the programme of co-operative farming in the States. Eleven co-operative farming wings have been set up in selected extension training centres wherein 300 secretaries have been trained so far. These centres also organise orientation courses for extension staff, and assist in the organisation of village camps for present and prospective members of co-operative farming societies.

The Third Five Year Plan lays down that preference should be given to

*See Chapter XVIII under 'Non-Credit Societies' for the number, membership and working capital of co-operative farming societies at the end of June 1961.

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co-operative farming societies in the grant of lands reclaimed by Govern-ment, cultivable waste lands under the management of Government or village panchayats and in the settlement of lands acquired in consequence of the application of ceilings. The Dandakaranya Development Authority have taken a decision to organise co-operative farming socities for the benefit of the displaced persons.

BHOODAN

The *Bhoodan* or voluntary land gift movement owes its inspiration to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Bhave says : "In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all. That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled. The main objective is to propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustments can be corrected without serious conflicts."

In its practical application, it takes the shape of asking for voluntary donations of one-sixth of the land for redistribution among the landless. In the non-agricultural sector, the movement assumes various forms such as *Sampattidan* (donations of money or other resources), *Buddhidan* and *Jivandan* (dedication of one's mental abilities and life to the achievement of the *Bhoodan* ideals), *Sadhandan* and *Grihdan*.

The movement which began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951, now covers the length and breadth of India. The target is to obtain 500 lakh acres of land so that it may be possible to provide some land for cultivation to every rural family. The movement has now widened out into *Gramdan*, *i.e.*, donations of entire villages, the ideal being that all land should belong to the village community as a whole.

About forty lakh acres were donated in *Bhoodan* till the end of the year 1962. Over ten lakh acres of this donation have been distributed. Five thousand three hundred and forty-two villages have joined the *Gramdan* movement.

Several States have promoted legislation for facilitating transfers of land offered in *Bhoodan* and *Gramdan* and for the management of lands thus transferred. Bye-laws have been framed in some States for the management of *Gramdan* lands under the Co-operative Societies Act.

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CHAPTER XVIII

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

An integrated programme of co-operative development was drawn up for the Second Five Year Plan period. The co-operative movement* which was till then virtually restricted to the provision of credit, was extended so as to encompass other spheres of economic activity such as marketing, processing, warehousing, storage, etc. In November 1958, the National Development Council resolved that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit and that responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat. It also resolved that the co-operative movement should be developed so as to bring within its fold all rural families by the end of the Third Plan period. The targets suggested in the Third Five Year Plan as against the estimated achievements at the end of the Second Plan period are as follows :

TABLE 117

PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

	Achievements at the end of the Second Five Year Plan (estimated)	Targets for the Third Five Year Plan
Number of primary co-operative societies ..	2·1 lakhs	2·3 lakhs
Membership	1·7 crores	3·7 crores
Coverage of villages	—	100 per cent
Coverage of agricultural production	33 per cent	60 per cent
Loans to be issued through co-operatives:		
Short-term and medium-term	Rs. 200 crores	Rs. 530 crores
Long-term (outstanding)	Rs. 35 crores	Rs. 150 crores

Provision has also been made for starting 600 primary marketing societies and for constructing 9,200 rural godowns and 980 godowns at market centres. The Plan also provides for the setting up of an Agricultural Development Finance Corporation for augmenting the resources available for the issue of medium and long-term loans.

A Committee on Co-operative Credit under the chairmanship of V. L. Mehta, was appointed in 1959 to consider different aspects of the questions of expanding agricultural credit, including standards for credit limits, loan policies and practices of co-operative credit institutions, measures necessary for increasing the borrowing power of primary credit societies and the desirability of share capital participation by the State in the village societies. The report of the Committee was submitted to the Government of India in May 1960 and was considered by the State Ministers for Co-operation held in June 1960. The Government of India have since indicated certain new lines of co-operative policy to State Governments, the more important of which are given below :

(i) In organising village societies the aim should be to ensure viability with the inclusion of the smallest number of villages necessary, so that the co-operative society achieves both viability and the essential characteristics of co-operation, namely, voluntary basis, close contact, social cohesion and mutual obligation.

*For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the co-operative movement till 1956, see Chapter XXII in 'INDIA 1962.'

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(ii) The State may participate in the share capital of viable primary agricultural credit societies on a matching basis, such participation ordinarily being limited to Rs. 5,000 and up to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 in exceptional cases.

A Working Group on Panchayats and Co-operatives, appointed in 1961, recommended, *inter alia*, that (i) the panchayats should have an important role in the movement and should disseminate information, help in increasing membership, deposits and share capital and should enlist the support of every family in their area; (ii) even though the panchayats should have the overall responsibility for planning, functions of co-operatives to be carried out on business principles should be handled by the co-operatives while as a rule functions involving a heavy element of subsidy or schemes which are not self-financing immediately should be handled by the panchayats; (iii) functions calling for community effort of the entire village should fall within the area of the panchayats; (iv) where co-operatives are not yet strong and broad-based, some of the functions of the co-operatives could be discharged, as an interim measure, by the panchayats, and (v) the Zila Parishad/Panchayat Samiti will exercise general supervision, as distinct from technical, to the extent necessary.

The salient features of the movement and the main operations of the societies in 1951-52 and 1960-61 are indicated in the table below.

TABLE 118

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1960-61
Number of societies	1,85,630	3,32,488
Membership of primary societies	1,37,91,687	3,42,44,543
Working capital* (*in lakhs of rupees*)	306,34	1,312,0[illegible]
(*a*) Share capital	49,08	221,57
(*b*) Reserve & other funds	43,51	95,72
(*c*) Loans from		
(*i*) Central financing agencies	49,77	393,63
(*ii*) Reserve Bank	6,85	113,83
(*iii*) Government	14,12	60,61
(*iv*) Other sources	9,73	94,37
(*d*) Deposits from		
(*i*) Central societies	4,76	28,59
(*ii*) Primary societies	15,86	63,07
(*iii*) Individuals & other sources	96,44	203,85
(*e*) Debentures of land mortgage banks	7,91	36,53

Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, it may be estimated that by the end of June 1961 roughly 17.12 crores or a little more than 3 per cent of the population was served by the co-operative movement, allowance being made for individuals being members of more than one society.

The net results of the operations of the different types of co-operative societies during 1951-52 and 1960-61 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 119

PROFITS EARNED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

Type of society	1951-52	1960-61
State & central banks	81·60	4,82·35
Land mortgage banks	6·86	40·36
Primary agricultural credit societies	91·67	4,43·54
Grain banks	15·13	31·72
Primary non-agricultural credit societies	1,12·89	2,65·52
State and central non-credit societies	1,26·38	4,72·36
Primary non-credit societies	95·43	—

*Excludes figures relating to General Insurance Societies.

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CREDIT SOCIETIES

The earliest co-operative societies formed in India were credit societies, which even today constitute the most important class of societies, both in number and membership. The structure of the credit societies is three-tiered consisting of the state co-operative banks at the State level, central co-operative banks at the district level and primary agricultural credit societies at the village level. In some States, grain banks give loans in kind to agriculturists. Long-term credit for agricultural purposes is provided by central and primary land mortgage banks while the banking and credit needs of urban people are met by urban banks and employees' credit societies.

State Co-operative Banks

The number of state co-operative banks, their membership and financial transactions during 1951-52 and 1960-61 are given below.

TABLE 120
STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1960-61
Number	16	21
Membership	23,272	29,584
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Share capital	1,90	18,24
Reserve and other funds	2,36	5,76
Deposits	21,18	72,33
Other borrowings	11,27	125,32
Working capital	36,72	221,65
Cash in hand and with banks	2,81	16,99
Investments		
Government and other trustee securities	10,52	24,08
Others	78	15,05
Loans advanced	55,27	258,20
Loans outstanding	20,01	166,69
Loans overdue	3,22	6,97

Central Co-operative Banks

The principal function of central co-operative banks is to act as the balancing centre of their affiliated societies and to provide finance to the primary societies. The following table gives details relating to central co-operative banks.

TABLE 121
CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1960-61
Number	509	390
Membership	2,31,318	3,87,696
Loans advanced (in lakhs of Rs.)	105,64	354,38
Working capital (in lakhs of Rs.)	60,11	304,05

Their share capital and reserves amounted to Rs. 4.62 crores and Rs. 5.18 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 38.92 crores and Rs. 11.94 crores in 1960-61. The composition of their working capital is shown below.

TABLE 122
COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	Percentage of working capital	
	1951-52	1960-61
Owned funds	16·3	16·7
Deposits	63·6	36·8
Other borrowings	20·1	46·4

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Loans outstanding at the end of June 1961 against individuals and against banks and societies, totalled Rs. 3.66 crores and Rs. 216.37 crores respectively. The percentage of overdues to outstandings was 12.5. The total investments of central co-operative banks amounted to Rs. 46.48 crores at the end of 1960-61, of which Rs. 21.87 crores represented investments in Government and other trustee securities.

Agricultural Credit Societies

At the end of June 1961, there were 2,12,129 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 1,70,41,000. The working capital of these societies stood at Rs. 273.92 crores. During 1960-61, the societies advanced loans amounting to Rs. 202.75 crores. Loans outstanding at the end of June 1961 amounted to Rs. 218.00 crores and the overdues stood at Rs. 44.30 crores. Loans from central financing agencies and Government amounted to Rs. 178.59 crores while owned funds and deposits stood at Rs. 75.55 crores and Rs. 14.59 crores respectively. A State-wise analysis of the working capital reveals that the ratio of deposits to working capital was less than 5 per cent in the case of as many as fifteen States. The following table shows the average membership, share capital, deposits and working capital of agricultural credit societies.

TABLE 123

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP, SHARE CAPITAL, DEPOSITS AND WORKING CAPITAL OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1960-61
Membership per society	44	80
	(in rupees)	
Share capital per society	827	2,723
Share capital per member	19	34
Deposits per society	408	658
Deposits per member	9	9
Working capital per society	4,190	14,808

Grain Banks

At the end of June 1961, there were 9,412 grain banks with a membership of 12.49 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 5.35 crores. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa accounted for 96.04 per cent of the total number of grain banks. The loans advanced by them during 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 2,03.26 lakhs.

Central Land Mortgage Banks

The central land mortgage banks, which are the pivot of the structure of long-term finance to agriculturists through the primary land mortgage banks, raise their funds mainly by the issue of debentures. The debentures are guaranteed by the State Governments in respect of the repayment of principal and the payment of interest. Out of 18 banks, 8 banks floated debentures of the value of Rs. 10.22 crores during 1960-61. The Reserve Bank of India contributed Rs. 41.29 lakhs to the debentures issued during the year. Debentures of the value of Rs. 36.53 crores were in circulation at the close of 1960-61. Table 124 indicates the progress made by central land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1960-61.

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TABLE 124

CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

	1951-52	1960-61
Number	6	18
Membership	34,579	2,74,491
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Share capital	44	4,33
Reserve fund	25	65
Other funds	12	46
Debentures	7,83	36,53
Borrowings	1,53	5,07
Working capital	10,17	47,60
Sinking fund investments	1,27	6,91
Investments including cash and bank balances	77	3,44
Loans advanced	2,51	11,62
Loans recovered	44	3,03
Loans due	8,05	36,61

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

Of the 463 primary land mortgage banks in the country at the end of 1960-61, as many as 317 or 68 per cent were concentrated in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore. The membership stood at 6,69,212 and working capital at Rs. 26.99 crores. Loans advanced by the banks amounted to Rs. 7.17 crores. The table below indicates the progress made by primary land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1960-61.

TABLE 125

PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1960-61
Share Capital	58	1,97
Reserve fund	13	33
Other funds	5	16
Debentures and other borrowings	6,84	24,53
Working capital	7,60	26,99
Loans advanced	1,30	7,17
Loans repaid	48	1,73
Loans due	6,96	24,66

Non-agricultural Credit Societies

The non-agricultural credit societies include, among others, urban banks and employees' credit socities. At the end of June 1961, there were 11,995 societies with a membership of 45.73 lakhs. Deposits, which stood at Rs. 95.05 crores at the end of 1960-61 accounted for 63 per cent of the working capital. Some of these societies also did non-credit business. Goods worth Rs. 5.05 crores were received while sales amounted to Rs. 5.98 crores. The table below indicates the progress made by them during the period from 1951-52 to 1960-61.

TABLE 126

OPERATIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1960-61
Share capital	13,36	32,97
Reserve fund	3,78	7,84
Cash in hand and with banks	5,65	9,96
Investments in :		
Land and buildings	73	1,95
Trustee securities	6,67	14,44
Others	4,68	12,78
Loans advanced	50,97	130,37
Loans recovered	47,01	119,67
Loans due	44,36	115,55
Loans overdue	4,16	7,87

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NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

The number, membership and working capital of different types of non-credit societies as at the end of June 1961 are given in the following table. Comparative data for 1951-52 are not available as the detailed classification of the societies was adopted for the first time in 1957-58.

TABLE 127

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

Type of society	Number	Membership	Working capital (in lakhs of Rs.)
Marketing societies			
State	24	5,548	9,08·65
Central	171	89,776	10,34·35
Primary	3,108	14,67,622	28,21·33
Sugarcane supply societies			
Central	71	10,061	1,24·33
Primary	9,101	24,14,135	7,30·10
Milk unions	94	15,528	2,82·55
Milk supply societies	3,200	2,38,097	1,58·43
Farming societies	6,325	3,04,506	6,90·18
Irrigation societies	1,555	55,155	2,13·03
Sugar factories	66	1,76,956	65,33·92
Cotton ginning and pressing societies	128	59,052	3,97·75
Other processing societies	3,103	1,20,948	3,22·52
Weavers' societies:			
State	22	10,144	6,44·87
Central	122	8,201	1,46·71
Primary	11,803	13,10,800	19,39·53
Spinning mills	21	10,208	5,06·34
Other industrial societies	21,288	12,17,318	17,11·29
Consumers' societies:			
Wholesale	75	26,390	2,61·91
Primary	7,058	13,40,767	9,20·33
Housing societies :			
State	7	1,693	4,25·82
Primary	6,451	3,78,937	53,57·47
Fishermen's societies	2,355	2,40,435	1,67·15
Insurance societies	6	9,077	58·23
Other non-credit societies	20,666	13,14,181	19,44·70

OTHER SOCIETIES

Supervising Unions

In 1960-61, there were 1,068 supervising unions with 53,918 affiliated societies. These unions attended to the supervision of credit societies in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore and supervised special types of societies like housing, farming, purchase, sale, etc., in the other States.

Co-operative Unions and Institutes

There were 29 state co-operative unions and institutes and 138 district unions and institutes on March 31, 1961. The number of societies affiliated to them was 43,448 and 41,774 respectively. These unions and institutes imparted training to 6,63,987 members, 60,661 honorary office-bearers and 7,561 paid staff of co-operative societies. The total income of the state unions was Rs. 1,79.11 lakhs including government grants amounting to Rs. 1,09.56 lakhs, and those of district unions and institutes amounted to Rs. 18.80 lakhs of which Rs. 4.85 lakhs were government grants.

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Societies under Liquidation

At the beginning of 1960-61 there were 16,606 co-operative societies under liquidation. The value of the assets realised and liabilities paid off during 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 62.26 lakhs and Rs. 59.16 lakhs respectively.

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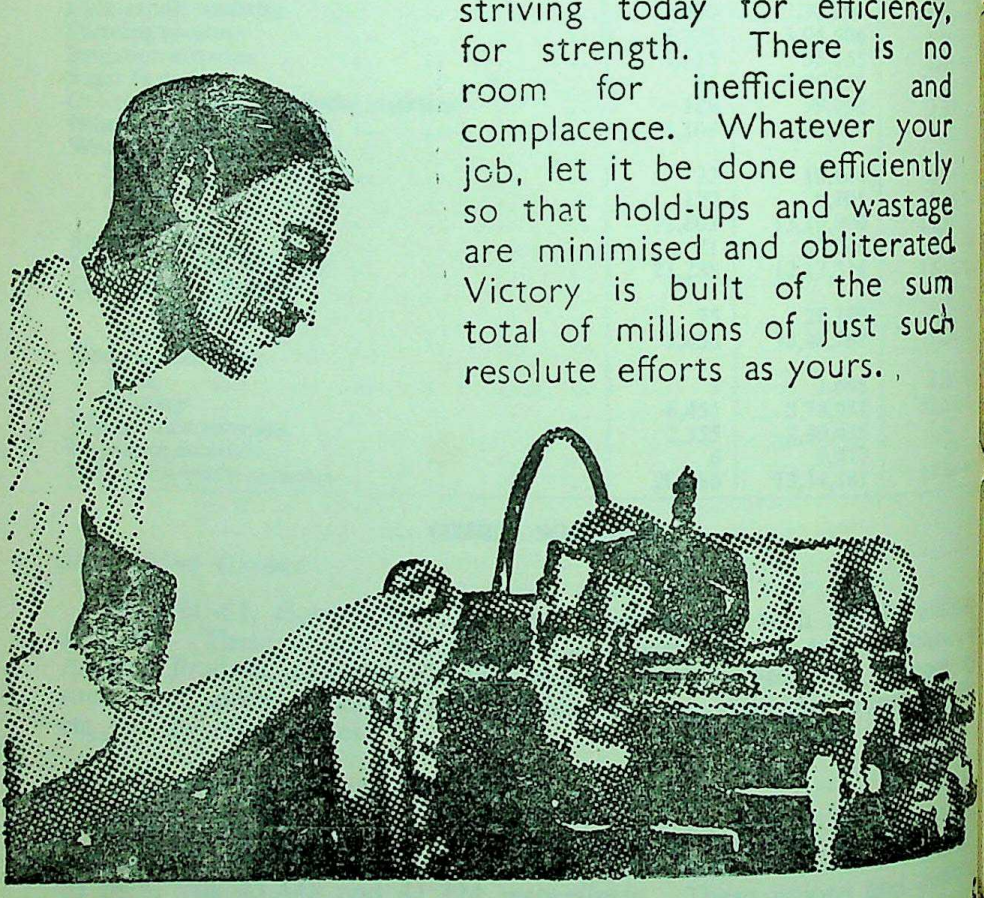

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CHAPTER XIX

IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

India's water resources have been provisionally estimated at 1,35,60 lakh acre-feet, of which approximately 45,00 lakh acre-feet are believed to be utilisable for irrigation. Up to 1951, about 7,60 lakh acre-feet, i.e. about 17 per cent of the usable flow or 5.6 per cent of the total annual flow, had been utilised. By the end of the Second Plan about 12.00 lakh acre-feet representing about 27 per cent of the usable flow or 8.9 per cent of the total annual flow was estimated to have been utilised. An additional 4,00 lakh acre-feet are likely to be used in the Third Plan, bringing the proportion to about 36 per cent of the usable flow.

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have been almost exhausted. The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, increasingly aim at impounding by dams the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use in dry weather. In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation, the construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices have been planned.

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power, constituted in 1927, is responsible for the initiation of fundamental research in the country in the field of irrigation and power and the co-ordination of the work of 20 research stations established in different parts of the country.

The Central Water and Power Commission is charged with the responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydro-power generation. It is also responsible for schemes of thermal power development and of transmission and utilisation of electrical energy throughout the country.

A Technical Committee constituted by the Planning Commission, on which C.W. & P.C. is represented, is charged with the assessment of water resources and their utilisation. The C.W. & P.C. in collaboration with the Ganga Basin Organisation, has undertaken the assessment of surface water resources and their utilisation for major and medium river valley schemes and the co-ordination of the data collected by the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Health and Transport pertaining respectively to minor irrigation works and domestic and navigational purposes. The ultimate aim is to draw up a balance sheet of water to be utilised for additional benefits in the country.

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS*

Particulars of the principal irrigation works in the country and the principal irrigation schemes included in the Third Plan are given at the end of this chapter in Tables 136 and 137. The major river valley projects are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Bhakra Nangal Project

A joint venture of Punjab and Rajasthan, the Bhakra Nangal Project is the biggest multi-purpose river valley scheme and is estimated to cost Rs. 175.6 crores. It consists of a 740-ft. high dam across the Sutlej at

*A description of only selected projects is given.

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Bhakra; 90-ft. high Nangal dam; 40-mile long Nangal hydel channel; one power house on the left bank of Bhakra dam; two power houses on the hydel channel at Ganguwal and Kotla and about 652 miles of canals and over 2,200 miles of distributaries. Started in 1946, the project has been practically completed.

The Bhakra Canal system commands a gross area of about 67.6 lakh acres, of which the cultivable commanded area is 58.6 lakh acres. On full development an area of 36 lakh acres is expected to be annually irrigated. In addition, about 37 lakh acres will get increased water supply. An area of 20.89 lakh acres in Punjab and Rajasthan received irrigation during 1961-62.

The three power houses at Bhakra, Ganguwal and Kotla have a combined installed capacity of 6,04,000 kw. and a total firm capacity of 337 MW.

It is proposed to construct another power house on the right bank of the Sutlej. Estimated to cost about Rs. 26 crores it will have five generating units of 120 MW each.

Beas Project

This project, which is a joint venture of the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan, consists of two units, *viz.*, (*i*) Beas-Sutlej Link and (*ii*) Beas Dam at Pong. The former provides for a diversion dam at Pandoh, a combination of tunnels and an open hydel channel, and a power plant with an installed capacity of 636 MW. The firm power capacity of this unit will be 391 MW at 100 per cent load factor including 120 MW of the additional unit to be installed at Bhakra. It will also provide irrigation to a culturable commanded area of 13 lakh acres, annual irrigation being of the order of 8 lakh acres.

A project report prepared in May 1959, for the second unit, is under revision in the light of the latest hydrological studies. Primarily intended for storing water for the Rajasthan Canal, the project will ensure extension of perennial irrigation to about 50 lakh acres in Punjab and Rajasthan. The 350-ft. earth-*cum*-rock fill dam will have a storage capacity of 55.5 lakh acre-feet.

Hirakud Dam Project

The 15,748-ft. long main Hirakud dam is the world's longest dam. Flanked on both sides by 13 miles of dykes it impounds 66 lakh acre-feet of Mahanadi water. The main dam and dykes as well as the main power house at the toe of the dam and the vast network of transmission lines have been completed. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 70.78 crores and is being executed in two stages. The entire irrigation system comprising the main canals and branches, distributaries and minors under Stage I has been completed and irrigation facilities provided for the entire commanded area of 3.80 lakh acres in Orissa. The total installed capacity of the power house at Hirakud is 123 MW. Power is being supplied to various industrial and metallurgical plants at Hirakud, Rajgangpur, Rourkela, Joda, Brajrajnagar and other places in Orissa besides several towns, including Puri, Sambalpur, Hirakud, Sundergarh, Bargarh, and Cuttack.

The Mahanadi delta irrigation scheme forms an adjunct to Stage I of the project and is being executed by the Government of Orissa at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.74 crores. It is to be completed during the Fourth Plan.

Estimated to cost Rs. 14.92 crores Stage II of the project comprises (*i*) the construction of a power channel from the power house at the main

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dam to carry the tailrace water to the power house at Chiplima, (*ii*) the construction of a power house at Chiplima with three generating units of 24,000 kw each, (*iii*) the installation of two additional generating units of 37,500 kw. capacity each at the main dam power house, and (*iv*) the erection of the 132 KV transmission line between Hirakud and Rourkela.

The work on the power channel has been completed. One of the two additional units at the main dam power station was commissioned in April 1962 and the other is expected to be ready in mid-1963. In the Chiplima power house two units were commissioned in 1962 and the third is expected to be ready in 1963.

Rajasthan Canal Project

The Rajasthan Canal Project estimated to cost Rs. 66.47 crores was sanctioned in July 1957. It envisages the construction of a canal taking off from the Harike barrage across the river Sutlej and has been divided into two parts :

(*a*) Rajasthan Feeder : 134 miles long, of which the first 110 miles lie in Punjab.

(*b*) Rajasthan Canal : 291 miles long, lying entirely in Rajasthan.

To begin with, the Rajasthan Canal will be fed by flow supplies from the Ravi and the Beas rivers. Later, the flow supplies will be supplemented by stored waters from dams proposed to be constructed on these two rivers. The flow supplies will provide irrigation to about 26.20 lakh acres in the districts of Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Sriganganagar.

The project report, which is being revised in the light of further surveys and investigations, provides for annual (perennial) irrigation of 36.29 lakh acres out of the total culturable commanded area of 46 lakh acres.

The project is now proposed to be executed in two stages. The first stage, comprising the Rajasthan Feeder and the first 122 miles of the Rajasthan Canal, including take-off channels, is expected to be completed in 1968-69. The second stage envisages the completion of the remaining length together with the distribution system below Naushera branch and is expected to be completed in 1975-76. The Suratgarh Branch and Rawatsar distributary have been completed.

It is proposed to line the entire length of the Canal and the Feeder to save water losses through seepage.

Damodar Valley Corporation Project

The project comprises four storage dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill with hydel power houses, of a total capacity of 1.04 lakh kw. attached to all the dams except Konar; three thermal power stations at Bokaro, Durgapur and Chandrapura with a total capacity of 6.25 lakh kw.; an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage at Durgapur with canals and distributaries. During the Third Plan, two units of 1.25 lakh kw. each are to be added to the D.V.C. system, raising the total power generating capacity to 9.79 lakh kw.

The all-concrete Tilaiya dam on the river Barakar, with earthen extension on either side, was completed in 1953. The Konar dam was completed in September 1955. The Maithon dam on the river Barakar stores 11.04 lakh acre-feet of water, and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam has a capacity of 60,000 kw. The dam was completed in September 1957.

Designed primarily for flood control, the Panchet Hill dam, completed in December 1959, will impound 12.14 lakh acre-feet of water. A 40,000 kw. hydro-electric station built near the dam was commissioned in September 1959.

The 2,271 ft. long and 38 ft. high barrage at Durgapur in West Bengal was opened in August 1955. It will irrigate, on full development, over 9.73

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lakh acres of land. Nearly 85 miles of the main left bank canal will b navigable, and provide an alternative means of communication betwee Calcutta and the coalfields of Raniganj.

The Bokaro Thermal Power Station with an installed capacity of 1.5 lakh kw. was commissioned in February 1953. An additional unit of 75,0 kw. has since been added to this station. At Durgapur two 75,000 k units have been commissioned. Work on two units of 125 MW. each a Chandrapur is in progress. It is proposed to instal one more unit of 1 MW. each at Durgapur and Chandrapur.

Tungabhadra Project

This joint undertaking of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh a Mysore comprises a 7,942 ft. long and 162 ft. high dam on the Tungabhad river at Mallapuram; a 127-mile long canal (called the Left Bank Can with a power house on the left side; a 217-mile long canal (called the Lo Level Canal) with two power houses and a 122-mile long canal (call the High Level Canal) on the right side.

The dam was inaugurated in July 1953. The reservoir has a wat spread of 146 square miles. The two canals on either side will irriga nearly 8.3 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States. There w be two power stations on the right side, one below the dam and the oth at the tail-end of a 14-mile long hydel channel at Hampi. Two generati units of 9,000 kw. each in the dam power house and two units of the sa capacity out of three units in the canal power house have been commissione Two additional units of 9 MW. each at each of the two power houses a under installation. A power station will also be constructed below t dam on the left side where three generators of 9,000 kw. each have be installed in the first instance and another unit of 9,000 kw. will be add in 1964. The Low Level Canal including the hydel channel and its ma distributaries has already been completed while work on the construct of the High Level Canal is in progress. An area of about 1.23 lakh ac in Andhra Pradesh and 2.60 lakh acres in Mysore has been brought und irrigation.

Kosi Project

The five-unit Kosi scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 68 crores, will, besi affording protection against floods, irrigate about 22.85 lakh acres the left bank of the river and 8.34 lakh acres on its right bank in Bih and Nepal. The project envisages the construction of a 3,770-ft. lo barrage with a rail-*cum*-road bridge over the Kosi river. A power ho with four generating units of 5,000 kw. each will be constructed on t eastern Kosi canal. The barrage and headworks including the road bri have been completed. Flood embankments affording protection to nea 8,000 sq. miles in Nepal and India were completed in 1959.

Chambal Project

The first phase of the project, which is being jointly executed by t Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments, consists of the Ga Sagar Dam, Gandhi Sagar Power Station, transmission lines, Kotah Barr and canals on either side of the barrage. The reservoir to be formed the Gandhi Sagar Dam will have a gross storage capacity of 68.5 l acre-feet of water. The canal system will irrigate 11 lakh acres Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, 80,000 kw. of power wi generated from the five generating sets at the Gandhi Sagar Power Sta The Gandhi Sagar dam and power station with three units have been c pleted and power generation was started from November 19, 1960. Kotah barrage has also been completed and water for irrigation was relea

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on November, 20, 1960. Work has commenced on the second stage of the project which envisages the construction of the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and a power house below it. When completed, it will provide irrigation facilities to 3 lakh acres and generate 90,000 kw. of power at 60 per cent load factor. Work has also been undertaken on the third stage of the project which comprises the construction of Kotah Dam and a power station at its toe, which will have three units 33,000 kw. each with provision for the installation of a fourth one.

Nagarjunasagar Project

The Nagarjunasagar Project, which is a scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Government, comprises the construction of a masonry dam on the Krishna river near Nandikonda village, about 100 miles from Hyderabad, and two canals one on each side of the river. The right bank canal, 135 miles long, and the left bank canal, 108 miles long, will together irrigate an area of 20.6 lakh acres including stabilisation of irrigation of 3 lakh acres in Krishna delta. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 54.4 lakh acre-feet and its water spread will be 73.66 sq. miles. The dam and the canal are expected to be completed in 1968-69. The dam will be provided with eight pen-stocks of 14 ft. diameter for the generation of power in the final stage of the project. The dam and the canal are expected to be completed in 1968-69.

A 12-member control board, with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh as Chairman, has been set up for the execution of the project which is estimated to cost Rs. 91.12 crores.

Bhadra Reservoir Project

This multi-purpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 33.53 crores (revised) across the river Bhadra in Mysore State, will irrigate 2.45 lakh acres of land in Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga and Bellary districts and will have two power stations with a total installed capacity of 33,200 kw. One 200-kw. unit at the left bank power house has been commissioned. Another unit of 12,000 kw. is expected to be commissioned in 1963.

Kakrapara Project

This project may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapi valley. The weir, 2,038 ft. long and 45 ft. high, on the rocky riverbed near Kakrapara, 50 miles upstream of Surat, was completed in June 1953. Canals are scheduled to be completed in 1963. The project will irrigate 6.54 lakh acres in the Surat district.

Mayurakshi Project

This project of the West Bengal Government is mainly an irrigation scheme though it also provides for the installation of a 4,000 kw. hydroelectric plant. Power from the project will be supplied to the Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tilpara near Suri, 20 miles below the dam in West Bengal. The 155 ft. high and 2,170 ft. long Massanjore Dam, now named Canada Dam, was completed in June 1955. The canals will irrigate 6.5 lakh acres annually. The Canada Dam will have a capacity of 5 lakh acre-feet of water and will provide *rabi* irrigation for nearly 50,000 acres. The first 2,000 kw. generating set was commissioned in December 1956 and the second in February 1957.

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Project for the Preservation of the Port of Calcutta

The alarming deterioration of the Hooghly and the consequent threat of the extinction of the Port of Calcutta have reached a stage which requires immediate remedial measures.

The problem of the Calcutta Port has been engaging the attention of experts for over a century. The only technical solution of the problem is to restore the upland supply by the construction of a barrage on the Ganga. The Ganga Barrage Project envisages the following principal components.

(*i*) a barrage across the Ganga at Farakka;
(*ii*) a barrage across the Bhagirathi at Jangipur above the outfall of the canal.
(*iii*) a feeder canal, 26½ miles long, taking off from upstream of the Ganga Barrage on the right bank and outfalling into the Bhagirathi, downstream of the Jangipur Barrage.

By a judicious operation of these components, it will be possible not only to prolong the upland supplies into the Hooghly but also to even out the sharply-fluctuating hydrographs in the river, thus counteracting the deteriorating effects of the preponderance of tidal flow.

While the principal objective of the project is the preservation of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the Port of Calcutta, a number of incidental benefits will also accrue, namely, improvement of the city water supply and the drainage of the region, improvements in communications, inland navigation, etc.

According to tentative estimates the project will cost Rs. 68.59 crores and will be completed in 8 years.

Gandak Project

An International Agreement on the Gandak Irrigation and Power Project between the Government of Nepal and the Government of India was signed on December 4, 1959. It is an inter-State project in which Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are the participating States, while irrigation and power benefits would also accrue to Nepal.

The project envisages the construction of a 2,749 ft. long barrage with a road-*cum*-railway bridge across the river Gandak at Bhaisalotan. There will be two canal systems—the Eastern Canal System and the Western Canal System. The Eastern System will feed the Don Branch Canal, the Nepal Eastern Canal, the Tribeni Canal and the Tirhut Canal. The Western Canal System will comprise the Nepal Western Canal, the Main Western Canal and the Saran Canal. It is also proposed to construct a power house with an installed capacity of 15,000 kw. at a suitable place on the Main Western Canal, which will be subsequently handed over to Nepal as a gift.

The project will improve communications and provide additional employment opportunities and better trade facilities for the people of Nepal and India.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., which was incorporated under the Companies Act in January 1957, with a nominal capital of Rs. 2 crores, has at present a paid-up capital of Rs. 128 lakhs, contributed by the Central Government and the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.

The Corporation is executing works on various river valley projects. It has recently been allotted work on the extension of Panagarh airfield runway.

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THE INDUS WATERS TREATY, 1960

A treaty fixing and delimiting the rights and obligations of India and Pakistan with regard to the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers was signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on September 19, 1960, in Karachi. Upon the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification between the two Governments on January 12, 1961, in New Delhi, the Indus Waters Treaty came into force with retrospective effect from April 1, 1960.

In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty the Governments of India and Pakistan each created a permanent post of Commissioner for Indus Waters. With the appointment of the two Commissioners by the respective Governments the Permanent Indus Commission, as provided for the implementation of the Treaty, came into being.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The area irrigated from all sources at the beginning of the First Plan was 5.15 crore acres, of which about 2.20 crore acres were irrigated by major and medium irrigation projects. The progress of irrigation up to the end of the First and Second Plans and the targets for the Third Plan are shown below.

TABLE 128

NET AREA IRRIGATED

(in lakh acres)

	Major and medium projects	Minor irrigation schemes	Total
1950-51	2,20	2,95	5,15
1955-56	2,49	3,13	5,62
1960-61	3,10	3,90	7,00
1965-66 (Targets)	4,25	4,75	9,00

Irrigation benefits accruing from the First and Second Plan schemes, at the end of the First Plan and during the Second Plan are given in the following table.

TABLE 129

IRRIGATION BENEFITS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

(in lakh acres)

End of the year	Potential at channel outlets for gross irrigation	Gross utilisation
1955-56	64	30
1960-61	126	88

The total irrigation potential remaining to be utilised at the end of the Second Plan was 38 lakh acres. During the Third Plan, additional irrigation potential of about 134 lakh acres is expected to be created from major and medium irrigation schemes. The total utilisation in the Third Plan period is expected to be 117 lakh acres.

The new projects to be commenced during the Third Plan include (*i*) about 95 new medium irrigation schemes which will be of value both for agricultural purposes and regional development; (*ii*) storage schemes on the Beas in Punjab undertaken as a result of the conclusion of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960; and (*iii*) schemes representing the irrigation component of multipurpose projects taken up primarily for power development and those necessitated by irrigation projects in neighbouring States.

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The cost of the irrigation and flood control programmes during the Third Plan is Rs. 661 crores. This includes Rs. 436 crores for irrigation projects carried over from the Second Plan, Rs. 164 crores for new projects and Rs. 61 crores for flood control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea-erosion schemes.

INLAND NAVIGATION

Some of the multi-purpose schemes completed or under construction include inland navigation as one of the objectives. The recently completed 85-mile long left bank main canal of the Damodar Valley Project, from Durgapur to Tribeni, has been designed as irrigation-*cum*-navigation canal. It links the lower Raniganj coalfields with Calcutta *via* the Hooghly. Its utilisation for transport of coal is being considered. The condition of the Mahanadi river from Dholpur to Cuttack (a distance of 106 miles) has been considerably improved as a result of regular discharges from the Hirakud dam reservoir. Recent surveys reveal that it may be possible to introduce navigation on this river by shallow-draft power craft with proper conservancy works. The left bank low level canal of the Tungabhadra project on the Mysore side is also designed to serve the needs of navigation.

POWER

The progress of power production was very slow up to the mid-twenties; the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 was only 1,62,341 kw. by 1945, the installed capacity had increased more than fivefold to 9,00,40[illegible] kw. The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in March 1962 was 50,16,883 kw.—an increase of nearly 174 per cent since 1951. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 586,19 lakh kwh. to 1,966,99 lakh kwh. showing an increase of nearly 2[illegible] per cent. The growth in steam, diesel and hydro plant capacity during the period was 125, 103 and 289 per cent respectively. The progress of electricity supply in India between March 1961 and 1962 in terms of index numbers and during 1939-1962 is shown in Tables 130 and 131.

TABLE 130

INDEX NUMBERS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

1951=100

	March 1961	March 1962
Installed Generating Capacity		
Steam plant	222·0	224·5
Oil plant	184·5	202·6
Hydro plant	320·3	359·3
Index of total generating capacity	249·5	274·2
Generation of Electricity		
Steam plant	313·9	341·5
Oil plant	167·0	171·3
Hydro plant	271·5	342·1
Index of total generation	287·7	335·2
Coal consumption	270·3	292·8
Fuel oil consumption	153·1	161·4
Sale of Electricity		
Domestic or residential	250·8	288·5
Commercial, light & small power	255·7	282·3
Industrial	314·0	379·3
Traction	137·7	179·2
Irrigation	410·2	498·7
Public lighting	284·5	319·3
Water works	206·2	226·1
Index of total sale	288·9	345·1

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TABLE 131

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

	Installed capacity of generating plants (thousand kw.)				Aggregate of maximum demand during the year (thousand kw.)	Energy generated (crore kwh.)	Energy sold (crore kwh.)	Average load factor based on cols. (6) and (7) (per cent)	Average demand based on cols. (5) and (6) (per cent)
	Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1939	5,41	87	4,42	10,70	5,76	244	203	48·4	53·8
1947	7,57	98	5,08	13,63	8,83	407	336	52·7	64·8
1951	10,97	1,63	5,75	18,35	12,05	586	479	55·5	65·7
1956	15,96	2,28	10,62	28,86	19,90	966	796	55·4	68·9
1960-61	24,36	3,00	18,43	45,79	35,51	16,94	13,95	54·3	77·6
1961-62	24,66	3,17	22,34	50,17	39,71	1,968	1,645	56·4	79·1

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Resources

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 4 crore kw. at 60 per cent load factor, as follows :

	lakh kw.
West-flowing rivers of Western Ghats	43
East-flowing rivers of Southern India	86
Central Indian Rivers	43
Ganga Basin (excluding the potential in Nepal)	48
Brahmaputra, Manipur and Tyao (excluding the potential in Sikkim) ..	1,25
Indus	66
TOTAL	4,11

The pattern of power development in India, at present is as follows :

Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir ..	mainly hydro
Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat and Rajasthan ..	mainly thermal
Maharashtra, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Madhya Pradesh ..	partly thermal, partly hydro

As at present visualised, power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in various regions. It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due course, be inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid, alongside the development of some of the large power resources which are capable of providing adequate capacity to meet the needs of outlying areas.

Organisation for Power Development

The generation and distribution of electricity in India was for a long time governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. The Electricity (Supply) Act passed in 1948 provided for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as regional organisations known as State Electricity Boards. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Authority was constituted in 1950 and State Electricity Boards have been constituted in all the States.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was confined mainly to private companies that took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. In March 1962, private companies owned 75.2 per cent of the public utility undertakings and 26.7 per cent of the total installed capacity, as shown in the following table.

TABLE 132

OWNERSHIP : PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS

(*MARCH* 1962)

Ownership	Number of undertakings (reckoned on the basis of ownership)	Installed generating capacity (in kw)
State governments or State electricity boards	20	30,55,422
Power corporations	2	5,24,000
Municipalities	63	97,312
Private companies	258	13,40,149
TOTAL ..	343	50,16,883

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Consumption

The table below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers during 1961-62.

TABLE 133

CLASSES OF CONSUMERS

Nature of use	No. of consumers		Connected load		Energy sales	
	In thousands	Percentage of	Total (thousand kw.)	Percentage of total	Crore kwh.	Percentage of total
Domestic ..	41,53·9	77·4	23,95·9	27·8	1,698·1	10·3
Commercial ..	7,70·1	14·3	5,99·3	7·1	933·5	5·7
Industrial (including water works & traction) ..	1,90·1	3·5	45,18·6	52·5	12,609·4	76·7
Public lighting ..	18·1	0·3	96·4	1·1	215·5	1·3
Irrigation and dewatering ..	2,36·2	4·5	9,92·5	11·5	991·3	6·0
TOTAL ..	53,68·4	100·0	86,02·0	100·0	16,447·8	100·0

Rural Electrification

A few large power systems serve the needs of rural areas. Rural electrification has so far made some progress in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The following table gives the distribution of towns and villages in terms of population range, numbers electrified during different Plan periods, and those expected to be electrified by the end of the Third Plan.

TABLE 134

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED*

Population range	Total number (1951 Census)	Number electrified by March 31			
		1951	1956	1961	1966 (estimated)
Over 1,00,000	73	49	73	73	73
50,000 to 1,00,000	111	88	111	111	111
10.000 to 50,000	1,257	500	716	1,176	1,257
Below 10,000	5,59,665	3,050	6,500	25,470	41,559
TOTAL ..	5,61,106	3,687	7,400	26,825	43,000

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The total installed generating capacity in the country at the beginning of the First Plan stood at 23 lakh kw. During the First Plan, the aggregate installed generating capacity increased by 11.2 lakh kw. or by about 49 per cent. During the Second Plan there was an increase of 64 per cent in the generating capacity which rose from 34.2 lakh kw. to 56 lakh kw. By the end of the Third Plan, the aggregate capacity of the plants in commission and under erection and testing is expected to be of the order of 134 lakh kw. of which about 127 lakh kw. are expected to be in commercial operation. With the completion of this programme, per capita generation of electricity would have risen from 18 kwh. in 1951, 28 kwh. in 1956 and 45 kwh. in 1961 to about 95 kwh. in 1966.

The following table shows the growth of installed capacity and energy generated at the end of the First and Second Plans and the target for the Third Plan.

*Excluding Pondicherry and Jammu & Kashmir.

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TABLE 135

POWER GENERATION UNDER THE PLANS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (estimated)
Installed capacity (in lakhs of kw.)				
Public Utility Undertakings				
(*a*) State-owned	6	14	32	9
(*b*) Company-owned	11	13	14	1
Self-generating industrial establishments	6	7	10	1
TOTAL ..	23	34	56	1,2
Energy generated (in crores of kwh.)				
Public Utility Undertakings				
(*a*) State-owned	210	450	1,093	3,4
(*b*) Company-owned	300	430	592	6
Self-generating industrial establishments	147	200	319	4
TOTAL ..	657	1,100	2,004	4,5

The estimated cost of the power programme in the public sector in the Third Plan is Rs. 1,039 crores. Investment in the private sector is expected to be of the order of Rs. 50 crores. The approximate breakup of the programme in the public sector is Rs. 661 crores for hydro and thermal generating schemes, Rs. 51 crores for atomic power and about Rs. 327 crores for transmission and distribution schemes including Rs. 105 crores for rural electrification.

Nuclear Power

Having regard to the available energy resources, nuclear power is expected to play a progressively increasing part in meeting energy demands in future years. A nuclear power station is planned for construction at Tarpur, near Bombay. It will consist of two reactors, each producing 150 MW of power. The power station is expected to be commissioned in the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to install a second atomic power station near Rana Pratap Sagar dam.

MAJOR POWER PROJECTS

The principal power generation schemes included in the Third Plan are given in Table 138 at the end of this chapter. Some of the major power projects are briefly described below.

Koyna Project

The first stage of the project, estimated to cost Rs. 38.28 crores and inaugurated in January, 1954, envisages the construction of a 208-ft. high dam across the river Koyna and a tunnel which will divert the waters of the river to ensure a drop of about 1,570 feet. The underground power house has four units of 60,000 kw. each all of which have now been commissioned. The project supplies power to Bombay-Poona area and the adjoining districts.

Rihand Dam Project

The Rihand Project, estimated to cost Rs. 46.05 crores, includes the construction of a concrete gravity dam about 300 ft. high and 3,065 ft. long across the river Rihand near the village of Pipri in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh, about 29 miles south of the confluence of the Rihand and the Sone rivers. The reservoir, 180 square miles in area, to be created by the dam, will store 86 lakh acre-ft. of water. A power station with an initial installed capacity of 2.5 lakh kw. has been constructed. Its ultimate installed capacity will be 3 lakh kw. A network of transmission lines

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with the necessary transmission and switching sub-stations will cover the entire eastern and south-eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. Power from the project will be used for the industrial and agricultural development of this economically backward region with a population of over 2.5 crores, by providing cheap power for cottage industries as well as for medium and major industries and pumping schemes for irrigation. This power station will also supply power to the aluminium industry which is the first of its kind in the State. The project will further provide irrigation benefits to about 14 lakh acres in Uttar Pradesh and about 5 lakh acres in Bihar.

Machkund Project

A joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, this hydro-electric project harnesses the river Machkund which forms the boundary between the two States. A dam, 176 ft. high above foundations and 1,345 ft. long, has been constructed at Jalaput across the Machkund river to store 6,25,000 acre-feet of water. Three generating units of 17,000 kw. each and three units of 21,250 kw. each have been commissioned. The total installed capacity of the power station is now 1,14,750 kw.

FLOOD CONTROL

Following the disastrous floods in different parts of the country during the 1954 monsoon season, the Government of India formulated a comprehensive national programme of flood control in September 1954. Divided into three phases, the programme was devoted during the first two years mainly to intensive investigations, collection of data, and execution of some emergent works, while the second phase, covering the next four or five years, roughly corresponding to the Second Plan period, envisaged flood control measures such as embankments, channel improvements, raising of the level of villages, etc. The third phase envisages long-term measures, like the construction of flood-moderating reservoirs and additional embankments, where necessary, on the basis of comprehensive and integrated plans for flood control in each river basin. Special attention is being paid to drainage and anti-waterlogging measures.

Flood Control Boards assisted in technical matters by Technical Advisory Committees, exist in 14 States, with a Central Flood Control Board at the Centre. Four River Commissions (Floods) also assist the Central Flood Control Board in technical matters. Eight major schemes, each costing Rs. one crore or above, and 1,422 minor schemes, each costing less than Rs. one crore, have been approved since 1954-55, involving an outlay of Rs. 24.4 crores and Rs. 79.00 crores respectively.

Out of a total programmed area of 52,191 sq. miles of aerial photography an area of 51,497 sq. miles has been surveyed by the Survey of India. The progress in regard to photo-mosaics was 65,994 sq. miles out of a programmed area of 66,214 sq. miles. About 3,800 miles of embankments were completed in various States. These works, together with other flood control works and the embankments on the Kosi, have benefited an area of about 70 lakh acres. In addition, 57 towns have been afforded protection against floods and/or erosion, and the level of 4,352 villages has been raised above flood level.

Although much progress has been made in the field of investigations and execution of schemes, floods during the past few years have posed new problems demanding fresh thinking on the subject. The problems of waterlogging and drainage in different parts and sea-erosion in Kerala call for particular attention. Accordingly, region-wise flood control seminars are being organised by States. Three such seminars for the Ganga, north-west and central regions have been held at Nainital, Simla and Hyderabad. The recommendations of these and other seminars to follow will be utilised for

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making modifications, if any, in the policy and programme of flood control.

Flood control, drainage and anti-waterlogging are closely related to irrigation and have to be viewed together in formulating comprehensive development programmes. Owing to the dearth of sufficient data, flood control programme had to be taken up on an *ad hoc* emergency basis during the Second Plan period. In the Third Plan, as a result of surveys and investigations carried out in recent years, flood control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea-erosion schemes have been incorporated in the irrigation plans of the States for which an outlay of Rs. 61 crores has been provided.

TABLE 136

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION WORKS*

	Year of completion	Total outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated (thousand acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh			
Godavari Delta System	1890	2,20	11,11
Nizam Sagar	1931	3,92	2,78
Romperu Drainage	1956	1,28	8
Rallapad	1957	1,03	8
Upper Pennar	1958	1,52	10
K.C. Canal	1958	7,54	2,78
Godavari (Stage I)	1958-59	6,01	65
Prakasam Barrage	1959-60	2,37	11,70
Bhairavani Tippa	1960	1,42	10
Bihar			
Sone Canals	1874	2,68	8,59
Kamala Canal	1951	23	38
Mayurakshi Left Bank Canal	1958	81	25
Tribeni Canal extension	1958-59	1,13	62
Nagi Dam	1960-61	40	8
Gujarat			
Rangola	1952	66	10
Brahmani	1954	91	27
Moj	1955	96	15
Aji	1957-58	69	3
Machu I	1962-63	1,48	22
Jammu and Kashmir			
Sind Valley	1956	1,24	18
Kerala			1,2
Kuttanad	1956	60	20
Peechi	1957-58	2,35	28
Chalakudy (Stage I)	1957-58	1,53	5
Walayar Reservoir	1958-59	1,17	4
Wadakkancheri (Vezhani)	1959-60	1,08	10
Nayyar	1959-60	2,10	40
Malampuzha	1959-60	5,32	
Madhya Pradesh			1,6
Tandula Canals	1925	34	2,0
Mahanadi Canals	1927	1,59	10
Sampna	1959	49	5
Gangulpara	1960-61	50	
Madras			1,4
Periyar System	1897	1,08	3,0
Kaveri Mettur	1934	6,63	

*This is not an exhaustive list but contains only selected works.

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TABLE 136—(*concld.*)

(1)	Year of completion (2)	Total outlay (Rs. lakhs) (3)	Area irrigated (thousand acres) (4)
Madras—*Contd.*			
Perinchari	1956	44	6
Lower Bhavani	1956	9,51	2,07
Mettur Canals	1957	1,93	45
Araniar Reservoir	1957	1,06	12
Krishnagiri	1958	2,02	9
Sathanur	1959	2,58	21
Amaravathy	1959	3,24	54
Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme	1959	2,25	21
Pullambadi Canal Scheme	1959	2,06	22
Maharashtra			
Nira Left Bank Canal	1906	1,06	83
Pravara River Works	1911	1,53	84
Nira Right Bank Canal	1938	6,02	81
Gangapur Reservoir	1959	3,96	45
Mysore			
Krishnaraja Sagar Canal	1930	4,50	1,00
Tunga Anicut	1958-59	2,31	22
Nagu	1958-59	3,11	20
Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal	1958-59	5,67	1,20
Orissa			
Rushi-Kulya Canal System	1895	28	1,40
Punjab			
Upper Bari Doab Canal	1878-79	2,27	8,28
Western Yamuna Canal	1886	4,73	10,18
Sirhind Canal	1886-87	6,70	14,83
Eastern Canal extension	1933	8,38	3,49
Western Yamuna Canal extension	1944-45	1,58	1,21
Nangal Barrage	1954	3,95	27,50
Dadri	1961	79	*
Rajasthan			
Jawai Project	1958-59	2,46	46
Prabati Project	1959-60	1,06	35
Meja Project (Gudha)	1961	67	15
Sareri	1961	37	13
Namona	1961	44	10
Uttar Pradesh			
Ganga Canal	1891	4,65	17,27
Lower Ganga Canal	1891	4,69	11,52
Betwa Canal	1893	1,22	2,06
Gavai and Ghagar Canal	1918	1,20	55
Sarada Canal	1930	11,37	19,72
Sarada Canal extension	1955-56	1,37	1,76
Mata Tila (Stage I)	1957-58	4,88	2,65
Jirgo Reservoir	1960	1,21	64
Sarada Canal Reservoir	1960-61	4,79	1,67
Belon and Ton Canal	1961	2,41	62
Agra Canal (remodelling)	1961	73	28
Ban Ganga Canal	1961	43	22
West Bengal			
Damodar Canal	1935	1,30	1,72
Mayurakshi	1961-62	20,15	6,50

*Linked with Western Yamuna Canal.

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TABLE 137

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE THIRD PLAN

	Total cost in Rs. lakhs* (approx.)	Provision for the Third Plan irrigation (Rs. lakhs)	Annual benefits '000 acres	
			On completion	During the Second Plan period
Continuing Schemes				
Bhakra Nangal (Punjab & Rajasthan)	175,50	3,54	36,00	22,5
Damodar Valley (West Bengal & Bihar)	34,68	3,60	13,44	9,5
Hirakud (Stage I) including Mahanadi Delta (Orissa)	93,34	12,35	15.58	
Chambal (Stage I)—(Rajasthan & M.P.)	47,83	11,38	11,00	2,5
Tungabhadra (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)	32,20	6,18	6,50	3,5
Mayurakshi (West Bengal)	20,15	4,67	6,50	4,4
Bhadra (Mysore)	31,93	13,41	2,45	4,4
Kosi (Bihar)	30,00	16,29	14,05	5
Nagarjunasagar (Stage I)(Andhra Pradesh)	139,54	50,00	20,60	-
Kakrapara Canal (Lower Tapi) Gujarat	18,65	3,00	5,42	-
Rajasthan Canal (Rajasthan)	76,00	38,00	2,62	5
Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Stage I) (Andhra Pradesh & Mysore)	13,01	10,36	1,87	-
Ukai (Gujarat)	33,72	6,00	3,92	-
Tawa (Madhya Pradesh)	19,87	10,00	750	-
Purna (Maharashtra)	12,84	8,61	1,52	-
Narmada (Gujarat)	41,41	11,00	9,63	-
Banas (Gujarat)	8,77	6,05	1,10	-
Mula (Maharashtra)	15,00	6,00	1,31	-
Girna (Maharashtra)	8,65	5,19	1,43	5
Khadakvasala (Maharashtra)	10,55	5,96	77	-
New Kattalai (Madras)	2,25	2,60	21	1
Salandi (Orissa)	4,66	4,30	3,27	-
Gurgaon Canal (Punjab)	4,73	1,50	2,75	-
Kangsabati (West Bengal)	25,26	6,11	9,00	1
Chandrakeshar (Madhya Pradesh)	89	81	12	-
Kabini (Mysore)	7,00	1,20	30	-
Banas (Rajasthan)	7,76	1,50	2,00	-
Bhadar (Gujarat)	5,23	4,63	45	-
Boothathankettu (Kerala)	3,48	1,81	63	-
Lidder canal (Jammu and Kashmir)	4,41	1,00	8	-
Barna (Madhya Pradesh)	5,52	2,00	1,64	-
Laxmanathirtha (Mysore)	30	21	3	-
Vidur (Pondicherry and Madras)	89	194	2	-
Ram Ganga (Uttar Pradesh)	34,55	16,00	17,05	-
New Schemes				
Vamsadhara (Andhra Pradesh)	14,50	2,90	2,77	
Vottigedda (Andhra Pradesh)	77	78	10	
Koyna Irrigation scheme (Maharashtra)	9,50	2,75	26	
Bhima Lift irrigation scheme (Maharashtra)	9,46	1,00	2,00	
Purna Arna river project (Maharashtra)	3,22	1,20	37	
Pus river scheme (Maharashtra)	2,16	1,56	25	
Malaprabha project (Mysore)	20,00	3,00	3,00	
Hemavathi project (Mysore)	3,90	30	33	
Birgovindpur irrigation scheme (Orissa)	5,07	1,50	1,70	
Pipalpankha (Orissa)	1,34	30	45	
Jamuna irrigation scheme (Assam)	1,68	1,68	81	
Western Kosi canal system (Bihar)	12,00	2,00	8,04	
Tista multipurpose barrage project (West Bengal)	120,08	1,00	28,50	
Hasdeo project (barrage) (Madhya Pradesh)	25,09	3,50	3,00	
Beas project (Punjab & Rajasthan)	108,70	37,00	15,30	
Gandak Canal (Uttar Pradesh)	10,99	10,00	5,98	
Saraju Canal (Uttar Pradesh)	20,78	2,00	6,27	
High level canal from Vishow to Nawkarwa (J. & K.)	75	25	15	
Kallada (Kerala)	8,61	1,30	2,17	
D.V.C. (extension & improvement, etc.) (West Bengal)	5,95	5,95	1,10	

*Irrigation portion only.

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TABLE 138

PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE THIRD PLAN WITH BENEFIT POTENTIAL

Name of the scheme	Total installed capacity (in thousand kw)
Continuing Schemes	
Tungabhadra hydro-electric project stage II (Andhra Pradesh & Mysore)	36
Nellore thermal station (Andhra Pradesh)	30
Upper Sileru hydro-electric project stage I (Andhra Pradesh)	1,20
Umiam hydro-electric project stage I (Assam)	36
Barauni thermal station (Bihar)	30
Pathratu thermal station (Bihar)	1,00
Chandrapura thermal station (D.V.C.)	2,80
Ahmedabad thermal station extension (private sector—Gujarat)	60
Neriamangalam hydro-electric project (Kerala)	30
Panniar hydro-electric project (Kerala)	30
Sholayar hydro-electric project (Kerala)	54
Gandhisagar dam power station IV unit (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)	23
Amarkantak thermal station (Madhya Pradesh)	60
Neyveli lignite power station (Madras)	2,50
Kundah hydro-electric project (Madras)	35
Koyna hydro-electric project stage I (Maharashtra)	2,40
Purna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)	15
Bhadra hydro-electric project (Mysore)	33
Tungabhadra left bank power house (Mysore)	27
Sharavathy hydro-electric project stage I (Mysore)	1,78
Hirakud hydro-electric project (Orissa)	1,47
Bhakra-Nangal project (Punjab and Rajasthan)	2,17
Rana Pratap Sagar dam power house (Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh)	1,29
Rihand hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	2,50
Kanpur thermal station extension (Uttar Pradesh)	15
Harduaganj thermal station (Uttar Pradesh)	60
Matatila hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	30
Yamuna hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	3,24
Ramganga hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	1,35
Jaldhaka hydro-electric project (West Bengal)	18
Durgapur coke-oven plant power house extension (West Bengal)	1,50
Delhi thermal station extension (Delhi)	30
New Schemes	
Kothagudem thermal station (Andhra Pradesh)	1,20
Ramagundam thermal station extension (Andhra Pradesh)	60
Nagarjunasagar hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh)	1,00
Srisailam hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh)	4,40
Gas Turbines (Andhra Pradesh)	20
Upper Sileru hydro-electric project stage II (Andhra Pradesh)	1,80
Nahorkatiya thermal station (Assam)	92
Umiam hydro-electric project stage II (Assam)	65
Nangwal-Bibra thermal station (Assam)	60
Kopili hydro-electric project (Assam)	3,90
Diesel extensions (Assam)	10
Barauni thermal station extension (Bihar)	1,15
Pathratu thermal station extension (Bihar)	3,00
Thermal extensions in D.V.C. area (D.V.C.)	2,80
Gandak hydro-electric project (Bihar)	15
Kosi hydro-electric project (Bihar)	20
Ahmedabad thermal station extension (private sector—Gujarat)	30
Dhuvaran (Cambay) thermal station (Gujarat)	2,40
Kandla thermal power station (Gujarat)	10
Chenani hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir)	15
Jhelum hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir)	1,00
Salal hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir)	60
Kalakote thermal station (Jammu & Kashmir)	20
Nichohom thermal station (Jammu & Kashmir)	15

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TABLE 138—(*concld.*)

Name of the scheme	Total installed capacity (in thousand kw)
New Schemes—*Contd.*	
Sabarigiri (Pamba) hydro-electric project (Kerala)	
Idikki hydro-electric project (Kerala)	
Kuttiadi hydro-electric project (Kerala)	
Korba thermal station extension (Madhya Pradesh)	
Satpura thermal station (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)	
Tawa hydro-electric project (Madhya Pradesh)	
Punasa hydro-electric project (Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat)	
Kundah hydro-electric project (Madras)	
Mettur tunnel hydro-electric project (Madras)	
Periyar hydro-electric project (Madras)	
Neyveli lignite power station extension (Madras)	
Parambikulam hydro-electric project (Madras)	
Koyna hydro-electric project stage II (Maharashtra)	
Khaperkheda thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	
Akola Paras thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	
Bhusawal thermal station (Maharashtra)	
Nuclear power station (Maharashtra and Gujarat)	
Vaitarna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)	
Sharavathy hydro-electric project stage II (Mysore)	
Sharavathy tail race development (Mysore)	
Talcher thermal station (Orissa)	
Balimela hydro-electric scheme (Orissa and Andhra Pradesh)	
Bhakra right bank power house (Punjab and Rajasthan)	
Uhl river hydro-electric power project stage II (Punjab)	
Upper Bari-Doab Canal project (Punjab)	
Beas project stage I (Punjab and Rajasthan)	
Kotah hydro-electric project (Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh)	
Harduaganj thermal station extension (Uttar Pradesh)	
Singrauli thermal station (Uttar Pradesh)	
Obra hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	
Bandel thermal station (West Bengal)	
Delhi thermal station extension (Delhi and Punjab)	
Gandhi Sagar V unit (M.P. and Rajasthan)	
Shahpur thermal station extension (Gujarat)	
Koyna power station at the foot of the dam (Maharashtra)	
Sahasrakunda hydro-electric scheme (Maharashtra)	
Trombay thermal station extension (private sector) (Maharashtra)	
Kalinadi hydro-electric scheme (Mysore)	
Installation of package gas turbines (Mysore)	
Faridabad thermal station (Punjab)	
Diesel stations (Punjab)	
Diesel stations (Rajasthan)	
Kanpur thermal station (Uttar Pradesh)	
Martin Burn extensions, Agra and Lucknow (private sector) (Uttar Pradesh)	
Hindustan Aluminium self-generation (Uttar Pradesh)	
Durgapur coke oven plant station extension (West Bengal)	
Calcutta Electric Supply Co. extension (private sector) (West Bengal)	
Installation of gas turbines	
15 MW thermal station (Delhi)	

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CHAPTER XX

INDUSTRY

According to the 1958 Census of Indian Manufactures*, India had 8,052 registered factories**. Of these 6,617 or 82 per cent of the total which submitted returns, employed in all Rs. 1,215 crores worth of capital consisting of Rs. 631 crores fixed capital and Rs. 584 crores working capital. The total number of persons employed in these factories was 18,20,539 including 15,99,901 workers. The total value of the products of these manufacturing industries was Rs. 1,717 crores, the net value added by manufacture amounting to Rs. 490 crores. Salaries and wages (including the money value of other benefits) paid to employees amounted to Rs. 268·1 crores.

Other studies† show that in 1960 the value of production of 1,001 selected large and medium-sized public limited companies†† was Rs. 2,343·5 crores which was higher by 15 per cent as compared to a rise of 9·4 per cent in 1959. The improvement was all round but particularly marked in the case of cotton textile, engineering and chemical industries. Sales of the selected companies improved by Rs. 226·3 crores (11·1 per cent) to a total of Rs. 2,273·2 crores, compared to a rise of Rs. 177·3 crores (9·5 per cent) during 1959.

Over the five-year period 1956 to 1960, roughly corresponding to the Second Plan, the value of industrial production expanded by 60 per cent, or at an annual average rate of 12·1 per cent.

Profits before tax, of the selected companies, rose from Rs. 163·4 crores in 1959 to Rs. 187·7 crores in 1960. In percentage terms, however, the rise in 1960 was lower at 14·8 per cent as against 33·3 per cent in 1959. Gross profits as percentage of total capital employed were 9·8 and 10·1 in 1959 and 1960 respectively.

During 1956 to 1960, the profits recorded a rise of 58·3 per cent, representing an average annual growth rate of 11·7 per cent. During 1951—55, on the basis of data for 750 companies, the growth in corporate profits worked out, on an average, to 10·6 per cent per year.

Profits before tax of 1,017 small public limited companies amounted to Rs. 3·7 crores in 1959 and Rs. 4 crores in 1960, a rise of 7·5 per cent. Gross profits as percentage of total capital employed were 7·5 per cent in 1959 and 7·6 per cent in 1960.

Similarly, profits before tax of 333 selected private limited companies amounted to Rs. 24·5 crores in 1959 and Rs. 30·2 crores in 1960, showing a rise of 23·3 per cent. As percentage of total capital employed, their profits worked out to 10·1 and 11·1 respectively for 1959 and 1960.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Independent India's industrial policy, envisaging a mixed economy, was first announced in 1948.‡ A fresh statement of industrial policy, necessitated by the acceptance of a socialist pattern of society as the national

*The following States and Union Territories were not covered by the Census: Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**Those employing 20 or more workers on any day and using power.

† By the Reserve Bank of India. (See Reserve Bank of India Bulletins for June, October, and December 1962.)

††At the end of 1962, there were 25,254 companies at work, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,997·7 crores; of these 6,013 were public limited companies with a paid-up capital of Rs. 979 crores, and the remainder private limited companies.

‡See 'India 1957', p. 289.

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objective, was announced on April 30, 1956. Under this, industries specified in Schedule A will be the exclusive responsibility of the State, while Schedule B industries will be progressively State-owned, but private enterprise will be expected to supplement the efforts of the State in these fields. (The two schedules are enumerated below.) Future development of industries falling outside these Schedules will, in general, be left to private enterprise. Notwithstanding this demarcation, it will always be open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production.

Schedule A Industries

Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment; atomic energy; iron and steel; heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel; heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government; heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines; coal and lignite; mineral oils; mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamonds; mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram; minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953; aircraft; air transport; railway transport; shipbuilding; telephones and telephone cables; telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets); generation and distribution of electricity.

Schedule B Industries

All other minerals except "minor minerals" as defined in Section 3 of the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949; aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule A; machine tools; ferro-alloys and tool steel; basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics; antibiotics and other essential drugs; fertilisers; synthetic rubber; carbonisation of coal; chemical pulp; road transport; sea transport.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Consistently with the policy first announced in 1948, the Constitution was amended and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was enacted. Under the Act, all new and existing undertakings and any substantial expansion of, and the manufacture of new articles by, existing undertakings were required to be licensed. The Government were authorised to examine the working of any industrial undertaking and to issue such directions as they considered necessary. If the undertaking continued to be mismanaged, the Government were empowered to take over its management or control. A Central Advisory Council consisting of the representatives of industry, labour, consumers and primary producers was to be constituted to advise the Government on all matters concerning the development and regulation of industry. Development Councils for individual industries were also to be set up.

By exercising these powers, the Government aim at securing a proper utilisation of the country's resources, a balanced development of large and small industries, and a proper regional distribution of the various industries. At present, 162 industries come within the scope of the Act. Under the amendment of the Act, precious metals, including gold, silver and their alloys, have been specially brought within its scope. Besides the Central Advisory Council of Industries, Development Councils have been set up for the following industries : (i) inorganic chemicals, (ii) internal combustion engines, power-driven pumps, air compressors and blowers, (iii) bicycles, sewing machines and instruments, (iv) sugar, (v) light electricals, (vi) heavy electricals, (vii) drugs and pharmaceuticals, (viii) machine building, (ix) woollen textiles, (x) art silk textiles, (xi) machine tools, (xii) non-ferrous

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metals and alloys, (xiii) oils, soaps and paints, cosmetics and toiletries, (xiv) food processing, (xv) organic chemicals, (xvi) automobiles, automobile ancillary and transport vehicles, (xvii) paper, pulp and allied industries, (xviii) leather and leather goods, and (xix) glass and ceramics. A number of panels and expert committees have been appointed from time to time to study various industries. During 1962, 1,154 new licences were issued under the Act. It was decided in 1959 that for industrial machinery as well as a number of other items, firms concerned might apply straightaway for import licences for capital goods and once these were granted, the Industries Act licence would follow as a matter of course. During 1961-62, industrial undertakings having fixed assets of not more than Rs. 10 lakhs were exempted from licensing provisions.

For the development of important industries for which sufficient capital has not been forthcoming in the private sector, the Government give financial assistance either by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital. The Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, the central purchase organisation of the Government of India, have been encouraging indigenous industry through their stores purchase policy. The total purchases during 1961-62 (Rs. 259 crores) contained only 19 per cent imported stores against an average of 41 per cent and 24 per cent during the First and Second Plans, respectively. The value of indigenous stores purchased during 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 209·6 crores as against Rs. 75·9 crores in 1955-56.

PRODUCTIVITY

Following the recommendations of a Productivity Delegation which visited Japan in October-November 1956, a National Productivity Council was set up in February 1958 as an autonomous body with representatives of Government, employers, labour and others. The object is to inculcate productivity consciousness in the country and apply the latest techniques of increasing productivity in industry, by promoting the setting up of local productivity councils in industrial centres whose activities are co-ordinated through regional productivity directorates manned by specialists. So far 45 local councils have been set up; six regional directorates at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Bangalore and Ludhiana have also been established. The National Council gives matching contributions of equivalent amount to all local councils. The Council has developed a number of training courses including those on material, production and personnel management and productivity techniques. India is a member of the Asian Productivity Organisation set up in May 1961 to promote mutual co-operation in this field.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established in July 1948, has been giving assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to industrial concerns. The Act was amended in 1957* and again in December 1960 with a view to enlarging and diversifying the assistance provided by the Corporation. The 1960 amendment has among other things empowered the Corporation to directly subscribe to the shares of industrial concerns. In March 1962, the Corporation secured a second loan of US $ 20 million from the Agency of International Development (formerly DLF), raising the total sanctioned credit to $ 30 million (Rs. 14·28 crores). Up to the end of 1962, loans approved by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 139·13 crores including a record sum of Rs. 24·45 crores (inclusive of Rs. 2·76 crores worth of dollar sub-loans) during 1961-62. Foreign currency loans amounting to Rs. 10·45 crores have so far been guaranteed by the Corporation. Loans totalling Rs. 74·52 crores (including Rs. 10·78 crores in 1961-62) have been actually disbursed.

*See also 'India 1961', p. 302

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The State Financial Corporations* assist medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the all-India corporation. The total amount of loans and advances sanctioned by them till the end of June 1962 was Rs. 46·42 crores, of which Rs. 31·37 crores had been disbursed.

During the calendar year 1962 the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, set up in January 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the private sector, approved net rupee assistance of Rs. 8·44 crores to companies, and net foreign exchange loans of $ 189·5 lakh (equivalent to Rs. 9·02 crores) to 43 companies.

The Refinance Corporation for Industry Ltd. was set up in June 1958 to provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production primarily in industries included in the Plan. Loans to be eligible for rediscount must be for periods between 3 and 7 years and of a medium-sized amount, not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs. These facilities will be available only to those industrial concerns whose paid up capital and reserves do not exceed Rs. 2·5 crores. Refinance assistance sanctioned and disbursed till the end of 1962 amounted to Rs. 27·12 crores and Rs. 14·92 crores, respectively.

The National Industrial Development Corporation, set up in 1954, also acts as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the cotton textile and jute industries and for expansion of machine tool units. Till the end of October 1962, loans amounting to Rs. 26·38 crores were sanctioned by the NIDC to these industries. Another Rs. 54·58 lakhs was sanctioned by it for the provision of indigenous machinery on short-term hire-purchase system.

The Government assist the private sector by facilitating the import of essential raw materials and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting new industries in the first few years. The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, have been reviewing the progress of protected industries and examining new cases for protection.

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially advanced countries either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations. (See Chapter XXVII 'India and the World'.)

Foreign Capital

To supplement the capital resources and know-now for rapid industrial development, the Government have invited foreign assistance in desirable cases. The policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that :

(i) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that majority interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases;

(ii) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy;

(iii) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchange position of the country;

(iv) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid.

*Each State has a State Financial Corporation, except Madras, where the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation is functioning as a State Financial Corporation.

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According to a Reserve Bank study*, the total outstanding foreign investments in the private sector (other than banking) amounted to Rs. 690·5 crores at the end of 1960, compared to Rs. 610·5 crores for 1959. Of the 1960 total, private sources accounted for Rs. 566·4 crores and official sources for the balance of Rs. 124·1 crores. The largest single source of the official capital was IBRD, accounting for Rs 78·1 crores or nearly 63 per cent. Countrywise, UK's share at Rs. 446·4 crores, or 65 per cent, was the largest; the US investments accounted for Rs. 113 crores or 16 per cent.

Inflow of foreign investment in the private sector during 1960 was Rs. 78·4 crores (net of capital repatriation and revaluation of assets). Of the total, private sources accounted for Rs. 53·3 crores, as against Rs. 11 crores in 1959, the bulk being investment in the petroleum and manufacturing fields. Net inflow from official sources was Rs. 25·1 crores. Inflow from UK was Rs. 44·5 crores, USA Rs. 28·5 crores and others Rs. 5·4 crores.

India's foreign liabilities in the official sector during 1960 amounted to Rs. 1,205 crores and in the banking sector Rs. 73 crores. Together with private (non-banking) liabilities of Rs. 690·5 crores, the liabilities totalled nearly Rs. 1,969 crores (Rs. 1,615 crores in 1959). Her foreign capital assets in the official sector in 1960 were Rs. 585 crores (including Rs. 300·8 crores of Pakistan's partition debt to India) and in the banking sector Rs. 59 crores, or a total of Rs. 644 crores. India's total investment liabilities thus worked out to Rs. 1,325 crores in 1960 (Rs. 911 crores in 1959).

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Early Stages

The history of organised industry in India can be traced to 1854 when the real beginnings of the cotton mill industry were made in Bombay with predominantly Indian capital and enterprise. The foundations of jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1855, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise. Coalmining had also progressed around this time. These were the only major industries which had developed substantially before the first world war. During and after World Wars I and II, new conditions were created and somewhat more liberal policies adopted by the authorities, such as the discriminating protection policy introduced in 1922, which gave impetus to industrial development. Several industries rapidly expanded and a number of new industries came up, such as steel, sugar, cement, some engineering, glass, industrial chemicals, soap, vanaspati, and so on. But their production was neither adequate in quantity for meeting even the low level of internal demand nor diversified in character.

Progress during First and Second Plans

During the period of the First and Second Plans (1951-52 to 1960-61), the growth and diversification of industry were remarkable and particularly so in the five years of the Second Plan. Three new steel works, each of 10 lakh tons capacity, were completed in the public sector and two existing steel works in the private sector doubled so as to bring their ingot capacity to 20 lakh and 10 lakh tons respectively. Foundations were laid of heavy electrical and heavy machine tools industries, heavy machine building and other branches of heavy engineering, and the production of machinery for the cement and paper industries started for the first time. In chemical industries the advance was on a wide front, leading not only to larger units and greatly increased output of basic chemicals such as nitrogenous fertilisers, caustic soda, soda ash and sulphuric acid, but also to the manufacture of a number of new products: urea, ammonium phosphate,

*See "Reserve Bank of India Bulletin", October, 1962.

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penicillin, synthetic fibres, industrial explosives, polyethylene, newsprint, dyestuffs and so on. The output of many other industries increased substantially: bicycles, sewing machines, telephones, electrical goods, textile and sugar machinery. New skills were learnt by the workers and a large growing class of industrial managers came into being. Organised industrial production practically doubled in these ten years; the index of industrial production rose from 100 in 1950-51 to 194 in 1960-61. New industrial townships and various factories sprang in the environs of the main cities of the country.

At the same time there were some large shortfalls. The combined output of the new steel works was only 6 lakh tons in 1960-61 as against the target of 20 lakh tons. The Tata Iron and Steel Works' production also fell short of the target set for the Second Plan period. The expansion of the Government Sindri fertiliser factory and the private sector ammonium chloride project at Varanasi were not completed till 12 to 18 months after the scheduled dates. The three new fertiliser plants in the public sector at Nangal, Neyveli and Rourkela planned to be more or less in full production in 1960-61 were all delayed by one or two years. The delay in their case, as also in that of the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal, was mainly due to foreign exchange difficulties. The heavy machinery, the mining machinery and the foundry forge projects, which should by now have been far advanced will only begin to yield output at the end of the Third Plan. The project for the manufacture of organic intermediates was delayed due to difficulties in concluding negotiations with overseas collaborators. The experience of the Second Plan has shown that the gestation period of a project, especially in the case of heavy engineering industries, is generally longer than presumed. This highlights the importance of advance planning.

Targets of capacity and production in most cases were, however, approximately fulfilled and in some cases, for example, power-driven pumps, diesel engines, electric motors, ACSR cables, electric fans, radio receivers and sugar, the targets were exceeded.

The actual cost of many projects was more than what was envisaged when the Second Plan was drawn up, often owing to lack of experience in project engineering. The importance of more accurate estimates has been emphasised in the Third Plan. Consultant organisations which could correctly advise in this respect have been springing up in this country and will be an advantage in future.

Dispersal of industry was effected by giving preference in the location of public sector projects to relatively backward areas whenever possible. Similarly in the licensing of private sector projects the claims of underdeveloped regions were generally kept in view to the extent possible. The overall fixed investment on public sector projects during the Second Plan (1956-61) came to about Rs. 770 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 560 crores. For the private sector, the corresponding investment figures are Rs. 850 crores and Rs. 685 crores respectively.

In spite of this large investment of Rs. 1,620 crores (over 30 per cent above the Plan estimate of about Rs. 1,244 crores), the physical targets under the Second Plan are broadly estimated to have been achieved to the extent of only about 85 to 90 per cent. The wide gap between the relatively high target originally set for the cement industry and the capacity actually achieved accounts for a high proportion of the overall shortfall in physical performance.

Development Programme under Third Plan

The main emphasis in the Third Plan is on the establishment of the capital and producer goods industries—with special emphasis on machine-building programmes—and also the acquisition of the related skills, tech-

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know-how and designing capacity, so that in the following Plan periods the growth of the economy will become self-sustaining and increasingly independent of outside aid. The priorities have been laid down as follows:

(*i*) completion of unimplemented or deferred Second Plan projects,

(*ii*) expansion and diversification of capacity of the heavy engineering and machine building industries, castings and forgings, alloy tool and special steels, iron and steel and ferro-alloys and step-up of output of fertilisers and petroleum products;

(*iii*) increased production of major basic raw materials and producer goods like aluminium, mineral oils, dissolving pulp, basic organic and inorganic chemicals and intermediates inclusive of products of petro-chemical origin; and

(*iv*) increased production from domestic industries of commodities required to meet essential needs like essential drugs, paper, cloth, sugar, vegetable oils and housing materials.

The development programmes for industries and minerals envisaged under the Third Plan entail an outlay of about Rs. 2,993 crores. The foreign exchange component is placed at about Rs. 1,338 crores. The break-up is as follows :

TABLE 139

OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

(*in crores of rupees*)

	Public sector		Private sector		Both sectors	
	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange
New investment						
Mineral development ..	478	200	60	28	538	228
Industrial development ..	1,330	660	1,125	450	2,455	1,110
TOTAL ..	1,808	860	1,185	478	2,993	1,338
Replacement ..	—	—	150	50	150	50

The fixed investment of Rs. 1,808 crores for industries and minerals in the public sector shown in the table above does not include (*i*) assistance to plantation industries, which do not strictly fall within the scope of manufacturing industries; (*ii*) the cost of the construction subsidy given to Hindustan Shipyard; (*iii*) programmes of the National Productivity Council and the Indian Standards Institution and expenditure on the extension of the metric system of weights and measures; (*iv*) assistance to the private sector through the National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC); and (*v*) direct loans and State participation in private undertakings.

Including the above, the overall cost is about Rs. 1,882 crores, whereas the provision that it has been possible to make for them is only Rs. 1,520 crores (Rs. 1,450 crores at the Centre and Rs. 70 crores in the States). It is probable, therefore, that their full implementation will take more than five years. Projects of the Central Government have been grouped into three categories, namely, (*i*) projects under execution and carried over from the Second Plan; (*ii*) new projects for which external credits are already assured wholly or partly; and (*iii*) new projects for which external credits have yet to be arranged.

Tables 140 and 141 show the industrial and mineral projects in the public sector (Central Government), projected investment (including foreign exchange component) in each and the targets of capacity to be attained.

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TABLE 140

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)—THIRD PLAN

Name of scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
A. Projects under execution and carried over from Second Plan				
Completion of the three steel plants	Rourkela Bhilai Durgapur	50·0	20·0	30 lakh tons of steel ingots and 7 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Rourkela fertiliser factory	Rourkela			1.20 lakh tons of nitrogen
Heavy machinery plant	Ranchi			45,000 tons of finished machinery
Foundry forge shop	Ranchi	80·0	55·0	94,000 tons of castings and forgings
Mining machinery plant	Durgapur			30,000 tons of mining machinery
Heavy electrical plant	Bhopal	16·0	7·0	Rs. 12·5 crores worth of electrical equipment
Drug projects				
(*a*) synthetic drugs plant	Santnagar (Andhra Pradesh)			Rs. 6·4 crores worth of drugs
(*b*) antibiotics plant	Rishikesh (Uttar Pradesh)	30·0	15·0	Rs. 25·8 crores worth of antibiotics
(*c*) phyto-chemicals plant	Munnar (Kerala)			Rs. 77 lakhs worth of phyto-chemicals
(*d*) surgical instruments plant	Guindy (Madras)			Rs. 2·8 crores worth of instruments
Organic intermediates plant	Near Panvel (Maharashtra)	11·0	6·0	25,000 tons of organic intermediates
Expansion of Hindustan Antibiotics	Pimpri (Maharashtra)	0·5	—	45,000 kgs. of streptomycin and 1·5 tons of tetracyclines
Trombay fertiliser factory	Trombay (Maharashtra)	25·0	13·0	90,000 tons of nitrogen
Naharkatiya fertiliser factory	Naharkatiya (Assam)	12·0	7·0	32,500 tons of nitrogen
Neyveli fertiliser factory		15·68	11·56	70,000 tons of nitrogen
Briquetting and carbonisation plant ..	Neyveli (Madras)	13·84	8·61	3·8 lakh tons of carbonised briquettes
Neyveli thermal power plant		9·67	5·86	250 mw
Nunmati oil refinery	Nunmati (Assam)	8·5	4·9	7·5 lakh tons of crude oil
Barauni oil refinery	Barauni (Bihar)	23·0	7·5	20 lakh tons of crude oil
		295·19	161·4	
B. New Projects for which external credits are already assured, wholly or partly				
Expansion of heavy machinery plant	Ranchi	14·0	11·0	80,000 tons of finished machinery
Expansion of foundry forge	Ranchi	10·0	5·5	1·53 lakh tons of castings and forgings
Expansion of mining machinery plant	Durgapur	15·0	10·0	45,000 tons of mining machinery

TABLE 140—(*contd.*)

Name of scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity

B. New Projects for which external credits are already assured, wholly or partly

Expansion of heavy machinery plant	Ranchi	14·0	1·0	80,000 tons of finished machinery
Expansion of foundry forge	Ranchi	10·0	5·5	1·53 lakh tons of castings and forgings
Expansion of mining machinery plant	Durgapur	15·0	10·0	45,000 tons of mining machinery

TABLE 140—(*contd.*)

Name of scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
Second and third heavy electrical projects ..	Ranipur (Hardwar) and Ramachandrapuram (Hyderabad)	69·0	45·0	Scope yet to be finally decided in the case of the third project
Heavy machine tool project	Ranchi	11·0	9·0	Rs. 3—4 crores worth of machine tools
Precision instruments projects	Kotah and Palghat	8·0*	6·0	Rs. 20 crores worth of instruments
Ophthalmic glass project	Durgapur	2·6	2·0	300 tons of ophthalmic glass
Raw film project	Ootacamund	8·0	5·0	63 lakh sq. metres of raw film, photographic paper, etc.
Watch factory	Bangalore	2·5	1·5	3·6 lakh watches
Expansion of Bhilai steel plant	Bhilai	138·0	56·0	25 lakh tons of steel ingots and 3·6 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Expansion of Durgapur steel plant	Durgapur	56·0	27·0	16 lakh tons of steel ingots and 3 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Expansion of Rourkela steel plant	Rourkela	90·0	50·0	18 lakh tons of steel ingots
Expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools ..	Bangalore	3·0	2·0	Rs. 7 crores worth of machine tools
Basic refractories project	Bhilai	3·0	1·5	Scope yet to be decided
New machine tool works in Punjab	Pinjore	5·0	3·0	1,000 machine tools (Rs. 3·5 crores)
Gujarat oil refinery	Koyali	30·0	15·0	20 lakh tons of crude oil
Expansion of Praga Tools	Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	1·0	0·5	Rs. 1 crore worth of machine tools
Heavy structural works	Not yet decided	6·0	4·0@	25,000 tons of heavy structurals per annum
Heavy plate and vessel works	Not yet decided			12,500 tons per annum
Gorakhpur fertiliser factory	Gorakhpur	18·0	8·0	80,000 tons of nitrogen
Security paper mill	Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh)	5·5	4·0	1,500 tons of security paper
Expansion of Hindustan Cables	Rupnarainpur (West Bengal)	3·5	1·2	2,000 miles of dry core cables and 500 miles of plastic insulated city cables on double shift basis
		499·1	267·2	

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TABLE 140—(*concld.*)

Name of schem	Location	Total investment (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
	C. Other Projects			
Bokaro steel project	Bokaro	200·0	100·0	10 lakh tons of steel ingots and 3·5 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Alloy and tool steel plant	Durgapur	50·0	20·0	48,000 tons of finished products
Expansion of Bhopal heavy electrical plant ..	Bhopal	19·0	8·0	Rs. 25 crores worth of electrical equipment
Expansion of Hindustan Shipyard (expansion and subsidy)	Visakhapatnam	10·0	1·5	500,000-60,000 dwt.
Dry dock project of Hindustan Shipyard ..	Visakhapatnam	2·0	0·5	
Second shipyard	Cochin	20·0	5·0	
Expansion of FACT	Alwaye (Kerala)	8·0	5·6	60,000 tons of nitrogen
Expansion of Nepa mills	Nepanagar, Madhya Pradesh	4·0	3·0	60,000 tons of newsprint
Salt development		3·0	0·8	
Heavy compressors and pumps project ..	Not yet decided	15·0	10·0	Scope yet to be decided
Ball and roller bearings project	Not yet decided	8·0	6·0	20 lakh bearings
Additional capacity for machine tools Second heavy structural works .. Second plate and vessel works ..	Not yet decided	15·0	10·0	Scope yet to be decided
Marine diesel engine factory	Not yet decided	3·0	1·5	
Expansion and modernisation of the Government alkaloid factory	Ghazipur (Uttar Pradesh)	0·4	—	
Lubricating oil plant	.. ..	12·0	6·0	1 lakh tons of HVI lubricants
Low temperature carbonisation plants ..	.. ..	22·0	15·0	22 lakh tons of coal
Neyveli lignite high temperature carbonisation plant and connected facilities for pig iron production	Neyveli (Madras)	25·0	13·0	10 lakh tons of lignite
Townships	At project sites	50·0	—	
		466·4	205·9	
TOTAL ..		1,260·69	634·5	

* According to the latest estimates the cost would be Rs. 12 crores.

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TABLE 141

MINERAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) THIRD PLAN*

Name of scheme	Total outlay (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)
A. Projects under execution and carried over from the Second Plan		
Coal		
Coal programme of National Coal Development Corporation ..	8·00	—
Washeries at Bhojudih, Patherdih and Dugda	7·50	4·00
	15·50	4·00
Oil		
OIL INDIA		
Crude pipe line	8·00	—
Share capital in Oil India	1·42	—
	9·42	—
Lignite		
NEYVELI LIGNITE PROJECT		
Mining scheme	3·29	1·30
Housing	3·00	—
	6·29	1·30
Iron ore		
Kiriburu	6·00	3·93
TOTAL ..	37·21	9·23
B. New projects for which external credits are already assured, wholly or partly		
Coal		
Additional coal (1·7 crore tons) from National Coal Development Corporation	57·00†	28·00
Singareni expansion (30 lakh tons)	20·00	6·00
Maintenance of production	16·00	10·00
Central workshop	8·00	2·70
Drills for prospecting	2·00	1·40
Advance action for the Fourth Plan	10·00	7·00
Central ropeways	16·00	8·00
Additional washing capacity for coking coal	20·00	11·30
	149·00	74·40
Oil		
Oil exploration	115·00	53·53
Iron ore		
Bailadila iron ore project	17·00	8·55
Copper projects		
Khetri copper project	10·00	
Daribo copper project	2·50	6·36
	12·50	6·36
TOTAL ..	293·50	142·84
C. Other projects		
Coal		
Non-coking coal washeries	12·00	7·00

*For Third Plan targets of capacity and production for selected categories of industries and minerals in general, see Table 173, pp. 305-308, of 'India 1962'.

†In addition, some further amount may be needed for deep and gassy mines.

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TABLE 141—(*concld.*)

Name of scheme	Total outlay (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)
Neyveli lignite project		
Expansion of mine output	3·80	1·45
Oil		
Oil distribution programme	10·00	
Oil India	8·00	–
Crude oil pipe lines	4·00	–
Oil products pipe lines	37·00	–
		10·00
TOTAL	59·00	10·00
Other minerals		
Sikkim copper project	2·50	1·30
Panna diamond project	1·50	0·60
Manganese ore beneficiation plants	5·00	1·00
Project for sulphur from pyrites	5·00	2·50
Kolar gold mines	1·50	0·84
Hutti gold mines	0·50	0·20
Expansion of Kiriburu	6·00	3·00
Uranium mining, fabrication and plutonium extraction plant	24·00	– 8·17
TOTAL	46·00	17·61
Surveys		
GSI expansion	10·00	3·13
IBM expansion	5·00	1·95
	15·00	5·08
GRAND TOTAL	466·51	193·21

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Production in selected industries during 1950, 1955, 1961 and the first nine months of 1962 is given in Table 142. The index numbers of industrial production (base 1951=100) for 1952, 1955, 1960 and 1961 are given in Table 143. During January-September 1962, the index (base 1956=100) touched an average of 149.8, showing an increase of about 8 per cent over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

TABLE 142

PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

	Unit	1950	1955	1961	1962* (1st three quarters)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. *Mining*					
1. Coal	lakh tonnes	325	388	561	449
2. Iron ore ..	lakh tonnes	37†	43	121	97
II. *Metallurgical Industries* :					
3. Pig iron ..	lakh tonnes	159	178	496	413
4. Finished steel ..	lakh tonnes	102	128	285	267
5. Aluminium (virgin metal) ..	'000 tonnes	3·7	7·3	18·4	22·3
6. Copper (virgin metal)	'000 tonnes	6·7	7·4	8·7	7·3
III. *Mechanical Engineering Industries* :					
7. Steel castings ..	'000 tonnes	—	15·3	37·5	32·2

*Provisional.

†Relates to 1951.

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TABLE 142—(*concld.*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8. Machine tools (value)	lakh rupees	27	74	761	771
9. Power driven pumps	'000 nos.	30·0	34·8	124·8	96·5
10. Automobiles ..	'000 nos.	14·6	23·1	54·3	43·6
11. Bicycles (complete)	'000 nos.	103	491	1,047	850
12. Sewing machines	'000 nos.	31	101	317	263
13. Railway wagons	'000 nos.	—	15·3	11·1	10·2
14. Motor cycles ..	'000 nos.	—	0·4	4·7	4·6
15. Scooters and scooterees ..	'000 nos.	—	0·5	15·3	11·1
IV. *Electrical Engineering Industries :*					
16. Power transformers	'000 k.v.a.	172	565	1,775	1,795
17. Electric motors	'000 h.p.	82	252	824	726
18. Radio receivers	'000 nos.	44	201	326	248
19. Electric lamps ..	lakh nos.	143	242	469	423
20. Electric fans ..	'000 nos.	193	282	1,074	864
21. Cables & Wires :					
(*i*) Bare copper conductors ..	'000 tonnes	5·8	8·6	7·6	3·9
(*ii*) Aluminium conductors ..	'000 tonnes	—	8·2	22·4	19·2
V. *Chemical and Allied Industries :*					
22. Ammonium sulphate	'000 tonnes	48	399	395	304
23. Superphosphate	'000 tonnes	53	75	371	302
24. Sulphuric acid ..	'000 tonnes	104	169	414	333
25. Caustic soda ..	'000 tonnes	11	35	120	92
26. Soda ash ..	'000 tonnes	44	79	177	159
27. Cement ..	lakh tonnes	27	46	82	62
28. Refractories ..	'000 tonnes	240	279	598	470
29. Paper and paper boards	'000 tonnes	111	188	364	286
30. Rubber tyres & tubes* ..	lakh nos.	89	131	273	202
31. Footwear (rubber and leather)	lakh nos.	214	405	557	454
32. Soap	'000 tonnes	74	101	147	113
33. Petroleum products	lakh tonnes	2 †	30	61	48
VI. *Textile Industries*					
34. Cotton yarn ..	lakh kgs.	5,330	7,400	8,620	6 460
35. Rayon yarn††	'000 tonnes	2·1 †	12·7	49·5	44·0
36. Cotton cloth :					
(*i*) Mill sector ..	lakh metres	33,510	46,580	47,010	34,530
(*ii*) Decentralised sector	lakh metres	9,110	16,030	23,690	18,400
37. Jute textiles ..	'000 tonnes	849	1,044	970	891
38. Woollen/worsted fabrics	lakh metres	111 †	124	132	135
VII. *Food Industries*					
39. Sugar**	'000 tonnes	992	1,620	3,029	—
40. Tea	lakh kgs.	2,780	3,030	3,480	2,480
41. Coffee	'000 tonnes	20·9	25·3	65·7	43·6
42. Vanaspati ..	'000 tonnes	174	265	339	278
VIII. *Electricity (Generated)*	lakh kwh.	51,070	84,680	191,110	159,750

*Includes tyres and tubes of automobiles, bicycles and tractors.

†Rates to 1951.

††Includes viscose yarn, staple fibre and acetate yarn.

**Relates to the year ending October.

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TABLE 143

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base : 1951=100)

	1952	1955	1960	19
1. *General Index*	**104**	**122**	**170**	
2. Coal	106	111	151	
3. Pig iron and ferro-alloys	102	104	226	
4. Finished steel	102	117	203	
5. Cement	111	140	242	
6. Chemicals and Chemical Products	118	159	257	
7. Rubber products	101	140	237	
8. Electricity generated	105	145	281	
9. General and electrical engineering of which :	93	183	354	
Machinery, except electrical machines	84	164	550	
10. Automobiles	69	104	234	
11. Bicycles	172	430	919	
12. Jute textiles	108	119	127	
13. Cotton textiles	102	112	115	
14. Sugar	134	143	229	
15. Vanaspati	111	151	193	
16. Tea	99	106	111	
17. Paper and paper-boards	104	140	258	

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Cotton Textiles

The growth of the cotton textile industry in the pre-independence peri is shown in the following table :

TABLE 144

GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1879—1947)

Year	Number of spindles (thousand)	Number of looms (thousand)	Production (lakh lbs.)	
			Yarn	Piecegoo
1879-80	14,08	13·3	—	
1889-90	29,35	22·1	—	
1901	48,41	40·5	57,30	12
1911	60,95	85·8	62,50	26
1921	72,78	133·5	69,40	40
1931	90,78	175·2	96,60	67
1941	1,00,26	200·2	157,70	109
1947	1,03,54	203·0	129,60	376
.. ..				(lakh yds

The production of cotton yarn and cloth since 1950 is shown in th table below :

TABLE 145

PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN AND CLOTH

Year	Cotton yarn (lakh lbs.)	Cotton cloth (lakh yds.)
1950	.. 117,48	366
1955	.. 163,08	509
1961	.. 188,75	512
1962 (provisional)	.. 189,29	498

At the beginning of 1962, there were 480 cotton textile (195 spinnin and 285 composite) mills in India, with 138.3 lakh spindles and abo 2 lakh looms. At the beginning of 1961, nearly Rs. 122 crores were investe in the industry which employed about 8.9 lakh workers.

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The Government have been carrying out, since 1955, a survey of the industry both from the technical and financial points of view to find out the requirements of modern equipment and machinery. The assistance of the National Industrial Development Corporation to the industry is based on these data. Loans amounting to Rs. 13.50 crores were sanctioned till mid-January 1963 by the NIDC.

Jute

The early development of the jute industry is shown in the following table :

TABLE 146

GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of mills	Autho-rised capital (Rs. crores)	Number of looms (thousand)	Number of spindles (thousand)
1879-80 to 1883-84 (average)	21	2·71	5·5	88
1899-1900 to 1903-04 (average)	36	6·80	16·2	3 35
1909-10 to 1913-14 (average) ..	60	12·09	33·5	6,92
1925-26	90	21·35	50·5	10,64
1930-31	100	23·61	61·8	12,25
1937-38	105	24·89	52·4	11,08
1946-47	106	—	66·0	12,95

According to the 1958 Census of Indian Manufactures, there were 106 jute mills in India out of which 96, which had submitted returns, employed total capital worth Rs. 78.33 crores (Rs. 40.26 crores fixed capital). As many as 2,53,860 persons (including 2,38,203 workers) were employed in the industry. The following table shows the production of jute goods since 1947 :

TABLE 147

PRODUCTION OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

(*in thousand tons*)

Year*	1947	1950	1955	1961 (provi-sional)	1962 (Jan.-Sept.)
Production†	10,52	8,36	10,27	9,70	8,90

After two consecutive seasons of shortages, 1961-62 was a year of great relief to the industry, with plentiful supplies of raw material, a high level of demand and stable prices, and it was able to dispense with compulsory sealing of looms. During January-September 1962, exports of jute goods at over 7 lakh tons (value Rs. 119.1 crores) were the highest reached during any corresponding period in the past five years. The 1962-63 season was also expected to be generally good.

To encourage modernisation, licences for the import of machinery have been liberally granted to the jute mills and a start made in the manufacture of jute mill machinery in the country. Loans are also being offered through the National Industrial Development Corporation for modernisation of equipment; loans worth Rs. 7.19 crores had been approved till the end of November 1962. About 80 per cent and 90 per cent of the fine yarn and coarse yarn capacity, respectively, needed to feed the standard hessian and sacking looms, have been modernised and the process is in progress in other sections.

*Figures relate to the period July-June which is the jute year.

†Figures for 1950 onwards relate to the production of mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills' Association and of one non-member mill. Figures for 1960 onwards are in metric tons.

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Sugar

The rapid development of the sugar industry under protection in the early thirties and thereafter is shown below :

TABLE 148

GROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Year (Nov.-Oct.)	1931-38	1938-39	1945-46	1950-51	1955-56
No. of Mills	32	132	138	138	143
Production ('000 tons)	1,60	6,42	9,23	11,01	18,62

There were 175 mills in 1960-61, and the production was 30.29 lakh tonnes. The 1961-62 output was lower at 27.14 lakh tonnes, largely because of a poor sugarcane crop. Internal consumption as well as offtake for exports increased, exports amounting to 3.73 lakh tonnes in 1962. No restrictions were placed on sugar production during 1962-63 season.

Cement

Manufacture of Portland cement started in Madras in 1904. The real beginning on a large scale took place with the formation of three companies in 1912-13. At the beginning of 1962-63, there were 34 factories with an installed capacity of 94.7 lakh metric tons; the capacity would rise to nearly 100 lakh tonnes and the number of factories to 36 by the end of the year. The demand has far exceeded the supply, which was further accentuated by the national emergency. The Cement (Quality Control) Order was issued in 1962 to prevent possible adulteration of cement. The growth of the industry is traced below : (Figures from 1955 onwards are in metric tons.)

TABLE 149

PRODUCTION OF CEMENT

Year	1914	1918	1930	1947	1950	1956	1961-62	1962-63 (provisional)
Production ('000 tons)	1	84	5,63	14,47	26,12	50,08	82,80	88,60

The targets of installed capacity and production at the end of the Third Plan have been set at 152.4 lakh m. tons and 132.1 lakh m. tons respectively.

Over 1 lakh tonnes of cement was exported during 1961-62. An export target of 1.50 lakh tonnes has been fixed for one year beginning July 1962.

Paper

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870, when the Bally Mills were established near Calcutta. During World War II the number of mills increased to 15 and production reached 1,03,884 lakh tons (1944). Rapid progress has been made since 1950. The installed capacity has risen to 11.68 lakh tonnes including 7.34 lakh tonnes licensed in 1962-63. Two new units of 13,800 tonnes capacity commenced production in 1962-63. Production of grease-proof paper started in 1959.

Paper and paper-board production in 1950 was 1,09 thousand tons. By 1956, it had gone up to 1,97 thousand m. tons, by 1961 to 3,64 thousand m. tons and by 1962 further to 3,83 thousand m. tons (provisional).

The first newsprint mill in India, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh), started as a private venture in 1947 and the responsibility for its management was taken over by the Madhya Pradesh Government in 1948. After its reorganisation in 1958,

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the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh now hold shares of Rs. 2.55 crores and Rs. 1.70 crores respectively. Total authorised and issued capital is Rs. 5 crores. The mill went into production in January 1955. It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tonnes, which is proposed to be doubled. Three new units with a capacity of 1.50 lakh tonnes have been sanctioned. The Third Plan target is an installed capacity of 1.50 lakh tons and further licensing has, therefore, be banned. Output during 1955-56 was 3,455 tons and in 1960-61 and 1961-62 it had risen to 23,398 and 25,279 m. tons, respectively.

Iron and Steel

The earliest attempt at the manufacture of iron and steel by modern methods, made in 1830 in South Arcot, failed. In 1874 the Barakar Iron Works started work on the Jharia coalfields; the works were acquired by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company in 1889. Production amounted to 35,000 tons in 1900. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, established by the late Jamshedji Tata in 1907 at Sakchi, Bihar, first produced pig iron in 1911 and steel in 1913. The two other important manufacturers were the Indian Iron and Steel Company (formed in 1908 at Hirapur near Asansol, Bengal) and the Mysore State Iron Works (now Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.), started at Bhadravati in 1923. By 1939, the production of steel and pig iron was over 8 lakh and 18 lakh tons respectively. World War II gave an impetus to the industry. By 1950, production had risen to 15.6 lakh tons of pig iron and over 10 lakh tons of steel.

According to the 1958 Census of Indian Manufactures, there were in that year 167 large and small iron and steel works in India, in which about Rs. 131 crores of fixed capital and Rs. 52 crores of working capital was invested and 93,283 persons (including 75,997 workers) were employed.

The table below shows the progress of the industry since 1955 :

TABLE 150

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

(*in thousand tons*)

Year	Pig iron	Finished steel
1955		
1956	17,57	12,60
1961	18,07	13,38
1962 (provisional)	49,80	28,10
	57,90	36,60

During the Second Plan, the three existing steel plants, Tata, Indian Iron and Mysore Iron, were earmarked for expansion. Tata were to increase their production to 20 lakh tons of steel ingots (15 lakh tons of finished steel), Indian Iron to 10 lakh tons of steel ingots (8 lakh tons of finished steel) and Mysore Iron to 1 lakh tons of steel ingots (85,000 tons of finished steel). The expansion schemes of TISCO and IISCO were completed as planned and their production is gathering momentum; TISCO produced 875,588 tonnes and IISCO 563,054 tonnes of finished steel in 1961. Indian Iron have been permitted in principle to undertake a further expansion of their ingot capacity by 3 lakh tonnes. The expansion programme of the Mysore works was, however, delayed and is expected to be completed by the end of 1963. A company called Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd. was registered in June 1961 which took over the management of the Mysore Works from April 1962. The expanded works is proposed to be converted from production of mild steel to that of about 80,000 tonnes of special steel sections and forgings in two years.

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Three integrated iron and steel plants in the public sector with initial capacity of 10 lakh tons each were set up at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur in the Second Plan period. The management of all the three vests in the State-owned Hindustan Steel Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 600 crores).

At Rourkela, the construction of the million-ton stage is almost complete. All the units except three of the six hot dip tinning pots have been commissioned. Production in 1962 included over 6.5 lakh tonnes of pig iron and over 6 lakh tonnes of steel ingots. (The fertiliser plant, put up as an adjunct to the steel plant, was also commissioned in November, 1962.) The annual capacity of the Rourkela plant is to be expanded to 18 lakh tons of ingots which will be rolled into 12.4 lakh tons of finished steel. Orders for all the plant and equipment for expansion were expected to be placed before the end of 1962-63. Construction work in respect of certain sections is in progress.

Bhilai has already exceeded the rated capacity in the production of pig iron, steel ingots and finished steel. During 1962-63, the first full working financial year of the plant as a whole, the production of pig iron and steel ingots, at 11.7 and 10.6 lakh tons, was 105 and 106 per cent of the rated capacity. Under a contract signed between the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Russian Organisation 'Tyazhpromexport' in February 1962, the capacity of the Bhilai plant is being expanded to 25 lakh tons of steel ingots per annum which will be rolled into 19.5 lakh tons of finished steel. Bhilai will produce 3 lakh tonnes of pig iron for sale.

The Durgapur plant was completed in 1962 and the third blast furnace, third coke oven battery and the wheel and axle plant went into operation. In December 1962, the plant achieved the full rated capacity in the production of pig iron and 92 per cent of the rated capacity in the production of steel ingots. In the Third Plan period, the plant is being expanded to 16 lakh ingot ton capacity to produce 12.4 lakh tons of saleable finished steel and semis in addition to 3 lakh tons of pig iron for sale. Work at site relating to expansion is at hand.

Preliminary work in regard to the Alloy and Special Steel plant, being set up at Durgapur, with an initial capacity of 80,000 ingot tons capable of being rolled into 48,000 tons of finished products is in progress.

For the supply of washed coal to the steel plants in the public sector, Hindustan Steel Ltd. have their own coal washeries at Durgapur, Dugda and Bhojudih. Another washery at Patherdih is also to be completed shortly.

For alloy steel production, the schemes sanctioned earlier are making progress. During 1962-63, Government issued a licence to a Calcutta firm to increase their capacity from 14,000 tonnes to 45,000 tonnes. Three other parties have also been approved in principle for setting up units with an annual capacity of 20,000 tonnes each.

With the Fourth Plan requirements in view, the Government have approved the setting up of two stainless steel units—one at Madras with an annual capacity of 7,000 tonnes and another at Vatwa in Gujarat with an initial annual capacity of 10,000 tonnes which could subsequently be increased to 20,000 tonnes.

Government sanctioned three schemes for setting up pig iron plants with a capacity of 1 lakh tonnes per annum each, in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. In addition, proposals for setting up a sponge iron plant (capacity 1 lakh tonnes) in Andhra Pradesh in the private sector and a pig iron plant (capacity 1 lakh tonnes) by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation were recently approved in principle. Government have also sanctioned or approved new capacity for rerolling and the production of special types of wires, ferro-silicon and ferro-chrome.

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Engineering

Since 1947 the Government have been trying to foster the growth of the engineering industry; and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles. The development of the engineering industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in a previous section.

During 1962-63, the machine building industries as well as other engineering industries recorded increased production despite shortage of raw materials and restrictions on capital goods imports due to tight foreign exchange position. A number of projects designed to build up and fabricate a wide variety of machines and equipment have been taken up in the public sector. The country is currently producing industrial machinery valued at about Rs. 200 crores per year, and large numbers of transport vehicles, diesel engines, electric motors, etc. (see Table 142). With increasing supplies of steel and other basic raw materials, the output of machine-building industries is gaining momentum. Stress has also been laid on the establishment of industries that make essential raw materials and components needed by industries.

Additional capacity was licensed, during the year, for structurals, steel pipes and tubes, shipbuilding and repairs and wire ropes. The automobile ancillary industry achieved higher trends of production and several new units went into operation. Manufacture of agricultural tractors was low in 1962, but substantial increase is anticipated in 1963. Manufacture of earth-moving equipment like shovels and bulldozers was commenced. Machine tools worth over Rs. 11 crores were produced during 1962, nearly half in the private sector, and several new items were manufactured. Substantial increases were recorded in the production of light mechanical industries such as ball bearings, typewriters, sewing machines, bicycles, leaf springs, etc., and punch sorters were manufactured for the first time. Among electrical engineering industries, commendable increase in production was achieved in items like electric, fluorescent and miniature lamps, radio receivers, gramophones, air conditioners, water coolers, refrigerators, house service meters, power cables, electrical steel sheets, etc., and permanent magnet was manufactured for the first time. Manufacture of scientific instruments, particularly of geometry boxes, water meters, levels, pressure gauges, etc., maintained steady progress, and manufacture of microscope slides was commenced.

The Nahan Foundry, Himachal Pradesh, originally established in 1872 as a private organisation, was taken over by the Government of India in 1952 from the erstwhile Sirmur State and formed into a Government company (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore). The foundry manufactures mainly agricultural implements such as cane-crushers. It also produces sleepers for the Railways and cast iron saddles and anchors for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Production during 1961-62 amounted to 2,932 tons. As a result of the steps taken to modernise the foundry and diversify production, the Foundry produced 30 electric motors of different sizes up to 10 H.P., and five horizontal cane-crushers for the first time in 1961-62.

The first batch of predominantly Indian lathes were produced in May 1956 in the machine tool factory at Jalahalli near Bangalore, now a Government of India undertaking, the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited. The Second Plan target for 1960-61 (400 machines) was exceeded in 1957-58. In collaboration with European machine tool manufacturers, diversification of production has been effected and a project for the construction of a second machine tool production unit at Bangalore, so as to raise production capacity to 2,000 machines per annum, was completed in May 1961. During April-December 1962, the two units produced 1,120 machines (value Rs. 4

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crores) compared to 834 machines in April-December 1961. In view of the emergency, efforts are being made to step up production; already the monthly rate of production had increased by 32 per cent from 125 machines in October 1962 to 165 in November and December each. It is proposed further to diversify, with foreign collaboration, the company's already wide range of machine tool production. The company's second factory, being set up at Pinjore in Punjab, is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1963. Construction of its watch factory (capital cost Rs. 2.5 crores, capacity 2.4 lakh watches per year) has been completed, and 25,586 watches were assembled and 17,972 marketed during April-December 1962.

An important development was the setting up of the Machine Tool Institute at Bangalore in June 1962, whose main activities are development of designing, training, standardisation, prototype manufacture, research, documentation and collaboration with other institutes in the allied fields. The Institute has entered into an agreement with Technoexport, Prague, relating to supply of machinery and tools and other terms of technical collaboration.

The Praga Tools Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad, of which majority shares are held by the Union Government and the Andhra Pradesh Government, also produced, on a monthly average during April to December 1962, Rs. 6.75 lakhs worth of tools, and have plans for expansion.

To meet the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of telephone cables, the Hindustan Cables Factory, established at Rupnarainpur, West Bengal, began production in 1954. It exceeded its planned annual capacity of 470 miles of cables in 1956-57. In 1961-62 the factory produced 1,167 miles of dry cables (value Rs. 1.6 crores) and 140 miles of coaxial cables (value Rs. 31 lakhs). The factory has a programme of expanding production to 2,000 miles per annum, which is progressing according to schedule.

The history of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta, dates from 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. In June 1957, it was converted into a Government company called the National Instruments Ltd. It produces various kinds of scientific and precision instruments, including hydrometers, measuring cylinders, barometers and monometers. The factory is now concentrating on the production of important instruments requiring specialised skill. There has been a progressive increase in the production of items like thermometers, compasses, vacuum gauges, levels, theodolites and so on. During 1961-62, Rs. 55.5 lakhs worth of instruments were produced in the factory.

The ophthalmic glass project, to be set up at Durgapur (estimated cost Rs. 4 crores), with technical collaboration from USSR, has been transferred from the Heavy Engineering Corporation to the National Instruments Ltd.

The development programme of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works included the establishment of a heavy steel foundry, so that the requirements of heavy castings for the railways might be secured entirely from within the country. A 7,000-ton capacity foundry is being set up accordingly. Similarly, the programme of the NIDC included provision of Rs. 15 crores for heavy foundries and forgeshops and for heavy structural shops.

For the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, a consultant's agreement was reached with a British firm. A wholly Government company, the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., (authorised capital Rs. 30 crores), was formed in August 1956. The plant is being erected at Bhopal. Investment in about seven to eight years (first phase) is estimated at Rs. 21 crores, and may eventually go up to Rs. 45.5 crores (excluding the cost of township). Certain sections of the plant such as transformers, switchgears, thermal welders, etc., started production from July 1960. More basic items of equipment like hydraulic turbines and generators, and generators for diesel

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sets will be produced during the Third Plan. An annual output worth Rs. 25 crores is being aimed at. A further expansion of output by the end of the Fourth Plan is being considered. A training school for apprentices has been set up. Graduate engineer trainees are being sent for training in U.K. Another heavy electrical equipment project is being set up with Soviet assistance, at Ranipur, Hardwar, to manufacture steam and hydro turbines and generators, large-size industrial motors, etc. A detailed project report is expected by mid-1963. Project reports in respect of (i) heavy power equipment project, Ramachandrapuram (near Hyderabad), and (ii) high pressure boiler project, Tiruchirapalli, already submitted by Technoexport, Prague, are under Government's consideration.

The production of heavy industrial machinery is being specially fostered by the National Industrial Development Corporation (set up in October 1954 as a Government-owned company). The Corporation has completed examination of a number of projects. It has been entrusted with the initial processing of two projects for precision instruments, to be set up with Soviet assistance, one at Kotah and the other at Palghat. Among other proposals under its consideration are the manufacture of alumina/aluminium with Hungarian assistance, compressors and pumps (Soviet collaboration) and heavy plate and vessels and heavy structurals (British collaboration). The Corporation also develops projects for crucial industrial raw materials such as sulphur from pyrites. An agreement was reached in 1957 with the Government of the USSR for assistance in establishing a heavy machine-building plant at Hatia near Ranchi in Bihar (capacity 80,000 tons per annum), a coal mining machinery plant (capacity 45,000 tons) and an optical glass factory (both to be located at Durgapur in West Bengal). Adjacent to the heavy machine-building plant is being set up, with Czech assistance, a foundry forge plant, to serve as its metallurgical base. A body called the Heavy Engineering Corporation (authorised capital Rs. 50 crores) was formed in December 1958 to administer these projects as also the heavy machine tools project (capacity 10,000 tons) to be set up with credit and technical co-operation from the Government of Czechoslovakia. Preparatory work in respect of these projects is in progress.

Locomotives and Coaches

As part of a plan to achieve self-sufficiency in locomotives, the Government in the Ministry of Railways have established a locomotive factory at Chittaranjan in West Bengal. Originally designed to produce 120 locomotives and 50 spare boilers a year, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have been expanded and now produce WG type locomotives equivalent of over 200 standard-type locomotives. In 1961-62 the factory turned out 171 WG broad gauge steam locomotives and 5 DC broad gauge electric locomotives. Eventually, the aim is to manufacture 300 standard-size locomotives a year. Capacity is also being developed for producing 60 to 70 electric locomotives a year. Besides, the Government-assisted Tata Engineering and Locomotive Works delivered 72 metre gauge locomotives in 1961-62. India has become self-sufficient in respect of steam locomotives and may even export them. The same is true of wagons and coaches.

The State-owned Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production in October 1955. In 1961-62, 598 coaches were produced and 502 placed on the line. Second shift working in the factory was started in April 1959. The intensification of the second shift working and introduction of the incentive scheme of payment by results have stepped up the factory's outturn of coach shells to nearly 650 a year.

Shipbuilding

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was acquired by the Government from the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company in March 1952. The management

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was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., a new wholly owned by the Government. The shipyard can build four modern diesel-propelled ships a year. The first ship built in the yard was launched in March 1948. The shipyard which is now manned entirely by Indian personnel has so far delivered 33 ocean-going ships of an aggregate gross tonnage of 1,68,191. A dozen ships are under construction.

The first and second phases of a Rs. 2.60-crore development programme of the shipyard have been completed. The general performance of the yard has distinctly improved. Procurement of indigenous materials for ship construction has also improved. In the Second Plan, it was proposed to produce 75,000 to 90,000 GRT. A tentative programme for development during the Third Plan has been drawn up at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.44 crores, a part of which costing Rs. 73.44 lakhs has been approved by Government. A second shipyard is proposed to be built at Cochin with initial shipbuilding capacity of 60,000 GRT per year, to be later raised to 80,000 GRT per year. Land has been acquired for the purpose; a sum of Rs. 20 crores has been provided in the Third Plan for the project. A technical team from Japan visited India in this connection in November-December 1962, and their report is expected in early 1963.

Aircraft

The Hindustan Aircraft Limited has been dealt with in the chapter on 'Defence'.

Chemicals and Drugs

World War I gave a considerable stimulus to the chemical industry in India. Yet India was largely dependent on imports of chemicals on the eve of World War II which gave the industry further impetus. Since Independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the chemical industry. The establishment of the Sindri factory in the public sector was a significant development in this direction. In the private sector, 60 companies dealing with chemical industries came into existence during 1946-50. The development of the chemicals and drugs industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in an earlier section. During 1962 production went up in the case of sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash and calcium carbide but declined in the case of bleaching powder, sodium sulphite and sodium thiosulphite. Formaldehyde production was established for the first time in 1962. A rising trend was noticed in the output of plastic raw materials, and polyester production was commenced on commercial scale. Some of the plastic processed items also achieved higher production. A major bottleneck, the dependence on imported intermediates, would be largely overcome with the completion of the projects of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. Considerable increase was recorded in the production of penicillin, tetracyclines and chloramphenicol, while production of aspirin and vitamin B_{12} nearly doubled. Production of zero dyes, organic pigments and sulphur black increased but of other types like napthols slightly declined.

The Government of India have set up a DDT factory in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO. The factory, which is managed by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore), commenced production in April 1955. Its capacity was doubled to 1,400 tons per annum in 1958. In 1960-61, it exceeded the capacity by 50 tons and reached the production of 1,503 tons in 1961-62. A second factory (capital cost Rs. 79 lakhs) set up at Alwaye, Kerala (capacity 1,400 tons of technical DDT) commenced regular production in July 1958 and produced

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1,224 tons in 1961-62. Third Plan expansion programmes for both factories, recommended by a technical committee, are under consideration.

The Government have set up a penicillin factory at Pimpri near Poona with the help of UNICEF and UNTAA. Production began in August 1955. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., a Government undertaking with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores. Production at the factory has been steadily increasing; during 1961-62, it amounted to 455.3 lakh mega units of penicillin (in finished form for clinical use) including 47.7 lakh mega units processed from imported first crystals.

A streptomycin plant with a capacity of 40-45 tonnes per year set up at Pimpri (cost Rs. 2.15 crores) went into trial production in March, 1962 and is now producing two-thirds of its rated capacity up to the stage of crude calcium chloride complex of streptomycin salt. A scheme for doubling the capacity of the plant to 80-90 tonnes per annum at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs is expected to be completed by the end of 1963.

A pilot plant for the manufacture of 1.5 tonnes of tetracycline per annum has been established and trial production of oxy-tetracycline commenced in August 1961. Production of chlor-tetracycline hydrochloride has also commenced. Government have approved a scheme for the manufacture of 48 tonnes per annum of Vitamin 'C'. Production of hamycin, a new antifungal antibiotic, is also being undertaken at a rate of 50 kg. per year. A pilot plant for research and developmental purposes is being established at Pimpri. A number of ancillary industries are developing in the Pimpri Industrial Estate.

Fertilisers

The Sindri fertiliser factory, built by the State at a cost of about Rs. 28 crores, is under the management of the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. It went into production in October 1951. In April—December, 1962, it produced 2,38,498 tonnes of ammonium sulphate compared to 2,01,360 tonnes during the corresponding period in the preceding year. The scheme to raise the output by about 60 per cent by utilising the entire quantity of 100 lakh cubic feet of gas from the coke oven plant has been completed at a cost of about Rs. 15 crores. The expansion plants now running at maximum possible capacity envisage the production of 70 tons of urea and 400 tons of ammonium sulphate nitrate (double salt) per day. In April—December, 1962 the factory produced 13,390 tonnes of urea and 46,484 tonnes of double salt, both showing increases over the preceding year's corresponding period.

A factory has been set up at Nangal (cost Rs. 30 crores) for production of 3,88,000 tonnes of nitro-limestone (equivalent to 80,000 tonnes of nitrogen) and 14 to 15 tons of heavy water per annum. The fertiliser part of the factory was commissioned in February 1961 and produced 1,99,127 tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate during April to December, 1962. The heavy water plant produced its first quantum in August, 1962; till the end of 1962, it had produced 2,354 kg of heavy water, supplies of which have commenced to the Atomic Energy Commission. The 1962-63 target of production was 4,000 kg. Additional units are being set up at Rourkela, Trombay, Namrup, Neyveli, and Naharkatiya. The factory at Rourkela will produce 1.20 lakh tonnes of nitrogen; trial production started in November 1962. The factory at Trombay will produce 99,000 metric tons of urea per year and 3,30,00 m. tons of nitro-phosphate. Neyveli will have a capacity of 70,000 tons and Naharkatiya of 32,500 tons of nitrogen. A factory is being designed at Gorakhpur to produce 80,000 tonnes of nitrogen and another in Madhya Pradesh with a capacity of 1 lakh tonnes of nitrogen; both will produce nitrogen in the form of urea.

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The Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. was formed in January 19 (authorised capital Rs. 75 crores) to administer the public sector fertili factories including those under construction.

Licences have also been granted for the setting up of fertiliser pla with capacity from 8,000 to 80,000 tons of nitrogen at various sites su as Visakhapatnam, Kothagudam (AP), Hanumangarh (Rajastha Tuticorin and Ennore (Madras). In its third stage of expansion, the FA envisages the production of 70,000 tons of nitrogen and 33,400 tons P_2O_5 per annum, the end products being ammonium sulphate, ammoni phosphate, single superphosphate and ammonium chloride. The sch will cost Rs. 10 crores; the Union Government will have majority sh holding and will provide the bulk of funds required for the expans scheme.

Oil

At the beginning of the Second Plan, the country's resources of oil w still poorly developed, about 66 lakh tons out of her total annual require of 70 lakh tons being met from imports. The only producing oilfield in Assam, around Digboi. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONG has since been carrying out oil exploration work in a number of are On the results of this work, drilling was commenced at Camb Ankleshwar, Olpad, Sanand, Kalol and Wavel in Gujarat, Rudrasagar a Sibsagar areas in Assam, Adampur and Janauri areas in Punjab and Uj area in U.P. Trial production was commenced at Ankleshwar in Aug 1961; production gradually increased to 1,500 tons a day at the end 1962. The Commission plans to produce sufficient crude oil to susta a 30-lakh ton refinery in Gujarat by the end of the Third Plan. The sear for oil is being carried out with assistance from certain foreign countries.

At the commencement of the First Plan, practically the entire demand the country for petroleum products was met by imports, the output of Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi having been a little more tha per cent of the total requirements. The establishment of three refine was accepted as part of the First Plan : two were set up at Trombay (n Bombay) by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company (now ESSO) of New Y and the Burmah-Shell Group of London, respectively, and the third by Caltex Company at Visakhapatnam. The annual production capacity all the refineries at the end of 1957 was about 43 lakh tons in terms crude processed petroleum. The pattern of production of these refine was revised in 1958 to increase the output of kerosene and diesel oil meet the country's urgent requirements. The present throughput of all th refineries amounts to about 78.5 lakh tons a year.

The Indian Oil Company Ltd., a wholly Government-owned comp was incorporated in June 1959 (authorised capital Rs. 12 crores) for marketing and distribution of petroleum products in the country. company will take up at refinery points the products of the public se refineries (totalling about 27.5 lakh tons per annum) set up at Nunmat Assam and at Barauni in Bihar. This company also handles deficit p leum products, such as kerosene, HSD oil, aviation turbine fuel, etc., b imported from USSR against rupee payments under an agreement of 1960 with the Soviet Export Organisation. The company have acqu installations at Bombay, Cochin and Visakhapatnam and have also taken the construction of bulk storage facilities and up-country depots at impor consumer points.

The Oil India Ltd., (OIL) in which the Government of India a Burmah Oil Company have equal shares, was incorporated in Febru 1959, for exploration and production of petroleum and crude oil (inclu natural gas) and for the construction of pipelines to the two refine

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set up in the public sector. By the end of 1962, the company had drilled 142 wells in Naharkatiya and Moran. Commercial production of crude oil commenced in April 1962 when the OIL started supplying the crude to the Nunmati refinery by pipeline. The first stage of the 720-mile long pipeline from Naharkatiya to Nunmati was commissioned in March 1962. The section from Nunmati to Barauni is expected to be commissioned in 1963.

The public sector refinery at Nunmati (near Gauhati), with a refining capacity of 7.5 lakh tons, set up by Indian Refineries Ltd., (incorporated in August 1958; authorised capital Rs. 30 crores) with the collaboration of the Rumanian Government, went into operation on January 1, 1962 and is now on full stream. The total cost of the refinery is about Rs. 17.70 crores.

The refinery at Barauni is also being established by Indian Refineries Ltd. in collaboration with the USSR Government, with a refining capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum. The cost of technical assistance and equipment to be supplied by USSR will be met out of two credits, of 100 million roubles (about Rs. 11.9 crores) and 50 million roubles (Rs. 5.95 crores). The total cost of the refinery may be of the order of Rs. 41 crores. The first 10-lakh-ton unit is scheduled to be completed by October 1963 and the second 10-lakh-ton unit by early 1964. The full refinery, including the lube-oil processing unit, is scheduled to be on full stream by the end of 1964.

Another public sector refinery, with a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum, is being established at Koyali near Baroda, in Gujarat, by ONGC with financial and technical collaboration from the USSR authorities, to process indigenous crude oil discovered in the Gujarat region. The refinery is likely to come into operation in two stages of 10 lakh tonnes each—the first by October 1964 and the second by April/May 1965.

Preparatory steps are in hand to expand the Nunmati, Barauni and Koyali refineries up to 12.5, 30 and 30 lakh tonnes, respectively, by 1965-66. An agreement was signed in April 1963 between India and Phillips Petroleum Co. of the U.S.A. for setting up another oil refinery, with a capacity of about 25 lakh tonnes per annum at a suitable location in Cochin area. A number of pipelines are also proposed to be laid to connect Gauhati and Siliguri, Calcutta/Haldia and Barauni, Kanpur and Barauni and Gujarat oilfields with power stations and other consuming centres. The Petroleum Pipelines Act, 1962 was promulgated to provide for the acquisition of right of user in land for laying petroleum pipelines.

Coal and Lignite

Coal mining was first started at Raniganj, Bengal, in 1814. The construction of railways gave the industry a great impetus and a number of joint-stock companies, mostly European owned and managed, came into the field.

In 1868, coal production amounted to 5 lakh tons and showed rapid increases thereafter. In 1880 it was 10 lakh tons, in 1890 about 22 lakh tons and in 1900 about 61 lakh tons. For the next three decades it increased steadily at an average rate of about 6 lakh tons a year to reach 2,38 lakh tons in 1930. In 1940 and 1950, the production was 2,51 lakh tons and 3,20 lakh tons respectively, and in 1955 it had reached 3,82 lakh tons. The target for the end of the Second Plan was 6,00 lakh tons; of the additional 2,20 lakh tons, 1,00 lakh tons was allotted to the private sector and 1,20 lakh tons to the public sector (1,05 lakh tons to the National Coal Development Corporation, a Central Government company set up in October 1958, and 15 lakh tons to the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., in which the Central and Andhra Pradesh Governments are collaborating).

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Production in 1961 amounted to 5,61 lakh tonnes,* of which 1,03 la tonnes was produced in the public sector and 4,58 lakh tonnes in the priva sector. In 1962, the production was 6,15 lakh tonnes, of which 1,09 la tonnes came from the public and 5,06 lakh tonnes from the private sector.

In the Third Plan, the target of coal raisings has been fixed at 9,70 la tons (9,85 lakh tonnes) per annum by 1965-66—an additional outpu 3,70 lakh tons. Of this, the private sector has been allotted 1,70 lakh t and the public sector 2.00 lakh tons.

For the supply of coking coal to the Bhilai and Rourkela steel pla a coal washing plant, costing about Rs. 2.46 crores and with an ann capacity of 16 lakh tons of washed coal, was set up at Kargali, Dis Hazaribagh (Bihar) in November 1958. Production of washed coal 1962 was 10.6 lakh tons.

The Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project originally envisaged the min of 35 lakh tons of lignite per annum to be utilised as follows :

15 lakh tons	2,50,000 kw of thermal power (in 5 units 50,000 kw each).
5 lakh tons	1,52,000 tons of urea to be utilised chemical fertiliser.
15 lakh tons	3,80,000 tons of carbonised briquettes use as domestic and industrial fuel.

Preliminary work has since been started to expand the project. Lign production is proposed to be raised by 10 lakh to 45 lakh tons and therm power by 1.5 lakh to 4 lakh kw.

The lignite bed was exposed, after removing 180 feet of overburden, August 1961. Up to the end of November, 1962, 1.36 lakh tonnes lignite had been mined.

The Neyveli thermal power station is one of the industrial enterpri being set up under the Indo-Soviet 500-million rouble credit agreem of November 1957. The first unit of the power station was commissioned June, 1962 and the second was put into operation in January 1963; t production of 2,50,000 kw. is expected to be reached by mid-1964. T fertiliser plant is expected to commence production in 1965 and briquetting and carbonisation plant by the end of 1964. A clay wash plant at Neyveli was commissioned in December 1961.

Other Minerals

In 1961, on daily average, 671,000 persons were engaged in min (including coal mining) and there were 3,200 working mines exclu minor minerals and minerals prescribed under the Atomic Energy Act, 19 In India concessions for all minerals, except petroleum and natural g are granted in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Mine (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. The more important mi centres are in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasth Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and the more extensively worked minerals coal (854 collieries), mica (718 mines), manganese ore (551 mine iron ore (284 mines), gypsum (39 mines), limestone (155 mines), bauxite (46 mines).

The value of mineral production in India during 1961 was Rs. 176 cr as against Rs. 164 crores in 1960—an increase of about 7 per cent. total value of mineral production (including coal) in India since 190 given in the following table :

TABLE 151

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA (1901—1961)

(*value in lakhs of rup*

Year	1901	1911	1921	1931	1939	1948**	1950	1955	19
Value	6,70	11,40	32,90	23,90	20,20	64,00	71,60	94,40	17

*1 tonne=1,000 kg., 1 ton=1,016 kg. (or 1 tonne=0·9842 ton).

**From 1948 onwards, mineral production is calculated on the pits mouth value ba

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The quantity index of mineral production in 1961 stood at 135.1 (base 1951=100) compared to 133.2 in 1960. Table 152 shows the output and value of the principal minerals in 1960 and 1961 :

TABLE 152

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

(*value in thousand rupees*)

Name of the mineral	Unit of quantity	1960		1961	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Coal*	'000 tonnes	52,593	1,088,447	56,065	1,171,939
Metallic Minerals					
(i) Ferrous					
Chromite	tonnes	1,00,112	5,733	45,926	2,707
Iron ore	'000 tonnes	10,683	90,285	12,270	102,039
Manganese ore ..	'000 tonnes	1,199	82,743	1,230	75,721
(ii) Non-ferrous					
Bauxite	'000 tonnes	387	4,089	476	4,683
Copper ore ..	'000 tonnes	448	23,736	423	22,981
Gold**	kilograms†	4,995	56,674	4,868	59,103
Ilmenite	'000 tonnes	250	14,695	174	10,264
Lead (concentrate)	tonnes	6,245	2,231	5,532	1,691
Rutile	tonnes	982	967	815	803
Silver**	kilograms	4,12	780	5,941	1,197
Zinc (concentrate)	tonnes	9,787	2,544	9,254	2,212
Non-metallic Minerals					
Apatite	tonnes	14,921	486	20,140	593
Corundum ..	tonnes	250	123	329	109
Diamond	carats	1,159	529	1,313	853††
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	650	6,021	721	7,829
Fireclay	'000 tonnes	258	2,165	270	2,307
Gypsum	'000 tonnes	997	6,240	866	5,356
Kyanite	tonnes	20,156	4,012	27,155	5,498
Limestone ..	'000 tonnes	12,728	56,239	14,346	67,088
Magnesite ..	tonnes	1,56,331	2,683	2,09,744	3,477
Mica (crude)	tonnes	29,226	24,732	28,347	23,658
Salt (rock) ..	tonnes	4,311	186	4,300	227
Salt (others) ..	'000 tonnes	3,431	66,922	3,462	76,180
Sillimanite ..	tonnes	8,483	418	8,113	364
Steatite	tonnes	93,392	3,170	96,793	3,014

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Tea

Between 1834 and 1865, tea was cultivated in Government plantations. Since 1865, tea plantations have been mainly financed and managed by European business firms. The area under tea cultivation in 1885 was 2.84 lakh acres, which had gone up to 7.81 lakh acres in 1935-36 with a production of 39,50 lakh lbs. In 1947 the area and production were 7.66 lakh acres and 56,17 lakh lbs. In 1950, the corresponding figures were 7.77 lakh acres and 60,73 lakh lbs., while in 1955 these were 7.91 lakh acres and 67,83 lakh lbs. The following table gives more data for recent years :

*Excluding lignite.
**Value of metals given in the absence of value of ore.
†1 kg.=2.20 lbs.
††Estimated.

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TABLE 133

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF TEA

Year	Area under tea* (hectares)	Production ('000 kg.)	Exports ('000 kg.
1956	323,285	308,719	237,484
1960	331,090	321,077	195,113
1961	N.A.	353,489	205,253
1962	N.A.	343,800**	214,000**

Coffee

Systematic cultivation of coffee dates from 1830, and the indus reached its peak in 1862. Progress was hampered at this stage owing to t appearance of a destructive beetle and later by competition from Brazili coffee. The area under coffee fluctuated from time to time : 2.28 lakh ac in 1896; 1.05 lakh acres in 1903; 2.04 lakh acres in 1913-14 and a average of 1.86 lakh acres for the years 1935 to 1939. In 1947, the ar was 2.15 lakh acres and production 349.7 lakh lbs. (cured). The 19 and 1955 figures of area under coffee were 2.24 lakh and 2.49 lakh ac and of production 543.22 lakh and 757.84 lakh lbs., respectively. I 1960-61, coffee was planted over 2.95 lakh acres while the 1961-62 pr duction was 44,850 tonnes. Production in 1962-63 is estimated at 54,0 tonnes. Exports in the first nine months of 1962 amounted to 16,283 tonn valued at Rs. 5.83 crores. Under an International Coffee Agreement November 1962, India has been allotted an annual basic export quota 21,600 tonnes for three years beginning October 1962; this excludes expo to certain specified countries.

Rubber

Plantation of rubber is of comparatively recent origin. The outp amounted to 10,000 tons in 1931 and 12,000 tons in 1940; the area unde rubber in 1940-41 was 1.38 lakh acres. In 1950, the area amounted to 1.5 lakh acres and production to 323.67 lakh lbs; the corresponding figures 1955 were 1.74 lakh acres and 495.40 lakh lbs.

The area planted with rubber, as at the end of November 1962, w 3.52 lakh acres, the production for the 11 months of 1962 being 27,3 tonnes, compared to 23,515 tonnes in the corresponding period of 1961.

General

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations together cover about 0.4 per ce of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and alo the south-west coast. They provide employment to over 12 lakh perso India earns foreign exchange from tea exports amounting to over Rs. 1 crores a year. Coffee and rubber, which also used to figure in expo are now largely consumed within the country, and rubber is even import

In 1954, Rs. 113 crores were invested in the tea industry which employ 9,93,594 persons (including 64,371 temporarily employed). The numb of tea plantations in 1957 was 6,622 and the number of persons employ 9,31,196 (including 76,581 temporarily employed). There were, in 1955-5 12,805 coffee estates employing 2,27,233 persons (including 86,023 tem rarily employed). At the end of 1956 there were 18,175 rubber estat which employed on an average 63,034 persons (including 19,660 temporar employed).

*Relates to the position as on 31st March of the following year. 0·40 hectare=1 ac

**Provisional.

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The Plantation Inquiry Commission, appointed in April 1954 to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of the tea, coffee and rubber industries, submitted their reports in 1956 and made various recommendations*. High priority has been given to the development of the plantation industries in the Third Plan. Production of tea is to be raised from about 72,50 lakh lbs. to 90,00 lakh lbs., of coffee from 48,000 tons to 80,000 tons, and of rubber from 26,400 tons to 45,000 tons. Export of tea will rise from 46,50 lakh lbs. to 55,00 lakh lbs. and that of coffee will be doubled during the Third Plan. It was decided in September 1958 to reduce the export duty on tea and to fix excise duty at different rates for different zones. From April 1962, the export duty was further reduced to an effective 10 nP. per kg. (after allowing for excise drawback). Excise duty on loose tea was revised for the different zones to curb domestic consumption. Among the several schemes for development and encouragement of the tea industry are the promotional activities in India and abroad of the Tea Board, loans granted to weaker gardens for repair and renovation of plant and machinery, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis, grant of transport subsidy in certain cases, supply of fertiliser to the gardens, and research in and surveys of the tea industry. Under the Coffee Development Plan, originally for five years ending September 1962 and now extended for another five years, loans are sanctioned to planters; the total area brought under the Development Plan by the end of October 1962 was 5,021 acres. Studies on fundamental and applied aspects of coffee culture and field experiments on cultural, manurial, plant protection problems and breeding aspects have also been conducted. The Rubber Board introduced a replanting subsidy scheme in 1957; till the end of November 1962, funds on liberalised conditions had been disbursed for replanting 18,630 acres. Consumption of rubber has been increasing and may rise to 1 lakh tons by the end of the Third Plan. Besides increasing the production of natural rubber, it is proposed to produce 15,000 tons of reclaimed rubber and 50,000 tons of synthetic rubber. A factory has been set up at Bareilly for producing synthetic rubber.

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains mainly a country of small-scale production. It is estimated that there are about 2 crore persons engaged in cottage industries. The handloom industry alone employs 50 lakh people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations.

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To supplement their effort, the Central Government have set up the following bodies : the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission; the All-India Handicrafts Board; the All-India Handloom Board; the Small-scale Industries Board; the Coir Board; and the Central Silk Board.

Financial assistance to small industries** is given by the Government, State Financial Corporations and banking institutions including the State Bank of India. Recently, measures were taken to make this assistance more effective. During 1961-62 loans and grants totalling Rs. 5.23 crores were sanctioned to State Governments for the development of small-scale industries. Besides, Central loans totalling Rs. 12.93 crores were given to State Governments, from 1955 to June 1962, for establishing industrial estates, which seek to remove small industrial units from urban areas and

*See 'India 1958', p. 345.

**The definition of 'small-scale' industries has been revised so as to include all industrial units with a capital of not more than Rs. 5 lakhs, irrespective of the numb of persons employed.

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provide them new sites with factory space and common facilities for efficient working. By the end of November, 1962, there were 92 industrial estates and 121 were in different stages of construction. Apart from these, 46 projects for intensive development of small industries in selected rural areas have been approved. Funds for the projects will be provided by State Governments, all-India Boards and from loans and credits from financial and co-operative institutions. The Government are also making special efforts to encourage industrial co-operatives.

A programme of technical assistance to small industries, known as the Industrial Extension Service, has been undertaken directly by the Central Government. Sixteen small industries service institutes (one for each State except Gujarat where there is a branch institute and one in the Union Territory of Delhi), five branch institutes and 61 extension/production centres have been set up. These offer technical and training facilities to small units. Experts are also brought in from abroad to help these industries in technical matters and Indian technicians are sent for training abroad.

Another significant development was the establishment of the National Small Industries Corporation in February 1955. Its Contract Division has established liaison with Government purchase departments and has evolved a workable arrangement for giving contracts to small units. Contracts received by small-scale industries under this scheme totalled Rs. 8 crores. The Corporation has also been guaranteeing, since January 1959, credits to these small units offered by the State Bank of India for execution of the orders. The Corporation has introduced a scheme for hire-purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units; machines worth Rs. 19 crores were delivered under the scheme to small units during the first eight months of 1962-63. The terms and conditions have been liberalised and from August 1960 a service charge of 5% of the value of the machine was introduced. Decentralisation was achieved through four subsidiary corporations set up in 1957 at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The activities of the Corporation, which also helps in the setting up of small industrial units as ancillary to large ones, are financed by loans and grants by the Central Government.

The All-India Handicrafts Board was set up in 1952 to improve production and marketing of handicrafts in India. The Board is running 11 pilot centres—four each for training and research, two each for revival of crafts-*cum*-production and production and one centre each for training-*cum*-production, development-*cum*-production and design development-*cum*-production. There are also four design centres and four regional offices to provide assistance in designing and other activities. About 150 emporia have been set up all over India for effective marketing of handicrafts. The Third Plan has provided Rs. 5 lakhs to finance artisans and their co-operatives through the emporia. Fourteen economic surveys of various regions handicrafts have been carried out by the Board. A technical committee has been set up for formulating specifications and schemes on quality control from raw material stage to final acceptance of the goods by the consumer.

Publicity abroad through exhibitions and other media is being conducted by the Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation (created with the merger of the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation and the Handloom Exports Organisation). Exports have been rising in recent years. From an annual average of Rs. 7 crores during the First Plan, exports in 1961-62 had risen to about Rs. 11.5 crores and were expected to rise further to Rs. 16 crores in 1962-63.

The coir industry is mainly carried on on a cottage basis, though some factories employ wooden looms worked by manual labour. Of an estimated annual production of 1.42 lakh tonnes of coir yarn, more than 90 per cent

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is produced in Kerala. Almost the entire production of about 21,000 tonnes of manufactured articles comes from that State.

On an average, about 53,000 tons of coir yarn and 18,000 tons of coir products are exported. The Coir Board is engaged in popularising and promoting coir products in India and abroad. The Third Plan provides Rs. 3.13 crores (Rs. 75 lakhs for Central and Rs. 2.38 crores for State and Union Territories schemes). Emphasis in the Plan has been laid on improving the quality of production, developing new lines of production and on stepping up exports. A research institute at Kalavoor, near Alleppey (Kerala), and a regional research station at Uluberia in Howrah district (W. Bengal) have been set up. The institute at Kalavoor started functioning in April 1959.

In 1961, the production of raw silk in India (mulberry and non-mulberry) amounted to 16.5 lakh kg. Nearly half the quantity is produced in Mysore State followed (in order of importance) by the States of West Bengal, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

The Central Silk Board, established in 1949, looks after the promotion of sericulture and silk industry and co-ordinates research. Four research institutes located in Berhampore (West Bengal), Channapatna (Mysore), Titabar (Assam) and Chaibasa (Bihar) undertake experimental work. The first two conduct research mainly in improved methods of production, better and disease-free mulberry leaves and seeds. The latter two are mainly concerned with research in non-mulberry culture. The Central Silk-worm Seed Station works an integrated programme for improving silk worm races and ensuring supply of high quality basic seed, in co-operation with regional hill-rearing stations at Srinagar, Coonoor, B. R. Hills and Kalimpong. The All-India Sericultural Training Institute at Mysore and four regional training institutes in Assam, Bihar, Mysore and West Bengal, provide training to personnel for the industry. The Board also sponsors visits of foreign experts and deputation of Indians abroad. Recently, two State-owned mills were set up at Channapatna and Jagi Road (Assam) for manufacture of spunsilk.

During the First and Second Plan periods, Rs. 218 crores (Rs. 175 crores during Second Plan) were spent by the Government for the development of the village and small industries. Rs. 264 crores have been provided in the Third Plan for the purpose (about Rs. 141 crores for the scheme of the States and Union Territories and the rest for Central Government schemes and programmes). The industry-wise allocation is as follows :

TABLE 154

OUTLAY ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

(*in crores of rupees*)

Industry	Second Plan (estimated expenditure)	Third Plan		
		States and Union Territories	Centre	Total outlay
Handloom	29·7	31·0	3·0	34·0
Powerlooms in the handloom sector	2·0	—	4·0	4·0
Khadi—traditional			37·0	
—ambar			32·0	
Village industries	82·4	3·4	20·0	92·4
Sericulture				
Coir spinning and weaving	3·1	5·5	1·5	7·0
Handicrafts	2·0	2·4	0·8	3·2
Small-scale industries	4·8	6·1	2·5	8·6
Industrial estates	44·4	62·6	22·0	84·6
	11·6	30·2	—	30·2
TOTAL	180·0*	141·2	122·8	264·0

*Actual outlay anticipated to be of the order of Rs. 175 crores.

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Khadi Industry

Financial assistance to the khadi industry is given by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission through co-operative societies, registered institutions, State Governments and the statutory boards set up by the State Governments. To encourage the production of khadi a rebate is allowed to the consumer at the following rates: 10 nP per rupee on reeled silk khadi; 20 nP per rupee on cotton khadi. A subsidy of 75 per cent of weaving charges, or 31 nP per square yard, whichever is less, is given to those who produce khadi for their own use. A sliding scale of subsidy of 5 per cent to 1 per cent of the value of production and of 3 per cent to 1 per cent of the value of sales, is given to centres engaged in the production and sale of khadi. Several corrective measures were also introduced in recent years to remove organisational and operational problems such as activisation of idle *ambar charkhas* and disposal of accumulated and unsold stocks of khadi. The measures have led to a significant improvement; for example the value of production of khadi in 1952-53 was Rs. 1,94 lakhs and of sale Rs. 1,95 lakhs. In 1959-60, the corresponding figures were Rs. 14,14 lakhs and Rs. 10,60 lakhs. Up to the end of September, 1961, production of khadi of all varieties amounted to 286.9 lakh sq. yds. For the same period of 1962, it had gone up to 386.19 lakh sq. yds. This provided employment to about 13.73 lakh persons.

The Third Plan laid down that further development of khadi would be mainly along the lines of the reoriented programme drawn up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in which the emphasis would primarily be on intensive efforts to secure integrated rural development of selected compact areas or *gram ekais*. It proposed to organise 3,000 *gram ekais* each covering a selected village or group of villages having a population of 5,000 each. Local plans for the maximum exploitation of available resources for local use would be prepared with a view to achieving local self-sufficiency to the extent possible. These plans would be executed by registered institutions as well as service co-operatives and gram panchayats. The responsibility of the Commission would be largely limited to provision of financial and technical assistance and training facilities and the preparation and execution of the programmes would be left to the State boards, the institutions and the local agencies at the village level. Gradual reduction of dependence on urban markets and correspondingly greater production for local use and improving the techniques of spinning and weaving so as to raise the output and earnings, would be an aim. By the end of the Third Plan period, about 40-50 per cent of khadi production is expected to be marketed locally and the prices to be reduced by 15-20 per cent.

Ambar Charkha

A four-spindle manually operated charkha, known as *ambar charkha*, was evolved in 1956 and a programme for the manufacture and distribution of these *ambar charkhas,* and for the training of instructors, carpenters, spinners and others was introduced in 1956-57. Certain improvements have been introduced in the *ambar charkha* which would raise the productivity from 1 hank to 1.5 hanks per hour.

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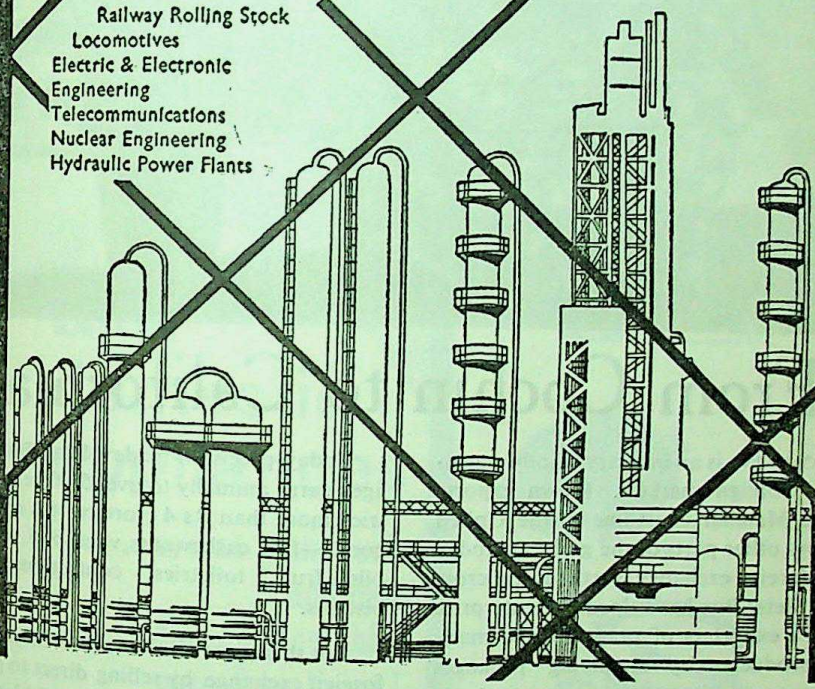

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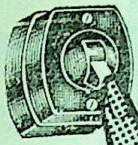

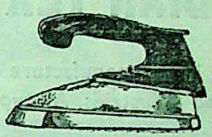

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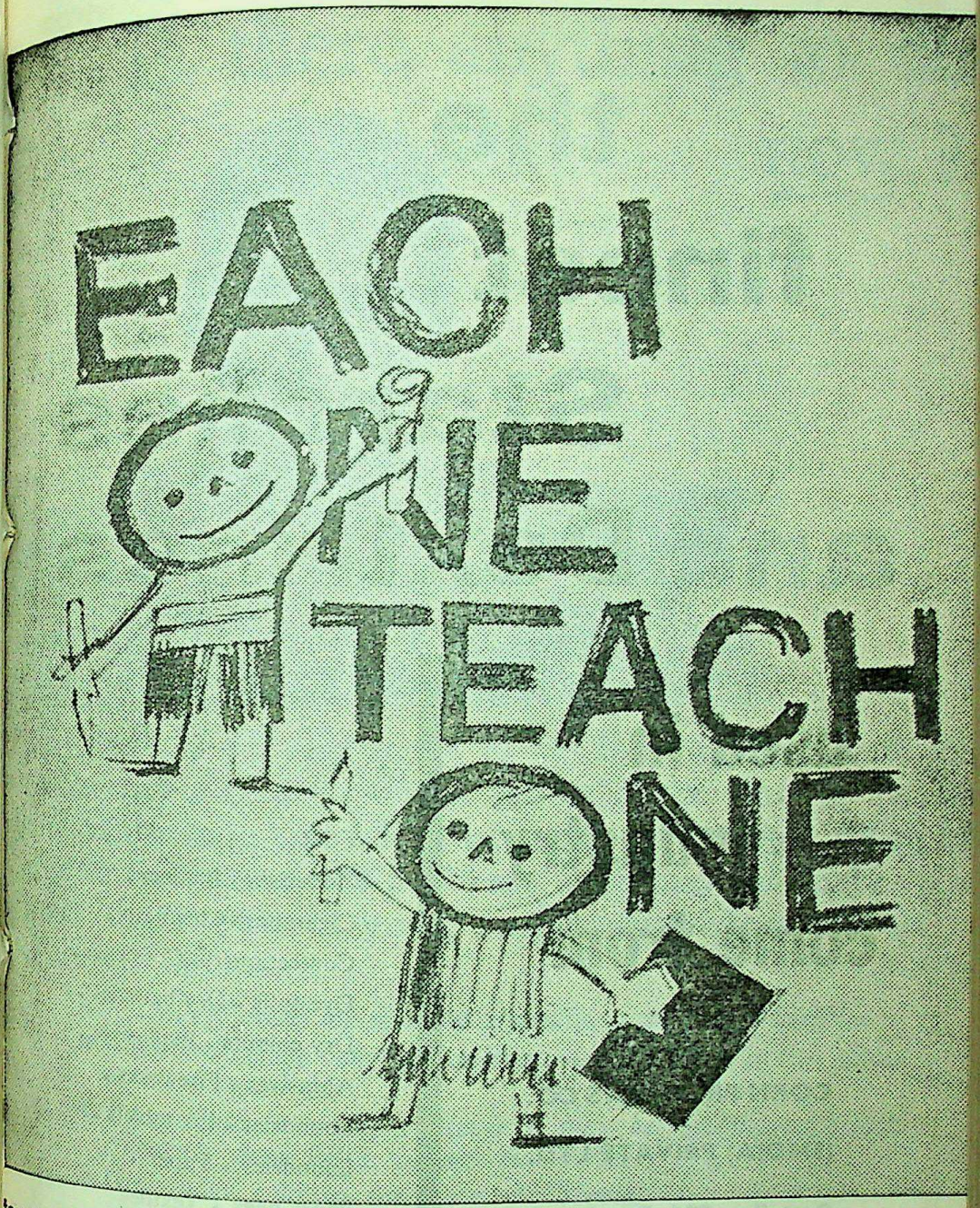

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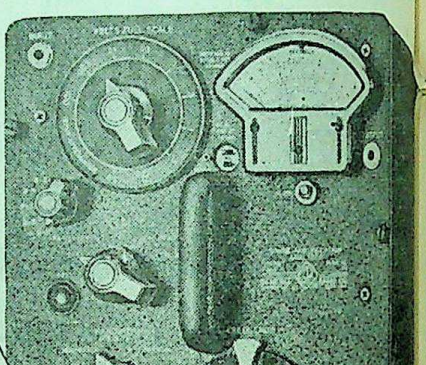

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CHAPTER XXI

TRADE

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of India's foreign trade (imports and exports including re-exports) during 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 1,702.06 crores—imports Rs. 1,040.07 crores and exports Rs. 661.99 crores. The value of India's imports and exports, the total value of her foreign trade and the balance of merchandise trade since 1950-51 are given below :

TABLE 155

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA*

(*in crores of rupees*)

Year	Imports	Exports (including re-exports)	Total value of foreign trade	Balance of trade
1950-51	650·46	600·68	1,251·14	— 49·78
1955-56	774·36	608·83	1,383·19	—165·53
1960-61	1,122·48	642·32	1,764·80	—480·16
1961-62**	1,040·07	661·99	1,702·06	—378·08
1962-63 (April to Nov.) ..	683·46	450·36	1,133·82	—233·10

The above figures show that India has been witnessing an adverse balance of merchandise trade (including gold) all these years. Because of heavy imports, the adverse balance has kept on rising, particularly during the Second Plan period; in 1961-62, the upward trend was arrested. Exports have also been increasing.

Balance of Payments

The following table shows the balance of payments position since 1960-61 and the financing of the current balance of payments deficit. Figures for April-September 1961-62 are given for comparison with the corresponding period of 1962-63.

Source: Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

Notes: (1) The figures cover trade by sea, air and land. (2) India's land trade with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan and the trade arising in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands is excluded owing to the absence of the necessary customs arrangements. (3) Transhipment trade and ships' stores are also excluded. (4) From 1957, direct transit trade (trade of adjacent countries passing in transit through Indian ports on through bills of landing) is excluded, but indirect transit trade (goods previously imported but kept in ware-houses and afterwards re-exported) are included first under imports and thereafter under re-exports. (5) Besides merchandise trade, trade in treasure-gold throughout the period under review and silver up to December, 1956, has been included. From 1957 silver is covered under merchandise. (6) The import figures exclude certain consignments of foodgrains and Government stores awaiting adjustments. (7) While exports are valued on f.o.b./f.o.r. basis inclusive of export duty and other charges payable at the time of export, imports are valued on c.i.f. basis and are exclusive of import duty. (8) The above figures differ from those published earlier because of corrections relating to (*i*) short-shipments and shut-out shipments in the case of exports, and (*ii*) final adjustments in the transactions of Government imports.

**According to the latest available data, India's imports in 1961-62 totalled Rs. 1,090 crores and exports Rs. 660.5 crores, showing a balance of trade of—Rs. 429.5 crores. In 1962-63, imports totalled Rs. 1,077 crores and exports Rs. 694 crores showing a balance of trade of—Rs. 383.5 crores. In addition, exports from Goa in 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 16.1 crores.

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TABLE 156

INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

(in crores of rupees)

	1960-61 (Total)	1961-62** (Total)	1961-62** (April—Sept.)	1962-63** (April—Sept.)
1. Imports c.i.f.	1,102·3	978·0	492·0	534·3
(*a*) Private	644·1	620·7	328·7	320·0
(*b*) Government	458·2	357·3	163·3	214·3
2. Exports f.o.b.	630·5	667·5	320·3	308·7
3. Trade Balance (2—1) ..	—471·8	—310·5	—171·7	—225·6
4. Official Donations	46·4†	44·4	19·6	33·7
5. Other Invisibles (net) ..	36·2‡	—12·1‡	—6·6	—1·6
6. Current balance of payments (net) (3+4+5)	—389·2	—278·2	—158·7	—193·5
7. Errors and Omissions ..	—10·7	4·5	7·6	0·1
8. Official Loans (gross) ..	245·2	237·6	116·7	166·2
9. Other Capital Transactions (net)	106·1	—28·6	—35·1	—36·3
10. Drawings on I. M. F. (net)..	—10·7	58·4	58·4	11·9
11. Draft on Foreign Exchange Reserves§	59·3	6·3	11·1	51·6
12. Current balance of payments deficit (total of 7 to 11) ..	389·2	278·2	158·7	193·5

Imports

Imports in April-September 1962, at Rs. 534.3 crores, were larger by Rs. 42.3 crores compared to the corresponding six months of 1961-62. Government imports were up by Rs. 51 crores, due to larger imports of foodgrains (Rs. 25.6 crores), of capital equipment for Government projects (Rs. 9 crores) and of railway stores (Rs. 12.8 crores). Private imports, on the other hand, declined, in aggregate, by Rs. 8.7 crores; there were small increases in imports under most categories, but these were more than offset by a decline in imports of transport equipment. Table 157 gives figures of major private imports since 1960-61.

*The figures of imports and exports in this and the following sections are based on exchange control data which are not comparable with those given by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. For an explanation of the difference, see *India's Balance of Payments 1948-49—1955-56* (Reserve Bank of India, Bombay) pp. 7 and 27-28.

**Preliminary.

†Includes Rs. 8·4 crores earmarked by U. S. authorities to finance export of goods and services to Nepal under the programme of economic aid to that country.

‡Includes Rs. 8·3 crores paid to the I.B.R.D. as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty signed on September 19, 1960.

§Variations in reserves include movements in the foreign assets of Reserve Bank of India and in Government balances held abroad.

Note:—Item 8 excludes receipt of refinancing credits from West Germany and item 9 excludes corresponding amortisation payments.

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TABLE 157

MAJOR PRIVATE IMPORTS

	1960-61	1961-62	1961* April—Sept.	1962* April—Sept.
Food, drink and tobacco** ..	25·7	20·8	9·6	9·9
Electrical goods	17·5	20·3	9·7	10·2
Mineral oils	86·2	82·0	41·9	44·0
Cotton, raw and waste	81·1	60·8	40·3	37·4
Chemicals	33·1	38·1	19·5	22·8
Metals, iron and steel	56·7	55·7	29·4	27·4
Metals, other than iron and steel	35·4	30·4	17·2	19·9
Textile yarns	15·6	11·6	5·4	6·2
Machinery	114·2	138·3	68·8	69·2
Vehicles (incl. locomotives) ..	44·5	42·3	25·2	15·6
TOTAL (including others)	644·1	620·7	328·7	320·0

Exports

Exports worth Rs. 667.5 crores in 1961-62 were Rs. 37 crores more than in 1960-61. This spurt did not continue in 1962-63. On the basis of exchange control data, which record exports in terms of value, exports at Rs. 308.7 crores in the first half of 1962-63 were Rs. 11.6 crores lower than in April-September 1961. On the basis of customs returns†, which record exports in terms of both value and quantity, the value of exports in April-September 1962 was virtually the same as in the corresponding period of 1961. In terms of volume, however, the increase witnessed in 1961-62 was sustained in April-September 1962, but this improvement was almost wholly offset by a decline in export prices, particularly of jute goods and tea.

The earnings from the major traditional export items, *viz.*, tea, jute manufactures and cotton fabrics, as well as their relative share, remained almost unchanged between April-September 1961 and 1962. The quantity of tea exports increased from 86 million kg. to 95 million kg.; but with a modest fall in export prices, export earnings were up by only Rs. 1.7 crores, reaching Rs. 55.4 crores in April-September 1962. Exports of jute manufactures at Rs. 75.5 crores showed a nominal fall of Rs. 0.4 crore as compared to April-September 1961; in contrast, the volume rose by almost one-eighth. The fall in jute prices was partly a reflection of the high level they had touched in the preceding year. The decline in cotton fabrics exports registered in 1961-62 in terms of both quantity and value continued; in April-September, 1962, India's exports were 25 million metres lower and earnings Rs. 2.6 crores less. The U.K. and East Africa together accounted for the major part of the decline.

There was some improvement in April-September 1962 in exports of sugar (Rs. 1.1 crores), tobacco (Rs. 3.7 crores), oilcakes (Rs. 5.5 crores), vegetable oils (Rs. 1.9 crores), hides and skins (Rs. 1.5 crores), yarns (Rs. 1.5 crores), art silk fabrics (Rs. 1.4 crores) and iron ore (Rs. 0.8 crore). The improvement in sugar, tobacco and vegetable oils was attained by exporting larger quantities which more than compensated for declines in their export prices. Exports of oilcakes, iron ore and art silk fabrics improved in terms of both quantity and price. These improvements were, however, offset by declines in a wide range of commodities such as cashew kernels (Rs. 0.8 crore), spices (Rs. 0.8 crore), coffee (Rs. 2 crores), raw

*Preliminary.

**Including cashew nuts.

†These are recorded and published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

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cotton (Rs. 2.7 crores), manganese ore (Rs. 1 crore), scrap and ores other than iron ore and manganese (Rs. 3.4 crores), leather manufactures (Rs. 2.6 crores), yarn (Rs. 1.5 crores), iron and steel (Rs. 2.4 crores) and ferro manganese (Rs. 3.1 crores). Most of these commodities also registered quantitative declines, cashew kernel being one exception where an increase in volume was associated with a fall in export proceeds.

TRADE POLICY

The main objectives of the trade policy are to ensure equitable distribution of goods at fair prices in the home market; to bring about a marked increase in exports by creating surpluses in the export sector and by establishing export-oriented industries; and to promote substitution of imported goods and raw materials by indigenous production.

Import Policy

The import policy for 1962-63 was initially announced with the three main aims of promoting industrial development, conserving foreign exchange and promoting exports. A special feature of the import policy was that it was announced for the whole year and all applications for licences were made on yearly basis. Annual licences, where granted, were, however, on condition that the first half of the licences could only be utilised within the first six months and the second half would be subject to such conditions as might be decided upon and endorsed on the licence for utilisation in the second half of its validity period. The initial period of validity of 12 months hitherto applicable to small value licences was extended to all import licences.

Having regard to the progress made by the indigenous industries, the stock position, availability of foreign exchange and lines of credit, etc., the import quotas for established importers were reduced for 55 items, while import quotas for 10 items like yeast, arms and ammunition, etc., were banned. To help the Family Planning Programme, the quotas for rubber and medicinal contraceptives were enhanced. Provision was made, for the first time, to grant actual users import licences for motor vehicle parts to transport co-operative societies. The basic period for certain items like malleable iron pipe fittings, metal working saws, betelnuts, gum arabic, books and garage tools was extended.

To speed up the issue of import licences, the licensing work in regard to a number of items has been decentralised at the major port offices. To enable the industrial units to procure their requirements directly, the list of items licenceable to actual users was extended to cover activated bleaching earth for cottonseed oil (for *vanaspati* industry) and for bleaching deep colour oils, such as cottonseed oil, castor oil, etc.

The sharp decline in the country's sterling balances necessitated, in June 1962, a cut of 50 per cent in the grant of licences to established importers, whether on an annual basis or in two half-yearly instalments, and in the licences issued to consumer co-operative societies for the period April 1962-March 1963. A cut was also applied in licensing in regard to actual users for imports from "free" resources; the extent of the cut was, however, decided in each case on merits subject to the availability of foreign exchange. On a subsequent review of the position, the 50 per cent cut in the licences to established importers of certain items was partially or fully restored.

The import policy for the period October 1962-March 1963 was formulated on the additional consideration of the needs created by the Emergency. Supplementary licences to established importers were restricted to the specified items of special importance to the country, subject to various amounts of cuts. Similarly, the supplementary licences issued to the consumer co-operative societies were subjected to a cut of 50 per cent. Annual

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licences granted against the USA Non-Project Assistance were, however, not subject to any cuts. The second half of the annual licences or the supplementary licences granted to actual users from free foreign exchange resources were also subject to a cut on merits. The import of tin block and tin scrap and of ball, roller and taper bearings and components thereof has been canalised through an agency approved by the Government to ensure fair prices to their users.

The import policy for April 1963-March 1964 is once again announced for the whole year. All applications for import licences will be made on yearly basis and the procedure of licensing will continue to be the same as was adopted during April 1962-March 1963.

The new policy is somewhat more liberal than the previous one. It lifts import ban from 79 items; established importers can now import 170 items of a total value of Rs. 12.9 crores as against 91 items (value Rs. 11.3 crores) in the preceding half year. For small-scale industries, the import quota has been increased from Rs. 4.5 crores in the last half year to Rs. 6 crores.

In view of the continued difficult foreign exchange position and the important and urgent needs arising out of the Emergency, quotas to established importers have been confined to specific items of special importance to the economy, or items which have an export promotion angle, such as drugs and medicines, X-ray films, rubber contraceptives, chemicals, books, motor vehicle parts, hides and skins, wattle bark, wattle extract and other tanning substances, spare parts of machinery, etc. A fresh ban has been imposed on 15 items. A new provision is that quota or supplementary licences for books will not be valid for import of foreign titles which are reprinted in India in collaboration with foreign publishing houses; this would save foreign exchange and also provide additional employment to the indigenous printing industry. Policy for actual users would be announced later.

In respect of Goa, Daman and Diu, the distinguishing feature in formulating the import policy has been to meet, subject to the availability of foreign exchange and supplies from the rest of India, the legitimate requirements of imported goods to which the people are accustomed. During January-March 1962 imports were allowed up to 1/8 of the total imports effected by established importers during 1960. The import policy for April-September 1962, however, imposed complete ban on the import of 102 items including the heavy foreign exchange consuming items like gold, automobiles, refrigerators, etc., which are banned for import in the rest of India; and items like sugar, coffee, tea, etc., which are freely available in other parts of the country. Certain concessions were granted to established importers of Goa, Daman and Diu under which they were given "special licences" for the import of any 10 items shown as permissible to the established importers in the Import Policy Book for 1962-63.

Export Policy

The policy of progressive relaxation of control over exports in general and of organised export promotion consistent with the internal economy of the country was continued during 1962. The Export (Control) Order, 1958, was reviewed and replaced by a new one effective from October 10, 1962 to free a large number of items from all export control. The items on which licensing restrictions have been imposed are set out in a Schedule to the new Order. Certain items the exports of which would not normally be allowed constitute mainly specified kinds of metals, minerals, oilseeds, wheat and wheat flour, wild life and some types of motor vehicles. Certain other items which would be allowed to be exported on merits or subject to ceilings or some stipulations, to be specified from time to time, include animals, coal and coke, raw cotton and cotton waste, hides and skins, some types of minerals, metals and oilcakes, raw wool, onions, potatoes, etc.

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All the items not included in the Schedule were allowed to be exported without any licensing formalities.

Subsequently, ban was imposed on the export of motor vehicles and parts, textile cloth and materials thereof of olive green shade, glycerine other than refined, and gaur gum with the object to conserve supplies and reduce speculative spurt in internal prices.

Export Promotion

The Third Plan fixed the export target of an average of Rs. 740-760 crores annually. Several measures have been taken to achieve the target. The Export Promotion Directorate has been strengthened to look after problems relating to production, incentives, transport and quality control of exportable goods. The Board of Trade was set up in May 1962 to make a continuous review of export promotion policies in consultation with trade and industry. The Board has constituted separate sub-committees to study questions, among others, relating to: (i) fair trading practices in internal and external trade, (ii) setting up of free trade zones, (iii) setting up of an export sector, and (iv) reduction of cost of industrial and agricultural products. Vigorous efforts are being made to popularise Indian products abroad through publicity pamphlets and films. Fourteen Export Promotion Councils have been set up for different commodities, namely: (i) cotton textiles, (ii) silk and rayon textiles, (iii) plastics and linoleum, (iv) cashew and pepper, (v) tobacco, (vi) sports goods, (vii) chemical and allied products, (viii) shellac, (ix) leather, (x) engineering goods, (xi) mica, (xii) spices, (xiii) marine products, and (xiv) processed foods. The Councils conduct surveys of foreign markets, research in better and new uses of commodities, etc. An Export Inspection Advisory Council has been constituted for drawing up an operational programme for quality control; Government propose to enact legislation for compulsory quality control.

Government have accepted the recommendations of the Study Group on credit facilities for exporters, and implemented the main recommendations. The Reserve Bank of India Act and the State Bank of India Act have been amended for the purpose. Another committee has been set up to work out details for providing long-term and cheap credit facilities for exporters. Certain tax concessions are allowed on exports. Other export promotion schemes, covering most exportable commodities, include rebate in freight charges, drawback of import duty and import of essential raw materials or capital goods. Specific rates of import entitlement against exports have been fixed for engineering goods and chemical products and procedures for obtaining import licences simplified.

Special efforts have been made to promote exports of such commodities as have a high export potential. The commodities include textiles, manganese and iron ores, molasses, fish and meat and meat products. The measures relate to fixing of export targets and licensing of automatic looms for textiles; decontrol of manganese ore export and reduction in its railway freight, etc.; State trading of iron ore; facilities for storage installation and rail movement for molasses; mechanisation of fishing craft; and standardisation and hygienic processing of meat products.

The State-owned Export Risks Insurance Corporation (authorised capital Rs. 5 crores), set up in July 1957, with headquarters at Bombay, offers facilities for insuring political and commercial risks not normally covered by commercial insurance companies. To reach exporters in other centres more easily, it has opened offices in Calcutta and Madras. During January-September 1962, it issued 355 policies of a maximum liability of Rs. 8.21 crores. The total amount of risk insured increased to Rs. 11.7 crores, as against Rs. 7.82 crores during the same period in 1961.

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The Directorate of Exhibitions looks after visual commercial publicity for Indian goods. During 1962-63, India participated in international trade exhibitions and fairs in Seattle (USA), Leipzig (East Germany), Zagreb and Belgrade (Yugoslavia), Poznan (Poland), Damascus (Syria), Milan (Italy), Izmir (Turkey), Hanover (W. Germany), Sydney (Australia), Tunis (Tunisia), Lagos (Nigeria) and Tripoli (Libya). India has also decided to participate in the New York World Fair 1964-65, and organise an Indian exhibition in Moscow in 1963. The 15 Trade Centres and showrooms at important foreign commercial centres have been following a vigorous programme of visual commercial publicity of exportable goods.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Trade agreements continued to serve as an instrument of reducing the imbalance in the payments situation through increasing export earnings by development of trade with newer markets and in newer commodities. Four agreements were renewed for further priods, six existing agreements were extended and eight fresh agreements were concluded with Afghanistan, Burma, Jordan, Iran, Mexico, Morocco, Rumania and Yugoslavia. The total number of trade and payments agreements in force at the end of 1962 was 28. The new agreement with Mexico provides for developing trade, especially import of cotton, non-ferrous metals, steel plates, etc., from Mexico and export of railway equipment, engineering goods and chemicals from India to Mexico. Under the agreement with Burma, India will export cotton, woollen and coir yarn and manufactures, jute and jute manufactures, chemical, pharmaceutical and engineering goods, etc. Items of import from Burma include rice, teak, hardboards, hides and skins and mineral ores.

TARIFF

During 1962, the Tariff Commission conducted seven tariff and five price enquiries. The tariff enquiries were in respect of stearic and oleic acids, plastics (phenol formaldehyde moulding powder), non-ferrous metals, sheet glass and ball bearings protection to which was to expire at the end of 1962, and review of antimony industry (protected up to December 31, 1963) and dyestuffs industry (protected up to December 31, 1964). In the case of antimony industry the Commission did not recommend any change in the existing *ad val* duty or period of protection. The review on the dyestuffs industry is still under examination of Government. The major recommendations of the Tariff Commission in the tariff enquiries were accepted by Government in full. Accordingly, tariff protection to stearic and oleic acids, plastics (phenol formaldehyde moulding powder) and certain items under non-ferrous metals, *viz.*, copper rods manufactured by rolling process, rolled brass rods, lead sheets other than sheets for tea-chests, zinc sheets not otherwise specified and zinc strips was withdrawn from January 1, 1963. Protection to sheet glass, ball bearings and non-ferrous metals items, *viz.*, copper and brass pipes and tubes, extruded copper rods other than electrolytic copper rods and extruded brass rods was extended up to December 31, 1965. In addition, certain items were brought within the scheme of protection under non-ferrous metals industry at an increased rate of protective duty, *viz.*, extruded copper sections at 40 per cent *ad val* (Pref.) and 50 per cent *ad val* (Standard), extruded brass sections at 40 per cent *ad valorem* and highly polished zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks at 35 per cent *ad valorem*.

The price enquiries related to fixation of prices of (i) steel for the period from April 1, 1960 to March 31, 1962, (ii) pig iron for the same period, (iii) woollen yarn fabrics and hosiery manufactured, (iv) sheet glass, and (v) selling prices and pricing policy of the units manufacturing fire-fighting equipment. Government have announced decision in respect of fair

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ex-works retention prices of steel and pig iron and sheet glass. The remaining two reports are under examination.

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1963 which has already been brought into force, amends the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 with a view to providing for automatic levy of counter-vailing duty on imported articles where an excise duty is leviable on similar articles produced indigenously. The Act provides, among other things, for applying the normal rates of duty to certain items on which the duties were originally reduced due to commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) but where such commitments no longer exist, as also for making the tariff schedule more specific and rational by providing for component parts of various articles being assessed under the same items as the articles themselves.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

Exports

The U.K. and the U.S.A. continue to be India's principal buyers. During 1961-62, their respective shares in the trade were 24.4 and 17.7 per cent. Next came Japan and the U.S.S.R. which absorbed 6.1 and 5.9 per cent, respectively, of India's total exports.

The principal countries to which India exported, and the values of exports to each, for 1960-61, 1961-62 and April-November 1962, are shown below.

TABLE 158

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By sea, air and land)

(*value in lakhs of rupees*)

Country	1960-61	1961-62	April–November 1962
U.K.	170,69	159,95	104,49
U.S.A.*	99,83	116,06	73,67
Japan	34,88	40,24	19,55
Australia	22,22	15,93	13,32
U.S.S.R.	28,78	31,89	26,32
Ceylon	18,35	17,06	9,86
Germany, West	18,94	19,85	9,34
Canada	17,59	17,38	15,89
Burma	6,52	5,28	3,49
U.A.R. (Egyt)	13,37	12,86	7,69
France	7,62	7,97	5,26
Argentina	4,52	5,00	5,95
Sudan**	9,48	10,34	6,53
Singapore	7,08	8,26	5,45
Netherlands	8,41	8,01	5,08
Czechoslovakia	7,26	8,05	6,57
Kenya	4,84	5,35	3,33
Italy	9,23	9,29	5,73
Nigeria	5,74	7,03	4,81
Cuba	7,29	5,18	3,07
New Zealand	7,40	7,40	5,03
Pakistan	9,53	9,45	6,58
Indonesia	3,09	6,84	3,09
TOTAL (including other countries)	632,42	656,82	445,12

A closer study of the country-wise figures reveals an element of diversification in the direction of export trade. India's exports to East European countries rose from Rs. 54.9 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 64.3 crores in 1961-62, and to African countries from Rs. 37.1 crores to Rs. 41.4 crores.

*Includes Alaska and Hawaii from January, 1960.

**Treated as a foreign country with effect from April, 1956. Previously it was under "Commonwealth Countries" as "Anglo-Egyptian Sudan".

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Imports

The principal countries from which India imported, and the value of imports from each, for 1960-61, 1961-62 and April-November 1962 are shown in Table 159.

TABLE 159

IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By sea, air and land)

Country	1960-61	1961-62	April-Nov. 1962
U.S.A.*	327,56	233,51	196,47
U.K.	217,15	194,52	115,97
Germany, West	122,52	118,21	63,63
Iran	29,55	47,35	26,34
Japan	60,78	58,61	40,84
Italy	25,97	23,68	12,39
France	21,13	15,98	7,25
U.S.S.R.	15,87	35,32	6,23
Belgium	15,22	11,47	4,90
Switzerland	10,38	10,64	7,07
Australia	17,79	22,73	11,78
Federation of Malaya	13,50	13,03	7,34
Saudi Arabia	14,18	18,90	9,69
Canada	19,86	16,61	8,46
Czechoslovakia	8,76	14,20	12,54
Pakistan	14,01	13,86	9,83
Burma	13,65	10,64	7,26
Netherlands	10,54	12,51	9,38
Singapore	10,44	9,00	5,91
Sweden	11,88	13,93	4,88
U.A.R. (Egypt)	16,42	12,04	4,55
Kenya	12,36	11,63	4,18
Northern Rhodesia	9,92	9,32	1,68
Sudan**	9,41	10,57	13,77
TOTAL (including other countries) ..	1,121,62	1,038,62	682,58

As will be seen from the above table, the U.S.A. and the U.K. continued to be the main suppliers, followed by West Germany and Japan. The percentage shares of these countries in India's total import trade in 1960-61 and 1961-62 were: U.S.A. 29.6 and 22.5; U.K. 19.4 and 18.7; West Germany 10.9 and 11.4; and Japan 5.4 and 5.7, respectively.

PATTERN OF TRADE

Exports

India's exports have witnessed expansion and increasing diversification in recent years. The peak level exports of Rs. 657 crores (excluding re-exports) in 1961-62 were higher by Rs. 25 crores as compared to 1960-61; the increase was mainly on account of larger exports of sugar jute bags and fabrics, raw cotton, spices, coir manufactures, coffee and raw wool. Most of the other traditional items, including cotton fabrics, tea, manganese ore, mica, vegetable oils, raw hides and skins, etc., however, suffered decline of varying extent.

The element of increasing diversification is noticeable in the exports of new manufactures such as metals and metal products and machinery which recorded an increase of Rs. 8 crores and Rs. 0.7 crore, respectively, in 1960-61 as compared to the year 1959-60, and a rise of Rs. 0.2 crore and Rs. 0.4 crore, respectively, in 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61. Similar trends are noticeable in the case of sewing machines and electric fans.

*Includes Alaska and Hawaii from January, 1960.

**Treated as a foreign country from April, 1956. Previously it was under "Commonwealth Countries" as "Anglo-Egyptian Sudan".

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The principal commodities exported by India in 1960-61, 1961-62 and April-November 1962, along with their values, are shown in the table below.*

TABLE 160

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(By sea, air and land)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	April-Nov. 1962
Tea	123,59	122,40	
Cotton fabrics	57,54	48,39	84,97
Textile fabrics (other than cotton)	79,71	88,37	29,36
Textile articles (other than clothing and footwear)	61,23	66,02	71,03
Ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates	16,49	12,75	41,30
Leather	24,85	25,33	6,14
Raw cotton (excluding linters and waste)	8,67	14,32	14,65
Fresh fruits and nuts (not including oilnuts)	21,49	20,36	7,17
Crude vegetable materials, inedible**	15,95	15,39	14,15
Raw wool	7,72	9,20	9,15
Sugar	3,28	15,34	4,88
Iron ore and concentrates	17,03	17,45	12,45
Tobacco, unmanufactured	14,61	14,04	12,09
Vegetable oils	8,54	5,83	13,62
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertiliser materials and precious stones)	12,71	11,98	6,89
Textile yarn and thread	11,21	13,99	9,01
Textile floor coverings and tapestries	9,19	8,44	9,41
Iron and steel	9,68	9,68	5,43
Coffee	7,22	9,01	1,65
Hides and skins, raw	10,02	8,83	5,71
Petroleum products	4,07	3,49	6,54
Coal, coke and briquettes	3,33	2,42	2,80
TOTAL (including other items, excluding re-exports)	632,42	656,82	445,12

Imports

The following table gives the principal imports, with value, for 1960-61, 1961-62 and April-November, 1962.

TABLE 161

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(By sea, air and land)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	April-Nov. 1962
Machinery other than electric	203,37	231,69	167,71
Iron and steel	122,54	101,98	52,72
Petroleum products	52,07	53,28	36,62
Transport equipment	72,39	54,21	34,39
Electric machinery and appliances	57,22	63,01	36,70
Raw cotton	81,74	62,65	42,42
Wheat, unmilled	153,20	77,55	45,25
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	17,36	42,36	18,38
Chemical elements and compounds	39,34	35,12	26,01
Manufactures of metals**	20,37	15,84	11,72
Textile yarn and thread	14,37	13,27	8,89

*For data relating to earlier years, see 'India 1962' p. 338.

*N.E.S. : Nowhere else stated in trade classification list).

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TABLE 161—(*concld.*)

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	April-Nov. 1962
Ordnance	2,56	91	24
Copper	21,93	23,27	15,40
Rice	22,44	15,04	16,62
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products ..	10,50	11,17	6,81
Fresh fruits and nuts	15,07	10,15	6,00
Raw wool and hair	10,41	12,19	7,83
Paper and paper-board	11,83	15,34	7,35
Oilseeds, nuts and kernels	11,63	9,43	6,55
Coal-tar dyestuffs and natural indigo ..	9,85	11,20	5,97
Aluminium	7,69	7,93	7,51
Milk and cream, dried or condensed	4,99	7,95	6,06
Miscellaneous chemicals and products ..	9,21	12,11	7,27
Zinc	9,19	7,39	6,69
Raw jute and waste	7,64	6,27	2,05
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertiliser materials and precious stones) ..	6,82	7,86	6,04
Vegetable oils	3,66	5,29	2,77
TOTAL (including other items)	1,121,62	1,038,62	682,58

The high imports in 1960-61 and 1961-62 are accounted for by the large requirements of machinery and other equipment for agricultural and industrial development as envisaged in the Plans. At the same time, imports of raw cotton and raw jute have decreased substantially, indicating greater self-sufficiency. Imports of food articles recorded heavy fall in 1961-62, though they were still of a high magnitude.

TERMS OF TRADE

The following three tables show the index numbers of quantity and price of India's exports and of imports and the terms of trade for the calendar years 1960 and 1961 and for the months of November 1961 and November 1962.

TABLE 162

INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS

(Base 1958=100)

Class of Commodity	Volume index				Unit value index			
	1960	1961	Nov. 1961	Nov. 1962	1960	1961	Nov. 1961	Nov. 1962
Food	92	109	154	148	110	102	99	11
Beverages & tobacco	75	85	54	133	107	100	81	63
Crude materials (inedible, except fuels)	109	111	102	109	102	105	104	101
Mineral fuel and lubricants, etc.	99	69	57	141	99	91	95	86
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	146	66	46	160	100	104	105	102
Chemicals	100	92	66	109	158	201	269	168
Manufactured goods	109	106	106	131	111	122	117	107
Machinery and transport equipment	246	236	279	451	89	92	89	77
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	127	133	134	160	112	95	101	119
General	101	105	116	132	109	111	107	102

Source:—Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

Note: The unit value and quantum indices are of the Paasche and Laspeyre type respectively. Symbolically, the unit value Index Number P is given by (*contd. on p. 302*)

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TABLE 163

INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS

(Base 1958=100)

Class of Commodity	Volume index				Unit value index			
	1960	1961	Nov. 1961	Nov. 1962	1960	1961	Nov. 1961	Nov. 1962
Food	44	43	34	46	100	96	94	97
Beverages & tobacco	42	69	27	172	101	98	100	124
Crude materials (inedible, except fuels)	197	181	132	145	94	93	100	97
Mineral fuels and lubricants, etc.	111	115	278	179	89	93	84	82
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	123	129	304	90	98	99	90	83
Chemicals	142	161	167	198	88	86	95	82
Manufactured goods ..	112	108	107	114	101	101	102	98
Machinery and transport equipment	112	131	134	165	103	106	102	109
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	90	105	112	173	99	106	105	95
General	107	111	121	129	98	99	97	98

Note : For the method of calculation, see footnote to the preceding table.

TABLE 164

TERMS OF TRADE

(Base 1958=100)

	Net Terms of Trade*	Gross Terms of Trade†
1960	111	106
1961	112	106
November, 1961	110	104
November, 1962	104	98

STATE TRADING CORPORATION

The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. was established in May 1956 as an entirely State-owned company (authorised capital now Rs. 5 crores). Its aim is to stimulate trade, by filling up the many gaps in India's foreign trade structure. Since its inception, the Corporation has been striving to increase India's exports to countries with controlled economies in order to secure from them such items as steel, cement and industrial equipment without straining the country's foreign reserves. It has been endeavouring to diversify India's trade and find new markets for traditional and non-

$$P = \frac{\Sigma\, pn\, qn}{\Sigma\, po\, qn}$$

where pn and qn are the price (unit value) and quantity in the current period and po the corresponding price in the base period.

The quantum index numbers are not computed directly but are derived from the unit value indices (P) as follows : $Q = \frac{Vn}{\frac{Vo}{P}} \times 100$

where Vo and Vn are the total values of trade in the base and current period respectively and P the unit value index number.

*Ratio of overall export unit value index to similar import index.

†Ratio of overall import quantum index to similar export index.

Note.—A favourable movement in the terms of trade is indicated by an increase and an adverse movement by a decrease in the ratios.

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traditional export items of India. It has arranged a number of link and barter deals with foreign countries for importing fertilisers, essential capital goods and industrial raw materials in exchange for exports of "hard to sell commodities" from India. It has also arranged bulk contracts and effected equitable distribution of vital raw materials (such as caustic soda, soda ash, newsprint, mercury, camphor, dyestuffs and so on) so that the prices of these items are brought down to reasonable levels. The quantum and timing of the imports have been so fixed as to avoid recurring disruption in supply and to create and maintain conditions favourable for a larger production of these commodities in India. In July 1956, the Corporation was entrusted with the task of acquiring cement from Indian manufacturers, importing it, and distributing it at an equalised price at all railheads in India. With the improvement of internal supply position, it was authorised in 1958 also to export cement. The Corporation has launched price support schemes for purchasing raw jute and seedlac in order to stabilise a certain operational export price. The Corporation has also played an important role in the development of minor port facilities, mines and transport which are essential for expeditious and efficient handling of goods imported or exported. The long-term contracts with Japan and some other countries arranged by the Corporation to boost up India's iron ore exports have contributed a good deal to speed up the development of railway connections between the mines and the shipping centres.

The turnover of the Corporation during January-November 1962 was of the value of Rs. 71.23 crores (compared to the total turnover of Rs. 9.19 crores in 1956-57); exports accounted for Rs. 28.42 crores, imports Rs. 41.76 crores and internal trade Rs. 1.05 crores. Among items of exports were iron and manganese ores, textiles and woollen fabrics, shoes, cement, sugar, tobacco, etc. Imports included fertilisers, cotton, newsprint, textile machinery, steel, industrial chemicals, etc. Link and barter deals were of the extent of Rs. 24.53 crores.

INTERNAL TRADE

Considering the vastness of the country, its varied climate and diverse natural resources, it is natural that the internal trade of India is many times larger than its external trade. According to an estimate in the report of the National Planning Committee's Sub-committee on Trade, the value of the country's internal trade in 1947 was about Rs. 7,000 crores as compared to about Rs. 350 crores for external trade.

The internal trade of India can be classified under the broad heads of (i) rail-borne trade, (ii) river-borne trade, (iii) coasting trade, (iv) trade borne on other craft—by lorry, carts, etc., and (v) trade by air. Complete and precise data about total internal trade cannot be had, particularly because reliable statistics of trade by air and other craft such as lorry, carts, country-craft, are not available.

RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE

Statistics of rail and river-borne trade are based on the invoices of the railway and steamer companies and are recorded on 'import' basis. For the purpose of these statistics, India is divided into a number of trade blocks, roughly representing the States of the Indian Union. The chief port towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin are constituted as separate trade blocks. Similarly, the less important ports in Madras, Bombay, etc., are grouped as 'Other Ports' each of which is treated as a separate trade block.*

*From October 1960, India was divided into 29 trade blocks; the list was revised in April 1962, consequent to bifurcation of Bombay State.

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The following table shows the movement of selected articles by rail and river between different trade blocks, the internal trade of each block being excluded.

TABLE 165

RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE—SELECTED ARTICLES

(*in thousand quintals**)

Item	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
Coal & coke	202,035	216,634	314,796	293,200
Raw cotton**	2,563	2,900	37,199	3,562
Cotton piece-goods	2,481	3,260	2,643	2,396
Rice (not in husk)	8,331	16,407	22,283	21,157
Wheat	19,464	8,274	30,642	27,457
Raw jute	4,713	3,539	4,014	4,464
Iron & steel products	17,369	19,165	37,025	40,073
Oilseeds	8,037	9,455	9,509	8,286
Salt	12,639	12,408	13,539	15,101
Sugar (excluding khandsari sugar)	6,240	8,293	9,106	8,662

Source : Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Note: The above statistics relate to quantities only, as value figures are not recorded in the railway and steamer companies' invoices. Besides, the trade carried by only two steamer companies between three trade blocks is recorded. Further, non-trade freight movements are also included because of the difficulty in isolating them.

COASTING TRADE

For purpose of statistics, the Indian coast has been divided (from April 1961) into 11 maritime blocks corresponding to the maritime States of India *viz.*, (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Andhra Pradesh, (iv) Madras, (v) Kerala, (vi) Mysore, (vii) Maharashtra, (viii) Gujarat, (ix) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (x) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, and (xi) Pondicherry. It was proposed to show Goa as a separate maritime block from April, 1963.

The coasting trade is recorded under two broad heads (i) Internal Trade, *i.e.*, trade amongst the ports within the same maritime block, and (ii) External Trade, *i.e.*, trade between a maritime block and other blocks plus certain ports like Goa.

The table below shows the values of the coastwise trade of India in the years 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62.

TABLE 166

COAST-WISE TRADE

(*value in lakhs of rupees*)

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
Imports			
Indian merchandise	164,54	209,89	243,[illegible]
Foreign merchandise	13,70	6,61	3,[illegible]
Treasure	—	—	—
TOTAL IMPORTS ..	178,24	216,50	247,[illegible]
Exports			
Indian merchandise	143,77	215,03	262,[illegible]
Foreign merchandise	15,90	7,85	7,[illegible]
Treasure	6	—	—
TOTAL EXPORTS ..	159,73	222,88	270,[illegible]
TOTAL TRADE ..	337,97	439,38	517,[illegible]

*Quintal = 1·968 cwt.

**Figures relate to the cotton year ending August of the fiscal year.

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Of the import trade worth Rs. 247 crores and export trade of Rs. 270 crores in 1961-62, Rs. 237 crores and Rs. 260 crores, respectively, related to external trade as among the blocks and the remaining to the internal trade within the blocks themselves. Imports exceeded exports during the period 1955-56 to 1959, but the trend was reversed in 1960-61 and 1961-62.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

To establish a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the country, reform has been introduced gradually, since the passing of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, through a phased programme covering different industries, public undertakings and regions. In specified areas in all the States and Union Territories the use of metric weights was introduced in 1958 with a transition period of two years, during which the metric weights were used alongside indigenous weights. Since October 1960, however, the use of metric weights became compulsory in these areas. Selected industries such as cotton, jute, iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, cement, paper, petroleum, *vanaspati*, salt, etc., also changed over. In Government departments such as the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Customs, etc., the use of metric weights was introduced.

During 1962, the use of metric weights and length measures was made obligatory; the system was also extended to the motor transport industry and to the levy of excise duty on alcohol. The use of metric units for land areas was authorised from October 1962, with a transitional period of three years during which the existing units will also be recognised. The use of metric capacity measures (litre and its secondary units) became compulsory from April 1963, throughout the country. In the State of Jammu and Kashmir, metric capacity measures were introduced during 1962, and their use will become compulsory in 1963. The Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, has also been extended to the Union Territory of Goa, where the metric system had been introduced under the laws earlier in force. An important phase in the adoption of metric system in India has thus been completed.

Earlier, Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Organisations throughout the country were strengthened to enforce the new system. Steps were taken to augment the production of metric weights and measures of length and capacity. Manufacturers were given help in procuring scarce raw materials like brass.

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CHAPTER XXII

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Indian railway system with a route kilometrage of 57,089 is the second largest individual railway network in the world and the biggest nationalised undertaking in the country. More than 46 lakh persons and 4.4 lakh tons of goods were carried, on an average, by the railways daily in 1961-62. The capital-at-charge of the railways, at the end of 1961-62, stood at Rs. 1,690 crores and the gross earnings at Rs. 502 crores. They employed 11,76,288 persons and paid Rs. 214.51 crores in wages and salaries.

Progress

The first railway line in India of 32 kilometres was opened on April 16, 1853. The progress made by the railways since 1947-48 is indicated in Tables 167 and 168.

TABLE 167

PROGRESS OF ALL INDIAN RAILWAYS

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

Year	Kilo-metres	Capital-at-charge	Gross earnings	Working expenses	Net earnings
1947-48	54,814	742,20	183,69	163,94	19,75
1950-51	54,845	838,18	264,62	214,39	50,23
1955-56	55,900	975,91	317,51	260,17	57,34
1960-61	56,963	1,527,83	459,38	361,88	97,50
1961-62	57,089	1,690,07	502,29	392,35	109,93

TABLE 168

RAILWAY TRAFFIC

(For all Indian Railways)

Year	Passengers originating (thousands	Passenger earnings (Rs. lakhs)	Goods originating (thousand tonnes)	Goods earnings (Rs. akhs)
1950-51				
1955-56	130,77 90	99,22	9,38,22	139,77
1960-61	129,74 31	108,75	11,71,20	177,92
1961-62	161,58'94	132,52	15,76,43	281,26
.. .. ..	171,28',39	151,85	16,18,860	300,80

Railway Zones

The 37 railway systems, which existed in India before August 1949, have been grouped into eight Zones with a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration. Some details regarding the Zones are given in Table 169.

Certain narrow-gauge feeder railways (total length 715 kms), owned and operated by private companies, were not included in the reorganisation scheme, although under the Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951, Government assumed powers to ensure their efficient operation in the public interest.

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TABLE 169

RAILWAY ZONES

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of	Headquarters	Track width*	Mean route-kilometrage worked (March 31, 1962)
Southern ..	April 14, 1951	Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian and Mysore Railways.	Madras	B.G. M.G. N.G.	3,035·94 6,749·00 154·01
Central ..	November 5, 1951	Great Indian Peninsular, Nizam's State, Scindia and Dholpur Railways.	Bombay	B.G. M.G. N.G.	6,148·99 1,545·53 1,166·74
Western ..	November 5, 1951	Bombay Baroda & Central India, Saurashtra, Kutch, Rajasthan and Jaipur Railways.	Bombay	B.G. M.G. N.G.	2,855·38 5,992·09 1,222·39
Northern ..	April 14, 1952	Eastern Punjab, Jodhpur, Bikaner Railway and the three upper divisions of the East Indian Railways.	Delhi	B.G. M.G. N.G.	6,807·44 3,296·29 260·44
North-Eastern	April 14, 1952	Oudh and Tirhut, Assam Railways and Fatehgarh district of old Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway.	Gorakhpur	B.G. M.G.	8·87 4,914·25
North-East Frontier	January 15, 1958		Pandu	B.G. M.G. N.G.	105·83 2,666·96 83·64
Eastern ..	August 1, 1955	East Indian (minus the three upper divisions).	Calcutta	B.G. N.G.	3,820·65 27·58
South-Eastern	August 1, 1955	Bengal Nagpur Railway.	Calcutta	B.G. N.G.	4,514·41 1,383·49

*Track width : B.G. 1·67 metres ; M.G. 1 metre; N.G. 0·762 and 0·7610 metre.

Railway Finances

Railway finances were separated from general finances in 1925, the railways contributing to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. In December 1949, it was decided that during the quinquennium beginning 1950-51, the railways should pay a guaranteed divident of 4 per cent on the capital-at-charge at the end of each penultimate year. The revised Financial Convention, which became applicable after 1955-56, prescribes the same rate of payment except that on new lines a moratorium is to be granted during construction and for the five years to follow. The Railway Convention Committee, established in 1960, recommended a dividend of 4¼ per cent on the capital-at-charge for five years 1961-66. The budget for 1962-63, however, provides for payment at the rate of 4.5 per cent.

The following table gives an outline of the financial results of working of Government Railways since 1955-56.

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TABLE 170

RAILWAY FINANCES

(in crores of rupees)

	1955-56 (Actuals)	1960-61 (Actuals)	1961-62 (Actuals)	1962-63 (Revised)	1963-64 (Budget)
Passenger earnings—					
Upper	12·85	15·18	17·55	19·30	20·04
Third	94·86	116·41	133·33	147·95	152·46
Other coaching earnings	20·87	27·21	29·10	31·50	34·80
Goods earnings ..	180·28	286·14	306·90	337·55	379·00
Other sundry earnings	6·81	12·63	13·61	14·50	14·50
Total earnings ..	315·67	457·57	500·49	550·80	600·80
Suspense	0·62	—0·77	+0·01	—1·18	—1·11
Gross traffic receipts	316·29	456·80	500·50	549·62	599·69
Ordinary working expenses	212·95	313·15*	325·33	363·14	379·04
Net miscellaneous expenditure	7·73	10·69	10·24	14·91	16·40
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	45·00	45·00	65·00	67·00	80·0
Payment to worked lines	0·27	0·09	0·18	0·14	0·14
Total working expenses ..	258·22	368·93*	390·51	430·28	459·18
Net railway revenues	50·34	87·87	99·75	104·43	124·11
Dividend to general revenues	36·12	55·86	75·35*	81·23	93·11
Net surplus	14·22	32·01	24·40	23·20	31·00
Operating ratio ..	81·6%	78·42%	78·00%	78·3%	76·5%
Capital-at-charge ..	968·98	1,520·87	1,682·98	1,885·56	2,104·06

DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE PLANS

The main problem of the railways in the initial years of the planning era has been that of rehabilitation and replacements. First created by the economic depression, it was later accentuated by the severe strain of war and Partition. Under the First Five Year Plan, Rs. 423.73 crores were spent on rehabilitation and expansion of railways with emphasis on rehabilitation.

During the Second Plan, with a Railway allocation of Rs. 1,121.5 crores**, the Railways were expected to (i) increase passenger transport capacity by 15%, (ii) raise goods traffic to 16,20 lakh tons, (iii) add 1,200 miles of new lines, double 1,300 miles of track and electrify 880 miles, and (iv) increase the number of locomotives to 10,600, coaches to 28,900 and wagons to 35,41,000.

The programme of development of railways during the Third Plan period, involving an outlay of about Rs. 1,470 crores, aims at (i) 26,40 lakh tonnes of goods traffic during the year 1965-66; (ii) increase of passenger traffic by 15%; (iii) acquisition of 2,090 locomotives, 8,608 coaches and 1,27,464 wagons; (iv) doubling of 3,928 kms. of track; (v) renewal of 8,000 kms. of track; (vi) electrification of 2,498 kms.; (vii) construction of 2,400 kms. of new lines and (viii) construction of 54,000 new staff quarters.

New Construction and Works

Four hundred and thirty miles of dismantled lines were restored, 380 miles of new lines constructed and 46 miles of narrow gauge lines converted

*This includes Rs. 12·50 crores to be contributed to the General Revenues in lieu of merger of passenger tax with passenger fare.

**Inclusive of Rs. 15 crores allotted for the Post and Telegraph and Power Supply authorities.

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into metre gauge during the First Plan period. 454 miles of new lines were also under construction, 52 miles were being converted into broad gauge and surveys for over 2,000 miles of new lines were in progress. 400 miles of broad gauge and 382 miles of metre gauge new rail lines were opened to traffic during the Second Plan period. One thousand and six miles of broad gauge and 251 miles of metre gauge lines were in various stages of construction. Six thousand two hundred and twenty-three miles of rail renewals and 7,102 miles of sleeper renewals were also completed. During 1961-62, 448.6 kms. of new lines were opened to traffic and 203.7 kms. of metre gauge lines were converted to broad gauge.

Rolling Stock

During the First Plan period, 496 locomotives, 4,351 coaches and 41,192 wagons were placed on line. During the Second Plan period 2,192 locomotives, 7,515 coaches and 97,994 wagons were acquired on additional replacement account. Three hundred and thirty-six locomotives, 1,628 new coaching vehicles and 19,012 new wagons were placed on line during 1961-62.

Workshops, Plant and Machinery

The remodelling and expansion of a large number of running sheds and locomotives, carriage and wagon workshops were undertaken during the Second Plan. A steel foundry with an optimum capacity of 10,000 tons of castings per annum at the Chittaranjan Locomotives Works is expected to commence production in 1963. The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have started manufacturing electric locomotives and had placed in service on the Central Railway ten 3,600 hp. broad gauge DC electric locomotives. Sixteen broad gauge AC electric multiple unit trailer coaches were made available by the Integral Coach Factory for suburban services till the end of 1962. The production of coach shells at this factory is now of the order of 650 per year. About 30 coaches per month are being furnished and equipped at the furnishing unit of the factory.

Electrification

Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to areas near Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. By March 31, 1962 1,285.55 kms. were electrified.

Dieselisation

Diesel traction is being adopted on a progressively increasing scale. There were 228 diesel locomotives on March 31, 1962, including six shunting locos equipped with the "Suri Transmission".

Amenities for Railway Users

Of the improvements carried out during recent years to offer better travel conditions to passengers, particularly third class passengers, mention may be made of the following :

(*i*) safe and relaxed travel—at a cost which is perhaps the lowest in the world—in all-steel light-weight coaches;

(*ii*) reservation of coaches for long-distance travel in important trains and reservation of accommodation in accordance with distances in certain trains;

(*iii*) introduction of new trains and extension of the runs of existing trains;

(*iv*) introduction of new 75-berther sleeping coaches over the broad gauge and 64-berthers over the metre gauge in certain trains for passengers travelling over 800 kms., without levy of any surcharge;

(*v*) running of all-third class 'Janata' trains and vestibuled air-conditioned trains;

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(*vi*) improvement of catering facilities;

(*vii*) improvement of drinking water facilities, provision of fans, waiting halls, new or improved over-bridges and new or improved platforms; and

(*viii*) camping coach facility at certain stations.

Staff Welfare

As against an annual average of a little over Rs. 4 crores spent on the construction of new quarters and staff welfare measures during the First Plan period, Rs. 10 crores per annum were spent during the Second Plan period.

While 40,000 staff quarters were constructed during the First Plan period, 57,000 were built during the Second Plan period. Provision has been made for 54,000 new quarters in the Third Plan, in addition to those to be provided under composite schemes relating to workshops, yards and lines. Over 13,000 quarters were constructed during 1961-62.

At the end of 1961-62, there were 78 hospitals and 516 health units/dispensaries. A number of chest clinics for domiciliary and out-door treatment of T. B. patients have been established in addition to expansion of facilities by way of additional beds. On March 31, 1962, 90,539 pupils were receiving instruction in 701 schools.

In December 1957, it was decided to offer the choice of a pension scheme to all railway employees. A scheme of large-scale upward re-distribution of posts calculated eventually to benefit 1,70,000 railwaymen in non-gazetted cadres was announced in February 1957. Steps are also being taken to explore avenues for quicker promotion of class IV staff. The Class IV Staff Committee's recommendations have been accepted by Government.

For the benefit of children of railway workers studying in places away from their parents, 12 subsidised hostels have been set up. Mobile libraries are being formed for the use of staff posted at wayside stations. The first mobile library was inaugurated on the North-Eastern Railway in December 1958.

OPERATING STATISTICS

Passenger Traffic and Earnings

The salient features of passenger traffic and earnings therefrom on all India railways during 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62 are shown below.

TABLE 171
PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
Number of passengers (in hundreds)			
A.C.	129,73,55,0	161,38,86,2	171,28,38,7
First class	85,8	1,44,4	1,58,0
Second class	1,90,30,1	3,46,00,1	41,41,6
Third class	1,68,75,2	1,11,36,9	1,10,93,6
Passenger miles/kms.* (in thousands)			
A.C.	126,13,63,9	156,80,04,8	166,04,45,5
First class	3,908,32,87	7,806,06,58	8,229,89,27
Second class	5,12,79	10,99,85	11,65,86
Third class	77,38,58	193,29,67	211,23,52
Earnings from passengers (in thousand rupees)	124,36,83	179,87,12	181,05,49
A.C.	3,701,44,67	7,421,89,94	7,825,94,40
First class	108,75,48	132,51,76	151,84,50
Second class	87,51	1,18,08	1,38,15
Third class	5,88,01	8,33,72	9,81,60
Average rate charged per passenger	6,12,22	5,74,21	6,36,63
A.C.	95,87,44	118,33,98	134,59,73
First class	Pies per mile	nP. per km.	
Second class	,, 32·8	,, 10·7	11·8
Third class	,, 14·6	,, 4·31	4·65
	,, 9·45	,, 3·19	3·52
	,, 4·97	,, 1·59	1·72

*The 1955-56 figures are in miles, while those for 1960-61 and 1961-62 are in kms.

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Goods Traffic and Earnings

The goods traffic carried and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 172

GOODS TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS*

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
Tons/Tonnes of goods carried (in thousands)	11,52,73	15,76,43	16,18,60
Revenue earning traffic (in thousand tons/tonnes) ..	9,19,65	12,12,00	12,69,71
Non-revenue earning traffic (in thousand tons/tonnes ..	2,33,08	3,64,43	3,48,89
Net ton miles/tonne kms. (in thousands)	3,647,18,50	8,775,84,97	9,129,10,64
Revenue earning traffic (in thousand ton miles/tonne kms.)	3,088,17,87	7,241,18,18	7,622,63,66
Non-revenue earning traffic (in ton miles/tonne kms.) ..	559,00,63	1,534,66,79	1,506,46,98
Average miles/kms. a ton/tonne of goods was carried	316·4	556·7	564·0
Revenue earning traffic (in miles/kms.)	335·8	597·5	600·3
Non-revenue earning traffic (in miles/kms.)	239·8	421·1	431·8
Earnings from goods carried (in thousand rupees)	177,92,19	281,25,56	300,79,67
Average rate charged per ton/tonne of goods per mile/km.	11·1 (pies)	3·88 (nP.)	3·95 (nP.)

The principal commodities carried by Government railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 173

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED

(in thousand tons/tonnes)

	1955-56 (tons)	1960-61 (tonnes)	1961-62 (tonnes)
Coal	3,53,37	5,03,96	5,38,92
Cement	39,56	65,48	67,08
Iron and steel†	36,55	75,88	81,32
Metallic ores (other than manganese ore)	43,73	1,11,40	1,26,07
Manganese ore	13,78	12,30	12,50
Foodgrains	90,44	1,26,59	1,22,33
Raw jute	5,12	6,44	7,66
Tea	2,58	2,50	2,41
Paper and paper products	2,56	4,42	4,60
Jute manufactures	2,90	2,63	2,49
Raw cotton	7,39	5,36	4,12
Cotton textiles	5,48	3,80	3,79
Oil seeds	17,66	15,17	13,34
Sugarcane	34,08	32,37	33,71
Sugar	13,36	14,88	14,60
Salt	18,58	19,81	22,22

Punctuality Ratio

The punctuality ratio** for the years 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62 on Government railways is shown in Table 174.

*Figures for 1955-56 are in tons, ton-miles and miles, and in tonnes, tonne kms. and kms. for 1960-61 and 1961-62.

†Includes machinery, etc.

**Percentage of passenger and mixed trains not losing time to the total number of trains on all Government railways.

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TABLE 174

PUNCTUALITY RATIO

	All trains including electric multiple unit trains	Mail and important through trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Broad Gauge					
1955-56 ..	77·99	77·84	85·33	84·57	74·66
1960-61 ..	85·75	79·67	87·91	86·64	79·63
1961-62 ..	84·21	74·98	85·15	84·46	76·46
Metre Gauge					
1955-56 ..	75·14	61·96	75·81	74·71	71·70
1960-61 ..	82·58	82·94	84·98	93·09	78·31
1961-62 ..	81·26	80·04	85·67	82·33	76·48

FARES AND FREIGHT

The assumption of common carrier's liability on January 1, 1962, in respect of goods entrusted to railways has brought about a fundamental change in the sphere of railways' responsibility.

The railways switched over to the decimal coinage from September 15, 1957, in the case of passenger fares and from October 1, 1958, in the case of freight on goods, parcels and other traffic. The commercial departments of the railways have adopted the metric system of weights and measures from April 1, 1960. The unit of weight for the purpose of charge from that date is a quintal or 100 kilograms and the distance between stations is reckoned in kilometres instead of in miles.

Passengers fare and rate tables showing the fares or rates for various distances from 1 to 5,000 kilometres have been printed and are available for arriving at the fare or freight rates.

For vestibuled air-conditioned third-class trains running between New Delhi—Howrah, New Delhi—Bombay and New Delhi—Madras, an additional charge of 1.5 nP. per km. up to 800 kms. and of 1.4 nP. per km. over 800 kms. is collected.

Following the recommendations made by the Railway Freight Structure Inquiry Committee, the revised railway freight structure came into force with effect from October 1, 1958.

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was first set up in 1905. The Board now consists of a Chairman, who is *ex-officio* Secretary-General to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three Members, each in charge of Transport, Mechanical and Engineering, who are of the status of Secretaries to the Union Railway Ministry.

Constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration is secured through the following committees : (*i*) Divisional Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees; (*ii*) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee at the headquarters of each railway zone; and (*iii*) the National Users' Consultative Council at the Centre.

ROADS

In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of certain roads selected by them as suitable for inclusion in the system of national highways. These were statutorily declared as

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national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956. State highways, district and village roads are the responsibility of the State Governments.

National Highways

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the liability for the national highways, approximately 1,600 miles of road and thousands of culverts and bridges (including about 150 major bridges) did not exist. Missing road links which accounted for 1,600 miles have since increased to about 1,780 due to addition of new roads to the national highway system. The progress on national highways since then is indicated in the table below.

TABLE 175

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

	Missing links constructed (in miles)	Major bridges constructed	Improvement of existing sections (in miles)	Widening of carriageway (in miles)
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1956	746	33	4,900	
April 1, 1956 to March 1961 ..	640	40	3,500	2,500
Third Plan Targets	350	60	1,200	900

The national highway mileage in the States and Territories of the Indian Union after reorganisation of States is as follows.

TABLE 176

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (STATE/TERRITORY-WISE)*

State/Union Territory	Miles
Andhra Pradesh	1,47[illegible]
Assam	71[illegible]
Bihar	1,19[illegible]
Gujarat	67[illegible]
Jammu & Kashmir	33[illegible]
Kerala	26[illegible]
Madhya Pradesh	1,66[illegible]
Madras	1,09[illegible]
Maharashtra	1,57[illegible]
Mysore	87[illegible]
Orissa	85[illegible]
Punjab	[illegible]
Rajasthan	[illegible]
Uttar Pradesh	1,45[illegible]
West Bengal	[illegible]
Delhi	[illegible]
Himachal Pradesh	[illegible]
Manipur	[illegible]
Nagaland	[illegible]

The highways declared as National Highways under the National Highways Act, 1956, are shown in Table 177.

*Sikkim, which is included in the system, has a national highway mileage of 39, which is shown as part of the highways in West Bengal.

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TABLE 177

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

(Note : Figures in brackets represent the length of the highway in miles)

Serial No.	National Highway No.	Description of national highway
1	1	he highway connecting Delhi, Ambala, Jullundur and Amritsar and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan. (282)
2	1A	The highway connecting Jullundur, Madhopur, Jammu, Banihal, Srinagar, Baramula and Uri. (414)
3	2	The highway connecting Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Banaras, Mohania, Barhi and Calcutta. (934)
4	3	The highway connecting Agra, Gwalior, Shivpuri Indore, Dhulia, Nasik, Thana and Bombay. (725)
5	4	The highway starting from its junction near Thana with the highway specified in serial No. 4 and connecting Poona, Belgaum, Hubli, Bangalore, Ranipet and Madras. (772)
6	5	The highway starting from its junction near Baharagora with the highway specified in serial No. 7 and connecting Cuttack, Bhubaneshwar, Visakhapatnam, Vijayavada and Madras. (933)
7	6	The highway starting from its junction near Dhulia with the highway specified in serial No. 4 and connecting Nagpur, Raipur, Sambalpur, Baharagora and Calcutta. (1,028)
8	7	The highway starting from its junction near Banaras with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Mangawan, Rewa, Jabalpur, Lakhnadon, Nagpur, Hyderabad Kurnool, Bangalore, Krishnagiri, Salem, Dindigul, Madurai and Cape Comorin. (1,474)
9	8	The highway connecting Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bombay. (892)
10	8A	The highway connecting Ahmedabad, Limbdi, Morvi and Kandla. (236)
11	8B	The highway starting from its junction near Bamanbhore with the highway specified in serial No. 10 and connecting Rajkot and Porbandar. (129)
12	9	The highway connecting Poona, Sholapur, Hyderabad and Vijayavada. (498)
13	10	The highway connecting Delhi and Fazilka and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan. (252)
13A	11	The highway connecting Agra, Jaipur and Bikaner. (364)
13B	12	The highway connecting Jabalpur, Bhopal and Biaora. (265)
13C	13	The highway connecting Sholapur and Chitradurga. (307)
14	22	The highway connecting Ambala, Kalka, Simla, Narkanda, Rampur and Chini and proceeding to the border between India and Tibet near Shipki-La. (287)
15	24	The highway connecting Delhi, Bareilly and Lucknow. (274)
16	25	The highway connecting Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi and Shivpuri. (199)
17	26	The highway connecting Jhansi and Lakhnadon. (248)
18	27	The highway connecting Allahabad with the highway specified in serial No. 8 near Mangawan. (59)
19	28	The highway starting from its junction near Barauni with the highway specified in serial No. 23 and connecting Muzaffarpur, Pipra, Gorakhpur and Lucknow. (356)
20	28A	The highway starting from its junction near Pipra with the highway specified in serial No. 19 and connecting Sagauli and Raxaul and proceeding to the border between India and Nepal. (42)
21	29	The highway connecting Gorakhpur, Ghazipur and Varanasi. (123)
22	30	The highway starting from its junction near Mohania with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Patna and Bakhtiyarpur. (144)

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TABLE 177—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	National Highway No.	Description of national highway
23	31	The highway starting from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Bakhtiyarpur, Mokameh, Purnea, Dalkhola, Siliguri, Sivok and Cooch Behar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 28 near Pandu. (595)
24	31A	The highway connecting Sivok and Gangtok. (58)
24A	31B	The highway starting from North Salmara to its junction with N. H. No. 37 near Goalpur. (110)
24AA	32	The highway starting from its junction near Gobindpur with N. H. No. 2. (112)
25	33	The highway starting from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Ranchi and Tatanagar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 7 near Baharagora. (220)
26	34	The highway starting from its junction near Kalkhola with the highway specified in serial No. 23 and connecting Berhampore, Barasat and Calcutta. (277)
27	35	The highway connecting Barasat and Bangaon and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan. (38)
28	37	The highway starting from its junction near Goalpara with the highway specified in serial No. 23 and connecting Gauhati, Jorabat, Kamargaon, Makum and Saikhoa Ghat. (437)
29	38	The highway connecting Makum, Ledo and Lekhapani. (34)
30	39	The highway connecting Kamargaon, Imphal and Palel and proceeding to the border between India and Burma. (274)
31	40	The highway connecting Jorabat and Shillong and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan near Dawki. (100)
32	42	The highway starting from its junction near Sambalpur with the highway specified in serial No. 7 and proceeding via Angul to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 6 near Cuttack. (163)
33	43	The highway connecting Raipur and Vizianagaram and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 6 near Vizianagaram. (348)
34	45	The highway connecting Madras, Tiruchirapalli and Dindigul. (242)
35	46	The highway connecting Krishnagiri and Ranipet. (82)
36	47	The highway connecting Salem, Coimbatore, Trichur, Ernakulam, Trivandrum and Cape Comorin. (382)
37	47A	The highway starting from its junction near Trichur with the highway specified in serial No. 36 and connecting with the West Coast Road near Chalisseri. (18)
38	49	The highway connecting Madurai and Dhanushkodi. (90)
39	50	The highway connecting Nasik with the highway specified in serial No. 5 near Poona. (120)

Other Roads

The Government of India also aid the development of certain arterial roads in the States. These include, *inter alia,* the Passi-Badarpur Road in Assam and the West Coast Road in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala. Nearly 415 miles of roads were constructed or improved from April 1956 to the end of the December 1961.

Under a special programme approved in May 1954, for the development of certain selected State roads of inter-State or of economic importance, about 925 miles of new roads were constructed and about 1,975 miles of existing roads improved during the Second Plan period. In the Third Plan about 500 miles of new roads are expected to be constructed and 1,000 miles of existing roads improved under this programme.

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Roads in the States' Sector

Under the programmes drawn up by the States and Union Territories for the Second Plan period, about 22,000 miles of surfaced roads were constructed. About 25,000 miles of surfaced roads are expected to be added during the Third Plan.

Border Roads Development Board

Established in March 1960, the Board is charged with the task of accelerating the economic development of the border areas by making these areas accessible through the development of arterial routes.

Twenty-Year Plan

A new long-term plan for road development, under consideration, aims at bringing every village (*a*) in a developed and agricultural area within 4 miles of a metalled road and 1.5 miles of any road, (*b*) in a semi-developed area within 8 miles of metalled road and 3 miles of any road, and (*c*) in an undeveloped and uncultivable area within 12 miles of a metalled road and 5 miles of any road. These targets, when achieved, will provide an average of 52 miles of road per 100 sq. miles of area as against about 31 miles at present.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles on road in India at the end of March 1961 was 6,75,221 compared to 2,11,949 at the end of March 1947. There were 90,126 motor cycles, 5,293 auto-rickshaws, 31,538 jeeps, 2,59,994 private cars, 57,049 public service vehicles, 21,979 motor cabs, 1,71,045 goods vehicles and 37,197 miscellaneous vehicles. About 10 lakh vehicles are expected to be on road by the end of March 1966.

Administration

Passenger transport has been nationalised in varying degrees in the States. In many of them Statutory Corporations have been set up for providing this service. There were about 18,000 vehicles being operated by the undertakings in the public sector at the end of the Second Plan period. Goods transport continues to be in the private sector. In the Assam and North Bengal area, however, a road transport organisation has been set up under governmental auspices for moving essential services.

An Inter-State Transport Commission has been set up for the purpose of development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services on inter-State routes. The Commission has brought about reciprocal agreements between all the States except Kerala and Madras.

To ensure proper co-ordination between the different modes of transport on the one hand, and Central and State policies on the other, the Government of India have set up the Transport Development Council, the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and the Central Transport Co-ordination Committee.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The length of navigable waterways is over 5,000 miles. The important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari and the Krishna and their canals, the backwaters and canals of Kerala, the Buckingham canal in the Madras and Andhra States, the West Coast canals and the Mahanadi canals in Orissa.

To co-ordinate the development of water transport on the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, a body, known as the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board, was set up in 1952 by the voluntary co-operation of the Central and State Governments.

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At present, 1,557 miles of rivers are navigable by mechanically-propelled vessels and 3,587 miles by large country boats. Navigation can be developed on shallow stretches to some extent by deepening the channels, by regulation works, dredging, and by the use of craft specially designed to negotiate such stretches. Deepening by dredging entails heavy outlay. Attention has, therefore, been focussed on the use of specially designed shallow craft.

Central Schemes costing approximately Rs. 6.6 crores have been included in the Third Plan for the development of inland water transport in the country. A further provision of Rs. 1.48 crores has been made in the Third Plan by the State Governments.

The Central plan provides for the purchase of survey launches, dredgers and tugs. Port facilities at Pandu and Gauhati will be developed. Work on the river port at Pandu is already in progress. The plan also includes development of inland water transport on the Brahmaputra, Ganga, Rupnarain, Mahanadi, Narbada and Tapti rivers and the Hijli canal, Rajasthan canal, Orissa canals, Buckingham canal, Badagara-Mahe canal, Cochin-Quilon canal and Damodar Valley canal. Water transport facilities on Thane Creek and Govind Sagar Lake (Himachal Pradesh) and Kerborne (Maharashtra) are also to be developed during the Third Plan period.

SHIPPING

Progress during the Plans

At the end of December 1962, ships totalling 10.14 lakh GRT were on the Indian Register—vessels of 4.12 lakh GRT on the coastal trade and 6.02 GRT on the overseas trade.

The tonnage at the end of the Second Plan period was 9.5 lakh GRT including ships under construction. The Third Plan target is an addition of 5.5 lakh GRT, of which 1.6 lakh GRT was added to the tonnage by the end of 1962.

National Shipping Board

The National Shipping Board which advises the Government on the policy relating to shipping was reconstituted in 1961.

Shipping Corporation of India

The Shipping Corporation of India, which came into existence in October 1961, as a result of the merger of the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations, has a fleet of 23 dry cargo vessels, 2 passenger-*cum*-cargo vessels and 2 coastal tankers aggregating to about 2 lakh GRT. The cargo vessels operate on India-Australia, India-Far East-Japan, India-Black Sea, West Coast of India-West Pakistan-Japan, India-Pakistan-U.K.-Continent and India-Poland routes. The passenger-*cum*-cargo vessels run on Bombay-East Africa and Madras-Singapore routes. The tankers are on time charter to oil companies for carriage of refined products along the coast.

The Mogul Line Ltd., which is a subsidiary company of the Shipping Corporation of India, has a fleet of 4 passenger-*cum*-cargo ships of about 26,000 GRT engaged in the Haj pilgrim traffic.

Hindustan Shipyard

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was purchased from the Scindias by the Government in March 1952, and its management entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., in which all the shares are held by the Government. The first vessel built at the yard was launched in March 1948. The Shipyard's production capacity is at present about 4 ships of modern design per year. The Shipyard has so far delivered 33 ocean-going ships including a passenger-*cum*-cargo vessel and a naval craft of an aggregate gross tonnage of 1,68,191. Twelve ships are under various stages of production.

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Second Shipyard

A second shipyard is being established at Cochin with an initial capacity to build ships totalling a GRT of about 60,000 per year. The capacity is to be increased later on to 80,000 GRT per year.

The project has been included in the Third Plan among the projects for which foreign credits are yet to be arranged and a provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made. Land has been acquired and arrangements are being made for obtaining technical and financial collaboration.

Training Institutions

Seventy-nine cadets passed out of T. S. *Dufferin* during the year ending June 1962, and have all been employed on board ships.

Five thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine candidates took advantage of the training facilities available at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, till the end of September 1962. Fifty-eight cadets, representing the ninth batch of trainees, passed out of the Marine Engineering College, Calcutta, during 1962.

The three ratings training establishments—T.S. *Bhadra*, T.S. *Mekhala* and T.S. *Nau Lakshi*—together trained 14,536 boys, 7,876 for the deck department and 6,600 for the engine room department, till the end of December 1962.

PORTS

India has six major ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla. During 1961-62, these ports handled 339 lakh tonnes of cargo as against 337 lakh tons in 1960-61.

The ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are administered by statutory port trust boards subject to the overall control of the Central Government. The ports of Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla are administered directly by the Central Government through local administrative officers assisted by port advisory committees.

The traffic handled by, and the financial results of the working of the major ports, during 1961-62 are as follows.

TABLE 178

TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS OF MAJOR PORTS

Port	Ships entered		Imports (lakh tons)	Exports (lakh tons)	Surplus (+) or deficit (—) in earnings (Rs. lakhs)
	No.	Gross tonnage (lakhs)			
Calcutta	1,806	123·5	48·8	44·2	+ 82·72
Bombay	3,156	202·9	104·1	41·3	+392·37
Madras	1,230	85·3	22·7	12·0	+ 54·00
Visakhapatnam ..	613	43·8	14·0	14·6	+ 2·93
Cochin	1,342	72·7	18·8	4·9	— 84·44
Kandla	230	17·3	11·1	2·7	+ 12·35
	8,377	545·5	219·5	119·7	+459·93

A provision of Rs. 75 crores has been made in the Third Plan for the development of the six major ports. The two important schemes included in it are the setting up of a satellite port at Haldia in the Hooghly estuary and modernisation of Bombay docks. Mangalore and Tuticorin are also to be developed as major ports during the Third Plan.

Work on the expansion of Cochin and Madras ports is nearing completion. The construction of four additional berths at Visakhapatnam, two of which will be equipped with a mechanical ore handling plant enabling the

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port to export over 80 lakh tons of iron ore annually is in progress. Schemes for the development of Marmagoa port are under consideration.

Minor Ports

The Indian coastline is also served by a large number of minor ports (about 225, of which 150 are working ports), which together handle the coastal and overseas traffic of about 60 lakh tons per annum. The administration of these ports is the responsibility of the State Governments. Various works of improvement were undertaken under the First and Second Five Year Plans. The development programme for minor ports included in the Third Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 10.79 crores in the Central sector and Rs. 4.90 crores in the States' sector. The Central programme includes, among others, the setting up of a dredger-*cum*-survey launch pool with an initial strength of two dredgers and six survey launches. It is expected that at the end of the Third Plan, the minor ports will be able to handle a traffic of about 90 lakh tons.

National Harbour Board

For advising the Central and State Governments on the co-ordinated development of ports with special attention to minor ports, the National Harbour Board was constituted in 1950, consisting of representatives of the Government of India, the maritime States, major port authorities, and non-official members representing trade, industry and labour. A committee of the Board meets every year to screen and accord priorities to schemes for hydrographic surveys.

CIVIL AVIATION

Indian aircraft flew about 5.41 lakh kms. carrying about 11.8 lakh passengers and nearly 8,27.7 lakh kgs. of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together during 1962.

Progress Since 1947

The tables below show the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947, on scheduled and non-scheduled services.

TABLE 179

CIVIL AVIATION (SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year	Kms. flown (in thousands)	Passengers (in thousands)	Freight (in thousand kgs.)	Mail (in thousand kgs.)
1947	1,50,66	2,55	25,61	6,6
1951	3,13,77	4,49	3,97,57	33,8
1956	3,77,88	5,59	4,36,42	57,5
1961	4,43,80	9,73	4,00,70	73,3
1962*	4,49,42	10,72	3,67,59	78,2

TABLE 180

CIVIL AVIATION (NON-SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year	Kms. flown (in thousands)	Passengers carried (in thousands)	Freight carried (in thousand kgs.)
1947	65,19	62	13,5
1951	1,06,45	66	5,96,7
1956	92,26	114	4,42,2
1961	95,67	110	3,91,2
1962*	91,76	1,05	3,86,2

*Estimated.

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Air Corporations

The Indian Airlines Corporation whose operating fleet consists of 13 Viscounts, 3 Skymasters, 7 Fokker Friendships, and 43 Dakotas links up most of the principal centres in the country and also provides services to the neighbouring countries, *viz.* Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Nepal. The Corporation carried 8,80,882 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew a total of 3,28,28,038 revenue kilometres during 1961-62.

The Air-India Corporation, with its fleet of 6 Boeing 707 Jets provides services reaching out to 21 countries. During 1961-62, it carried 1,56,535 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew over 1,41,05,000 revenue kilometres.

Flying Clubs

There are 17 subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Calcutta, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow (with satellite centres at Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi), Jullundur, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Jaipur, Indore (with a satellite centre at Bhopal), Bangalore, Gauhati, Trivandrum, Coimbatore and Baroda. There are three Government gliding centres at Poona, Bangalore and Allahabad and two subsidised gliding clubs at New Delhi and Pilani. During 1962, the flying clubs trained 218 'A' Licence and 9 'B' Licence pilots.

Aerodromes

Eighty-two aerodromes are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department. These are :

I. *International Aerodromes* : Bombay (Santa Cruz); Calcutta (Dum Dum); Delhi (Palam).

II. *Major Aerodromes* : Agartala; Ahmedabad; Begumpet; Delhi (Safdarjung); Gauhati; Madras (St. Thomas Mount); Nagpur; Tiruchirapalli.

III. *Intermediate Aerodromes* : Amritsar; Aurangabad; Baghdogra; Balurghat; Baroda; Belgaum; Bhavnagar; Bhunter (Kulu); Bhopal; Bhubaneswar (Cuttack); Bhuj; Bombay (Juhu); Coimbatore; Cooch-Behar; Gaya; Indore; Jaipur; Junagadh (Keshod); Kailshahar; Kamalpur; Khowai; Kumbhigram; Lucknow (Amausi); Madurai; Mangalore (Bajpe); Mohanbari; North Lakhmipur (Lilabari); Passighat; Patna; Porbandar; Rajkot; Ranchi; Rupsi; Trivandrum; Tulihal; Udaipur; Varanasi; Visakhapatnam.

IV. *Minor Aerodromes* : Akola; Bahala; Bilaspur; Chakulia; Cuddappah; Donakonda; Jhansi; Jharsuguda; Jabalpur; Kanpur (Civil); Khandwa; Kolhapur; Kotah; Lalitpur; Malda; Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat); Mysore; Palanpur (Dessa); Panagarh; Panna; Raipur; Rajahmundry; Ramnad; Satna; Shella; Sholapur; Tanjore; Vellore; Warangal; Vijyawada.

The aerodromes at Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjang), Madras (St. Thomas Mt.), Tiruchirapalli, Varanasi, Jodhpur, Bhuj and Amritsar have been declared customs aerodromes.

Two new aerodromes at Raxaul (Bihar) and Jogbani (Bihar) are under construction.

Aircraft

On December 31, 1962, 516 aircraft held current certificates of registration and 205 aircraft held current certificates of airworthiness.

Air Transport Agreements

Air transport agreements have been concluded with Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Iraq, the United States

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of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Similar agreements concluded with Lebanon, Iran and the Federal Republic of Germany are awaiting ratification.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Administrative Set-up

A Tourist Traffic Branch was set up under the Ministry of Transport in 1949 and a chain of regional tourist offices has since been established in important cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Tourist information offices have also been set up at Agra, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Cochin, Jaipur and Varanasi. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carriers. Abroad, India has tourist offices in New York, San Francisco, London, Melbourne, Paris, Colombo, Toronto and Frankfurt.

A separate Department of Tourism in the Ministry of Transport and Communications has been set up. A Tourist Development Council, including representatives of the public, the travel trade and the State Governments, advises the Government on tourist problems.

Hotel Industry

The major recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rates Structure Committee, constituted in 1957 to advise the Government on the question of laying down the criteria for standardisation and gradation of hotels in India and the question of presenting a suitable rate structure, are being implemented. A Hotel Classification Committee set up to classify hotels catering to foreign tourists according to the 'Star' system, is expected to submit its report by the middle of 1963.

Financial assistance and tax benefits have been extended to the hotel industry. An Institute of Catering and Hotel Management in New Delhi offers full-time and short-term courses in specialised branches of hotel management.

Relaxation in Tourist Regulations

Regulations relating to police, registration, currency, exchange control and customs have been relaxed to promote tourist traffic. A special inter-departmental committee makes periodic inspection of the various ports of entry with a view to ascertaining the possibility of further simplification of such formalities. Concessional tickets are offered by the railways for round trip journeys and circular tours. Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer. At present, there are 41 officially recognised travel agencies and shikar (big game) agencies to serve tourists. The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved travel guides are also available. A staff training school imparts training to fresh recruits as well as personnel engaged in tourist promotion activities.

Information

Tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture cards is being brought out. These are produced in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and in the Indian languages and are being distributed through tourist offices in India and abroad. A few publications have also been issued in Japanese and Siamese for distribution to tourists coming from Japan and Siam. An illustrated monthly magazine entitled *Traveller in India* is issued to attract tourists. Travel films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad.

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Number of Tourists

Approximately 1.34 lakh tourists visited India during the year 1962 as against only 16,829 in 1951. In 1961 tourist traffic earned a revenue of Rs. 18.5 crores (provisional).

Development Plans

The Central and some of the State Governments have formulated plans to provide for the development of tourism. The programme envisages additional accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres, especially those situated in out-of-the-way places. Broadly, these are of three kinds : (*i*) schemes for the development of facilities at a limited number of places visited largely by foreign tourists, (*ii*) facilities at places mainly for home tourists, and (*iii*) schemes for places of regional and local importance, which are visited by home tourists of low and middle income groups. Schemes in the first category are being taken up by the Central Government. Schemes in the second group are being implemented by the States with assistance from the Centre and those in the third group exclusively by the States.

The allocation in the Third Plan for expenditure by the Central Government on tourist traffic development schemes is Rs. 3.5 crores, while the State Governments are expected to spend on this count Rs. 4.5 crores.

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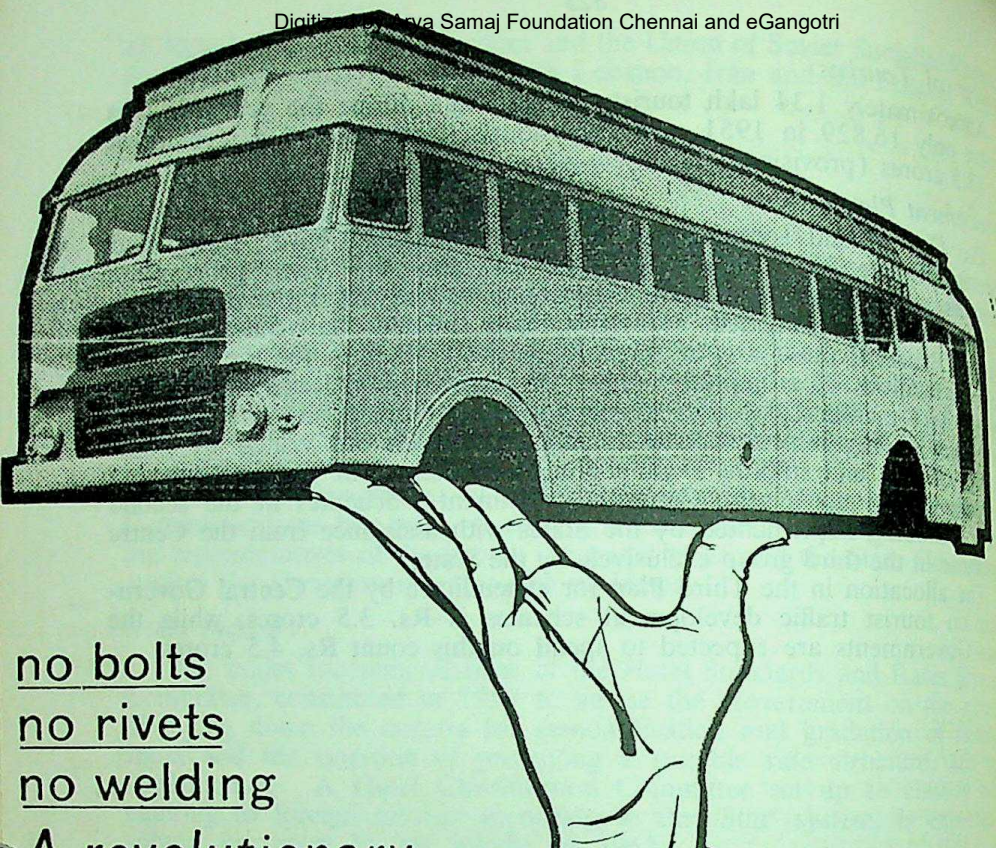

no bolts
no rivets
no welding

A revolutionary new concept in body building...

PREFABRICATED 'PUSH-FIT' INSERTED TYPE ALL-METAL BODY

VT/SI/BB-2109a

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TVS, the largest body builders in India, have invented (and patented) a prefabricated inserted type bus body that makes body building as simple as assembling a toy! You 'push-in to assemble' and 'pull-out to dismantle' —no bolts, no rivets, no welding. Every part just interlocks itself into its proper place. Even semi-skilled labour can be trained to set it up.

TVS 'Prefabs' are economical

TVS 'Prefabs' need no expensive tools or skilled labour to set them up. This makes it possible for TVS to offer these bodies at a price 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than conventional types.

TVS 'Prefabs' are lighter comparatively

By carefully analysing the functions of every structural member, TVS have been able to reduce the weight of the 'Prefab' to the barest minimum. This will help to reduce fuel consumption and tyre wear too.

TVS 'Prefabs' are stronger because there's no drilling – no welding, but only special effective joints

In conventional steel bodies drilling of numerous holes for riveting purposes weakens the structural members. And wherever welding is used the metal has a tendency to warp (metal perversion). In TVS 'Prefabs' every panel retains its original strength because there is neither drilling nor welding. Thoughtfully designed special joints ensure all the strength.

Rattle-free

In TVS 'Prefabs' specially designed rubber beadings between successive panels eliminate the rattling nuisance.

Easy to repair

In case of accident, you just remove the damaged parts and insert new, easily available panels.

Mode of construction

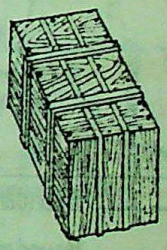
All the main structural members like cross bars, pillars, roof sticks and longitudinal members are assembled together with gussets at all important joints, by employing the Insertion technique. All panelling have suitable flanging for insertion and interlocking with structural members.

Quick delivery

You don't have to wait unduly long once you entrust Sundaram Industries with the job of assembling the 'Prefab' on your chassis. Delivery will be made within three weeks.

The greatest advance in body building in India—TVS 'Prefabs' in KIT form

Once mass production gets into its stride, the TVS 'Prefab' will be made available in kit form. This will be the greatest advance in the history of body building in India. State Transport Authorities and large fleet-owners, who at present get their bus bodies built elsewhere, will be able to assemble them in their own yards—thereby saving a lot on each body. The kit will comprise everything including seats and lamps for the interior. When large orders are placed, the customers can have the choice of furnishings too.



Indian Patent No 72655

Patentees:

T. V. SUNDRAM IYENGAR & SONS
Private Limited, MADURAI

Manufacturers:

SUNDARAM INDUSTRIES
Private Limited, MADURAI

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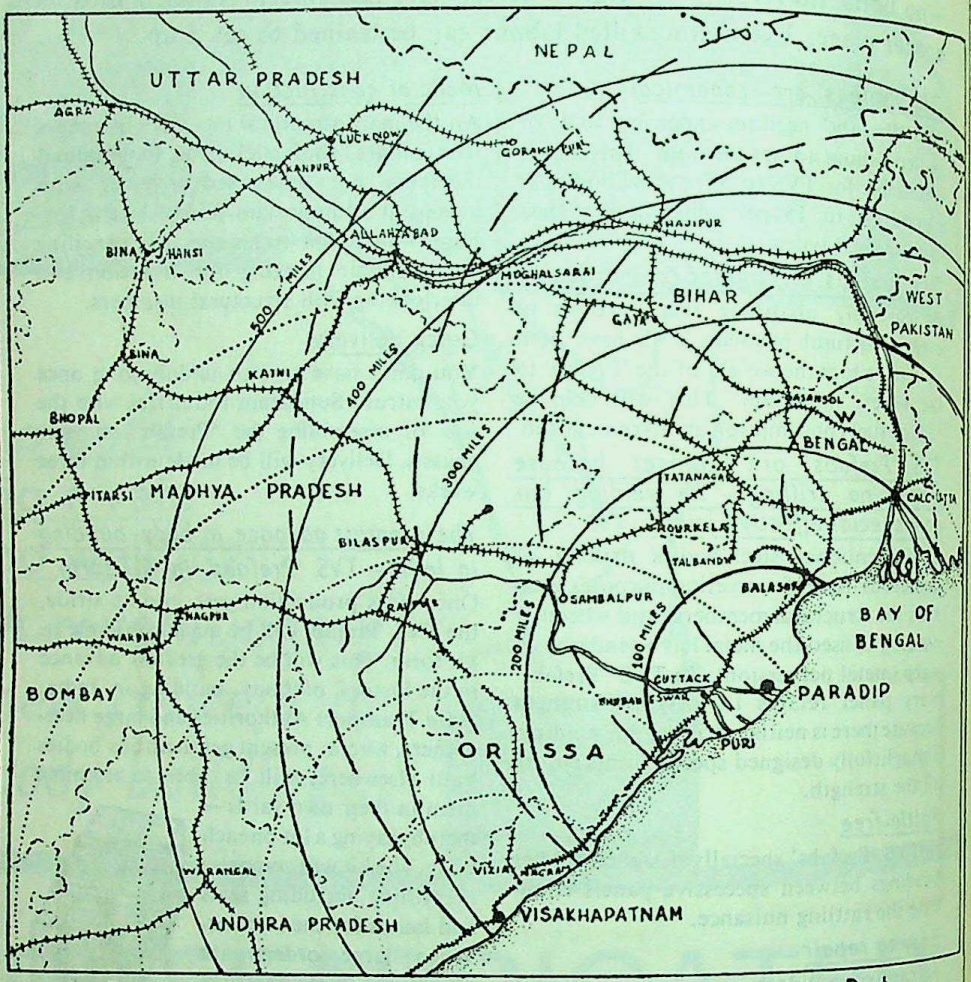
HINTERLANDS OF THE PORTS OF CALCUTTA, PARADIP & VISAKHAPATNAM



We are contemplating to bring in 60,000 tonner ship and to be able to load it and send it back to the high seas within 24 hours. You multiply the savings on loading and you find that in each ship there will be a saving of 10 to 15 lakh rupees in the time of no stoppage.

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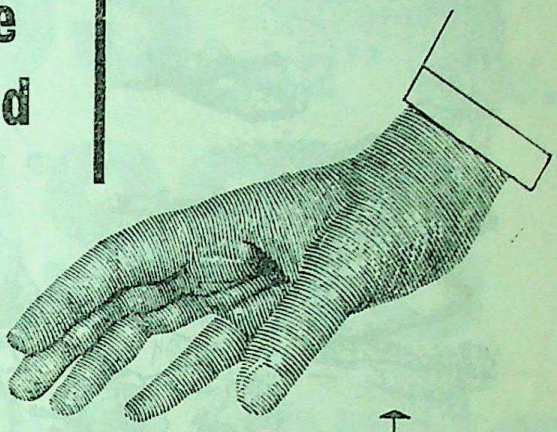
MC-CD/8

Pick of the expert hand



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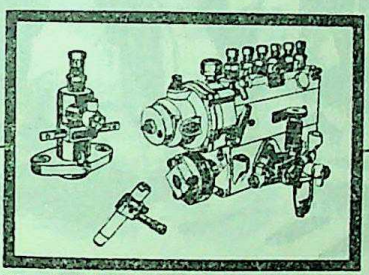
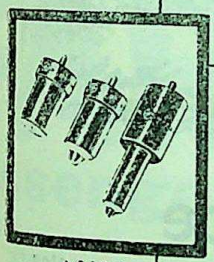
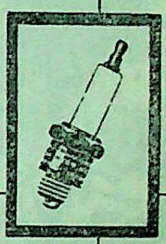


FUEL INJECTION PUMPS & NOZZLE HOLDERS

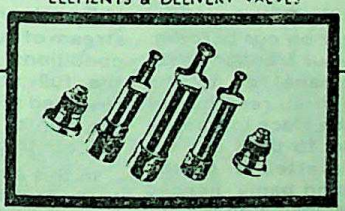


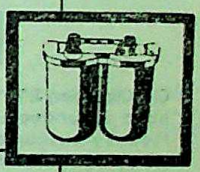
NOZZLES



SPARK PLUG

ELEMENTS & DELIVERY VALVES





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World Famous Bosch (German) Quality

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Border Defence

On October 21, 1962, the Chinese unleashed an undeclared war on our borders. Heavily outnumbered, our frontier posts at Dhola and Khinzemane fell to the Chinese hordes. The first reaction of sudden shock soon gave place to a sense of determined resolve to push out the aggressor. The IAF started a steady supply of equipment and badly needed supplies of arms and ammunition for the jawans. Transport by road was out of question. Air-dropping was the only answer. The perilous nature of the mountains and lack of good landing facilities coupled with bad weather conditions made the air drop operations one of the most dangerous and awesome under-takings. Yet the fearless and brave aircrews of the IAF took on the job and kept up a steady stream of supplies under the most adverse conditions of terrain and weather. When the full story of this heroic airlift is revealed the epic courage and bravery of the men of our Air Force will find a true place in the glorious past of Indian history.

In this as in other IAF assignments it is the proud privilege of Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., to be closely associated with the Indian Air Force and provide all the technical assistance required to keep and maintain the freedom of our skies.

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT LTD.
BANGALORE, INDIA

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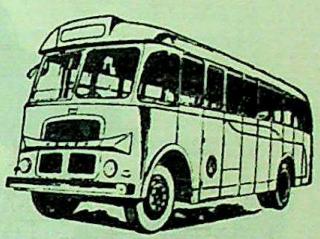
CHOICE OF 3 BUS CHASSIS

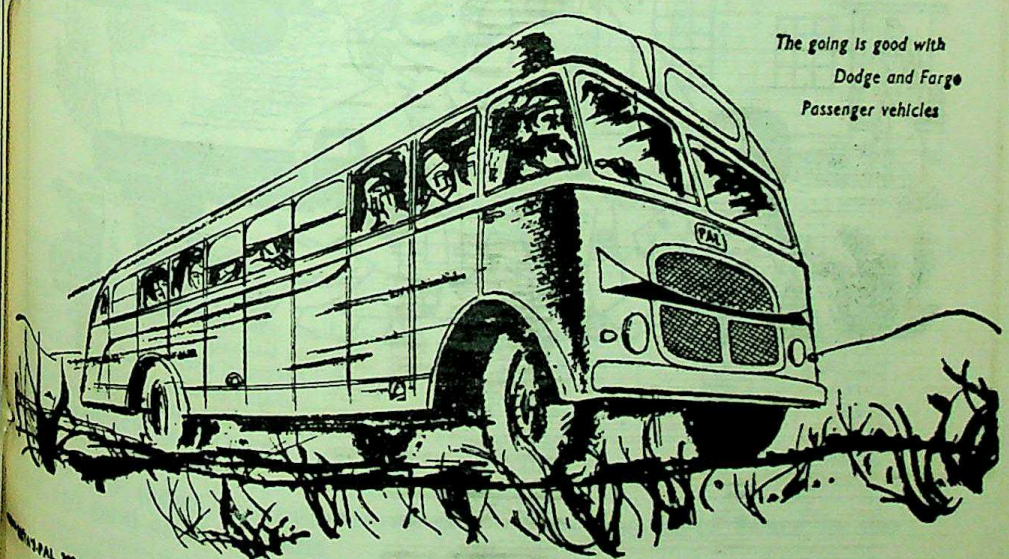
206", 190" and 142" w. b.

DODGE AND FARGO

passenger vehicles

"2 DIESEL ENGINES TO CHOOSE FROM AND NEW BEAUTIFUL FRONT END"





The going is good with Dodge and Fargo Passenger vehicles

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There's a Star in your future!

Babulal was once an ordinary truck driver, but it wasn't long before he followed his employer's example and saved enough to buy his first TATA MERCEDES-BENZ truck.

There were signs of prosperity soon after Babulal hitched his future to the three-pointed Star: a house in a new colony—full of shining happiness; a good education for his children; medical care...

Today, Babulal's fleet of T-M-B trucks hauls his fortune; many years hence they will continue to be Star performers for his children.

Is it any wonder that more and more operators choose to hitch their loads to the TATA MERCEDES-BENZ Star?

THE STAR THAT HAULS A FORTUNE

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TATA ENGINEERING & LOCOMOTIVE CO. LTD.
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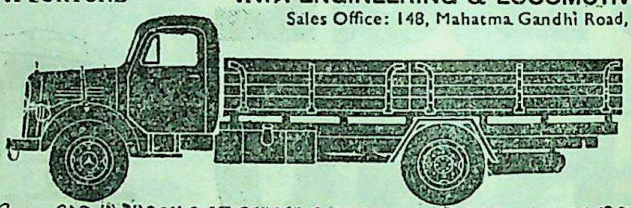

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CHAPTER XXIII

COMMUNICATIONS

The Posts and Telegraphs services constitute the second largest State undertaking in India, next only to the railways. The number of persons employed on March 31, 1962 was 3,95,906 while the capital outlay was Rs. 159.75 crores.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs functions through 14 territorial units—13 posts and telegraphs circles and 1 postal circle for Delhi only. There are three telephone districts for the cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and two tele-communication units each for Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir and a number of other administrative units on a functional basis. The Department works as a commercial-*cum*-utility service and makes over a part of its surplus earnings as a contribution to the general revenues; the rest accrues to the credit of the Department. The accumulated surplus on April 1, 1961, stood at Rs. 31.65 crores. The administration of the Department vests in the Posts and Telegraphs Board constituted on December 14, 1959.

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal traffic and postal revenue since 1951 are shown below.

TABLE 181

POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUE

Year	Number of postal articles		Postal revenue	
	Total (in crores)	Average per head of population	Total (in crores of rupees)	Average per head of population
1951	227·0	6·37	21·04	0·59
1955-56	229·7	8·40	29·43	0·82
1960-61	402·9	9·21	40·78	0·93
1961-62	431·2	9·71	45·62	1·62

Some statistics regarding the postal services are given below.

TABLE 182

POSTAL STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62
Number of post offices	36,094	55,042	82,223
Mileage/Kilometrage of surface mail routes* ..	1,69,105	2,42,282	5,47,931
Mileage/Kilometrage of airmail routes* ..	18,994	18,959	47,159
Number of postal articles handled (crores) ..	227·01	299·7	431·2
Number of insured articles (lakhs)	37·23	40·0	43·8
Number of money orders (crores)	5·14	6·50	8·1
Postal revenue (crores of rupees)	21·04	29·43	45·62

Table 183 shows the number of post offices and letter boxes in the urban and rural areas in India.

*Figures are in miles for 1950-51 and 1955-56 and in kilometres for 1961-62.

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TABLE 183

URBAN AND RURAL POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES

	On March 31, 1951		On March 31, 1956		On March 31, 1962	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Post Offices						
Permanent ..	4,665	21,441	5,567	32,575	6,326	46,[illegible]
Temporary ..	619	9,369	977	15,923	1,301	28,[illegible]
Letter Boxes ..	23,253	61,726	32,701	78,528	41,251	1,34,[illegible]

The number of new post offices opened between April 1, 1962 and October 31, 1962 was 1,610.

Urban Mobile Post Offices

The urban mobile post offices scheme is in operation at Nagpur, Madras, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. The mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and postal holidays. Money orders are not accepted at the mobile post office, nor is savings bank business transacted.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service links up the principal cities of India namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur. Under the "All-up Scheme" all inland letters, letter cards, post cards and money orders are normally carried by air without any air surcharge.

Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries

India has an airmail service for most of the countries outside and an air parcel service to Aden, Afghanistan, Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bechuanaland protectorate, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British East Africa, British Honduras, British Guiana, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, China (People's Republic), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominice, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Gibraltar, Ghana, Greece, Guatamala, Grenade, Hong Kong, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaya, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Borneo, Norway, Pakistan, Panama Republic, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation, Sarawak, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, St. Lucia, South West Africa, Sudan, Surinam, Swedan, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tartola, Tobago, Trinidad, Turkey, Union of South Africa, UK, USA, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zanzibar.

Insured air parcel service is available for Aden, Australia, Austria, Belgium, British East Africa, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Irish Republic, Japan, Kuwait, Malaya, Netherlands, Pakistan, Persian Gulf, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, UK, USA, USSR and Zanzibar.

Facilities are also available for booking insured airmail letters to Aden, Austria, Belgium, British, East Africa, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Hong Kong, Japan, Malaya, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, UK and Zanzibar.

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Postal Savings Bank

Facilities are available at most post offices in the country for depositing savings, the maximum limit of the deposit for an individual depositor being Rs. 15,000 and for a joint account Rs. 30,000. The interest rates on these savings accounts are 3 per cent per annum on any sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in the case of an individual and Rs. 20,000 in the case of a joint account and 2½ per cent per annum on the remainder of the balance.

Bi-weekly withdrawal facilities, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, are now available in respect of individual accounts at all post offices doing savings bank work. Since 1958, a new system has been introduced in all postal head offices and sub-offices by which savings account holders can withdraw and deposit money by cheque. A system of nomination for savings bank has been introduced since August 1, 1960. To ensure expeditious action at the savings bank counter, Teller System has been introduced in New Delhi head office. Under this system deposits and withdrawals can be made without presentation of Pass Book and withdrawals up to Rs. 250 are permissible by the counter clerk himself.

Postal Life Insurance

Postal life insurance business was as follows.

TABLE 184

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

	New business effected		Total business in force	
	No. of policies	Sum assured (in crores of rupees)	No. of policies	Sum assured (in crores of rupees)
(a) Civil Wing				
1950-51	6,546	1·43	84,630	17·64
1955-56	17,074	3·29	1,26,305	26·89
1961-62	7,669	1·51	1,49,449	30·32
(b) Military Wing				
1950-51	875	0·52	1,573	0·89
1955-56	1,026	0·81	7,326	4·71
1961-62	338	0·17	9,363	6·04

TABLE 185

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE—EXPENSE RATIO*

Year	Civil wing			Military wing		
	Total premium income (in thousand rupees)	Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense ratio (%)	Total premium income (in thousand rupees)	Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense ratio (%)
1950-51	73,34	9,52	13·46	6,38	80	13·03
1955-56	1,11,61	12,69	11·37	21,70	50	2·30
1961-62	1,27,99†	12,74	9·96	28,32	45	1·61

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Some salient statistics regarding the telegraph services are given in Table 186.

*The percentage of expenses to the premium income of the Post Office Insurance Fund (civil and military wings combined) for 1960-61 is 8·44.

†Excluding wanting lists.

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TABLE 186

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62
Number of telegraph offices (including licensed offices)	8,205	9,893	11,[illegible]
Number of telegrams excluding P & T service telegrams (in lakhs)	2,79	3,35	4,03
Mileage/Kilometrage of over-head wires* ..	7,21,243	8,67,199	17,93,[illegible]
Mileage/Kilometrage of underground cable conductors*	7,13,880	10,03,437	27,51,[illegible]
Carrier and VFT channels (in miles/kms.) ..	3,94,912	4,79,210	12,47,57[illegible]
Telegraph revenue (in crores of rupees) ..	5·94	6·7	8·28

Out of 4,03 lakh telegrams (excluding the P. & T. service telegrams) transmitted during 1961-62, 3,63.7 lakhs were inland and 39.8 lakhs foreign telegrams. The revenue derived from these telegrams amounted to Rs. 8.28 crores (Rs. 7.02 crores from inland and Rs. 1.26 crores from foreign telegrams).

Telegraph Service in Hindi and other Indian Languages

Introduced on June 1, 1949, first at Agra, Allahabad, Gaya, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna, and Varanasi, the Hindi telegraph service is now available at about 2,000 offices in the country. The service is available in all the P. & T. circles. Training classes in Hindi Morse have been opened at 9 places and about 4,000 operators have hitherto been trained.

Telegrams can be sent in any Indian language provided they are written in Devanagari script. In addition, the following special facilities are available in the Hindi telegraph system :

(*i*) Greetings telegrams on festive occasions;
(*ii*) Emergent telegrams to call relatives and friends in case of serious illness or death;
(*iii*) Local telegrams;
(*iv*) Tendering of telegrams in Hindi on phonogram system where such a facility exists;
(*v*) Telegraphic money orders; and
(*vi*) Registration of telegraphic abbreviated addresses at concessional rates.

Telegraph traffic in Hindi has progressively been increasing. As against only 5,784 telegrams in 1950-51 and 58,522 in 1955-56, the number of telegrams in Hindi despatched in 1961-62 was 1,76,747.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

Table 187 shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls and the amount of telephone revenue.

TABLE 187

TELEPHONE STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62
Number of telephones	1,68,000	2,78,000	5,21,000
Number of telephone exchanges (including P. B. Xs. and P.Xs.)	3,700	5,817	8,[illegible]
Number of trunk calls (in lakhs)	71	1,86	3,63
Telephone revenue (in crores of rupees) ..	9·07	14·4	31·1

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The Scheme is now in operation at Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras and Nagpur.

*Figures for 1950-51 and 1955-56 are in miles and in kilometres for 1961-62.

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Message Rate System

This system is in operation in 78 telephone exchanges. Under this system a subscriber pays for every additional local call over a prescribed number of free calls every quarter plus a fixed quarterly rental.

Ship to Shore Service

Under this service the subscribers can have telephonic contact with ships at sea, within 500 miles of the respective exchange. This service has so far been introduced at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Telephone Industry

In 1961-62 the Indian Telephone Industries (Private) Limited, Bangalore, manufactured 1,16,701 telephones, 88,390 auto-exchange lines including small exchange lines and transmission equipment worth Rs. 1.15 crores. The Company has undertaken the production of several new types of equipment for the railways. The ITI has developed a new type of telephone instrument named 'Priyadarshini' whose performance is far superior to the instrument now in use.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Communications Service, which was nationalised on January 1, 1947, is responsible for the operation and development of tele-communication link of India with foreign countries. During the last nine years, the Service handled about 2,72 lakh paid telegrams consisting of about 71,97 lakh words; 2,58,300 paid telephone calls; 3,744 radio pictures totalling about 11,13,000 paid sq. cms, and about 2,54 lakh multipress words.

Radio Telephone Services

India has direct radio telephone service with the following countries : Aden, Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Burma, China, East Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iron, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Switzerland, UK, USSR and Viet Nam (South).

Radio telephone service via direct connection with international networks is available between India and 72 countries, namely : Abadan, Algeria, Argentina, Asmara, Austria, Baleraic Islands, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British Guiana, Bulgaria, Canada, Canary Islands, Ceuta, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Doha, Dubai, Faroe Island, Finland, French Sahara, Frobishar Bay (Canada), Ghana, Gibraltar, Goosbay Labrador (Canada), Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic (Eire), Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Leeward Islands, Luxembourg, Manila, Mexico, Morocco, Muscat, Nairobi, Netherlands, New Foundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Rhodesia, Ryukyu Island, Spain, Spanish North Africa, South Africa, South West Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Tangier, Trinidad, Tunisia, United States of America, Vatican City, Windward Islands and Yugoslavia. Thirty-five ships at sea make use of the radio telephone facilities.

Radio Telegraph Service

Direct radio photo telegraph service operates between India and Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, China, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hanoi, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Saigon, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, UK, USA, USSR and Yugoslavia. Telegraph service with other countries of the world is available through direct links with international networks.

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Radio Photo Service

Direct radio photo service operates between India and China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Japan, Poland, UK and USSR. In addition, the service is available via London to Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Jamaica, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, USA and Yugoslavia.

International Telex Service

The Telex Service which was inaugurated between Bombay and Ahmedabad and UK on June 16, 1960 has been extended to 42 countries, namely: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Britain, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaya, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, USA, USSR and Yugoslavia. This service enables the subscribers to exchange telegrams on teleprinter machines direct with subscribers of other countries.

Other Services

The Overseas Communications Service also handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India for the benefit of Indian consular posts abroad and on behalf of certain press agencies to different areas outside India. Leased circuits have been made available to 12 of the leading airline companies and other parties in India.

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CHAPTER XXIV

LABOUR

In the organised sector of India's economy, the largest number of workers are employed in the factories. In 1961, the average daily employment in factories for which figures are available stood at 39.12 lakhs.*

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of average daily empolyment figures in factories subject to the Factories Act for the period 1957 to 1961 on the basis of the returns submitted by them.

TABLE 188

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

*(in thousands)**

State/Union Territory	Average daily number of workers employed		
	1957	1960	1961†
Andhra Pradesh	1,97	2,17	2,28
Assam	72	79	80
Bihar	1,80	1,89	1,92
Gujarat	—	3,46	3,61
Kerala	1,55	1,68	1,72
Madhya Pradesh	1,55	1,59	1,69
Madras	3,25	3,25	3,30
Maharashtra	—	7,84	8,27
Mysore	1,13	1,72	1,78
Orissa	25	30	33
Punjab	99	1,27	1,32
Rajasthan	48	57	56
Uttar Pradesh	2,83	3,14	3,38
West Bengal	6,88	7,23	7,39
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	2	2
Delhi	57	69	72
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	2
Tripura	2	2	2

The average daily number of workers employed in coal mines in 1961 was 4,11,265—2,29,547 underground, 60,489 open workings and 1,21,229 surface. The corresponding figure in respect of all mines subject to the Mines Act was 6,70,986—2,61,703 underground, 2,24,959 open workings and 1,84,324 surface. The total number of workers employed in the cotton mill industry in 1961 was 9,17,717, the daily average number of workers employed being 7,94,398—4,17,265 first shift, 2,65,928 second shift and 1,11,155 third shift.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, started in 1945, consists of a network of Employment Exchanges each staffed by personnel trained in a carefully devised procedure. The Employment Exchange renders employment assistance to all employment seekers. It also discharges certain special responsibilities, such as the provision of employment assistance to displaced persons, discharged government employees and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, enacted in 1960, makes it compulsory for employers usually employing 25 or more workers to notify their vacancies to the Exchange.

*Figures relate to reorganised States and Union Territories and include estimated employment in working factories not submitting returns.

†Provisional.

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At the end of November 1962, there were 342 Exchanges (excluding 20 University Employment Bureaux) in the country. The table below gives figures relating to the activities of the Exchanges.

TABLE 189

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Year	No. of Ex-changes	No. of registrations	No. of applicants placed in employment	No. of applicants on the Live Register	Monthly average number of employers using the Exchanges	No. of vacancies notified
1956 ..	143	16,69,895	1,89,855	7,58,503	5,346	2,96,61
1961 ..	325	32,30,314	4,04,077	18,32,703	10,397	70,83
1962† ..	342	34,53,376	4,12,797	22,66,119	11,489	7,20,73

The day-to-day administrative control over the Employment Exchanges was transferred to the State Governments with effect from November 1, 1956. The Central Government now limit their responsibilities to policy-making, co-ordination of procedure and standards and to rendering of assistance whenever needed.

Several schemes, such as (i) the collection of employment market information, (ii) occupational research and analysis, (iii) the publication of career pamphlets and handbooks on training facilities, and (iv) vocational guidance and employment counselling, have been implemented to improve the quality of service rendered by the Exchanges.

The Central Committee on Employment, constituted in 1958, advises the Government of India on problems relating to employment, creation of employment opportunities and the working of the National Employment Service.

Craftsmen's Training

There are 201 training centres functioning under the Craftsmen Training Schemes. The other training schemes are the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, the Scheme for the Training of Industrial Workers (evening classes) and the Revised Scheme for the Establishment of Work and Orientation Centres for Educated Unemployed. The Central Training Institute is functioning at Calcutta and a second centre which started functioning on a temporary basis at Aundh will shift to Bombay. Another institute was set up at Kanpur in 1961. Three new training institutes will be established at Madras, Hyderabad and Ludhiana and the Central Training Institute for Instructors for Women in New Delhi will be expanded.

A National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has been set up to advise the Government of India on all questions of training policy, to co-ordinate vocational training and to lay down uniform standards. It also awards national certificates of proficiency to craftsmen.

The Apprentices Act, 1961, is intended to provide for the regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and allied matters. With the implementation of the Act, the existing National Apprenticeship Scheme being tried on a voluntary basis will come to an end.

National Institute for Labour Research

The National Institute for Labour Research has been set up to undertake research on labour matters. It is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 and its membership consists of (1) a chairman

†Relate to the period January—November.

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nominated by the Government of India, (2) representatives of the Government of India, (3) representatives of State Governments, (4) representatives of employees' organisations, (5) representatives of employers' organisations, (6) representatives of educational and research institutions, (7) persons interested in labour research and who would like to be associated, and (8) persons co-opted by the members mentioned in (1) to (7).

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Annual Earnings

Table 190 gives the average annual earnings of factory workers for 1956 and 1961.

TABLE 190

AVERAGE PER CAPITA ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN RS. 200 PER MONTH

(Excludes railway workshops, food, beverages, tobacco, gins and presses groups)

(in rupees)

State/Union Territory	1956	1961
Andhra Pradesh	595	N.A.
Assam	1,526	1,237(*a*)
Bihar	1,236	1,484
Gujarat	—	1,583
Kerala	737	1,149(*b*)
Madhya Pradesh	982	N.A.
Madras	950	1,410(*c*)
Maharashtra	—	N.A.
Mysore	853	1,270
Orissa	949	1,148
Punjab	991	1,000
Rajasthan	770	727
Uttar Pradesh	1,014	1,201
West Bengal	1,142	1,310
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	689	1,149
Delhi	1,461	1,495(*d*)
Tripura	854	N.A.

Real Earnings

The rise in real wages, after making allowance for the rise in the consumer price index, has been as follows :

TABLE 191

INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS

(1947=100)

	1957	1960*	1961*
General index of earnings	170	183@	184@
All-India working class consumer price index	128	143	145
Index of real earnings	134	129@	128@

Working Class Consumer Price Index

Tables 192 and 193 show the different series of consumer price indices.

*Provisional.

(*a*) Excludes figures relating to miscellaneous industries in the private sector.

(*b*) Excludes figures relating to industry group textiles in the public sector.

(*c*) Excludes figures relating to industry group textiles in the public sector and products of petroleum and coal in the private sector.

(*d*) Excludes figures relating to chemicals and chemical products in the private sector.

@ Excludes figures for Madras (including Andhra Pradesh), Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

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TABLE 192

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS
(Excluding Labour Bureau Series)—Base shifted to 1949=100

Centre	Original base (=100)	Conversion factor*	1957	1961
Nagpur	August 1959	3·77	112	131
Madras	July 1935 to June 1936	3·23	116	148
Bangalore	Do.	3·01	126	
Mysore	Do.	3·03	120	150
Kolar Gold Fields	Do.	3·16	128	151
Bombay	July 1933 to June 1934	3·07	120	151
Ahmedabad	August 1926 to July 1927	2·48	104	140
Sholapur	February 1927 to January 1928	2·99	113	121
Jalgaon	August 1939	4·25	105	118
Hyderabad	August 1943 to July 1944	1·54	124	114
Ernakulam	August 1939	3·68	111	137
Trichur	Do.	3·58	112	134
Kanpur	Do.	4·78	94	135
				102

TABLE 193

LABOUR BUREAU GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS
(Base shifted to 1949=100)

Centre	Original base	Conversion factor*	1957	1961
Delhi	1944=100	1·32	114	127
Ajmer	Do.	1·61	99	113
Jamshedpur	Do.	1·38	115	123
Jharia	Do.	1·59	99	105
Dehri-on-Sone	Do.	1·70	108	109
Monghyr	Do.	1·71	99	99
Cuttack	Do.	1·47	110	131
Berhampur	Do.	1·54	108	125
Gauhati	Do.	1·28	103	106
Silchar	Do.	1·38	105	107
Tinsukia	Do.	1·10	118	118
Ludhiana	Do.	1·64	96	105
Akola	Do.	1·68	96	113
Jabalpur	Do.	1·51	107	111
Kharagpur	Do.	1·37	109	117
Mercara	1953=100		114	141
Plantation Centres†	January to June 1949=100		108	130
Bhopal	1951=100		101	113
Beawar	August 1951 to July 1952=100		95	102
Satna	1953=100		99	101
ALL-INDIA	1949=100		111	126

Regulation of Wages

The regulation of wages is governed by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as amended subsequently. The former

*To obtain the index on original base the figures given should be multiplied by the Conversion factor.

†Gudalur, Kullakamby, Vayithiri and Valparai. For 1961, the figure excludes Valparai for the period June-December.

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extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and applies to persons employed in any factory as defined in the Factories Act, 1948, and in any railway, and in receipt of wages and salaries which average below Rs. 400 a month. Under authority vested by the Act, the provisions of the Act have been extended to mines, plantations, docks, wharves or jetties in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Visakhapatnam, oil fields in the country excepting the State of Jammu and Kashmir and certain other establishments to which the Act can be extended.

Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, empowers the appropriate Government to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in industries specified in the Schedule. Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the scheduled employments. The Act, as amended in 1957, extended, *inter alia*, the date for initial fixation of minimum wages for the employees in scheduled employments, including agriculture, to December 31, 1959. The time limit for initial fixation of minimum wages has been done away with in the subsequent Amendment Act of 1961.

Wage Boards

The function of the Wage Boards is to fix a wage structure on the principle of fair wages. Central Wage Boards set up by the Government of India for cotton textiles, sugar and cement industries have submitted their reports. Wage Boards for the jute, plantations, iron and steel and coal mining industries have been set up.

Wage Census Scheme

The scheme envisages collection of occupational wage rates and earnings data in respect of workers employed in major factories, mining and plantation industries. Approximately 3,000 sampled establishments were covered in course of the field survey launched in July 1958. Besides having information on the extent of overtime and incentive bonus schemes obtaining in the establishments, a large volume of data relating to wage rate and pay-roll earnings of sample workers were collected occupation-wise. The result of the survey is being embodied in two reports—one general, the other industry-wise.

Steering Group on Wages

The Steering Group, consisting of nominees of the Union and State Governments and representatives of workers and employers, studies the trends in relation to wages, production and prices, and plans the collection of material for drawing up a wage map of India, industry-wise and region-wise, for the guidance of wage-fixing authorities.

Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

The Coal Mines Bonus Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Eight hundred and twenty-eight collieries were covered by the schemes till the end of September 1962 and 2,68,745 workers qualified for bonus. Under these schemes, colliery employees other than those in Assam, are entitled to receive a third of their basic earnings as quarterly bonus by virtue of a minimum qualifying attendance during the quarter. In Assam, the daily-rated workers are entitled to both weekly and quarterly bonus while the monthly-rated employees get quarterly bonus only.

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Industrial Disputes

In 1961 there were 1,357 industrial disputes (1,630 in 1957) involving 5,12,000 workers (8,89,000 in 1957) and 49,19,000 man-days were lost (64,29,000 in 1957).

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central Government have framed model rules for adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more.

The Act was amended in 1961, *inter alia,* empowering the appropriate Governments to extend its provisions to establishments employing less than 100 workers; making provision for appointment of additional certifying officers and enabling the Central Government to delegate its powers to State Governments whenever necessary.

The measure has been extended to all establishments in Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal employing 50 workers or more. In Assam the Act applies to all industrial establishments (except mines, quarries, oilfields and railways) which employ 10 workers or more. In Madras all the factories registered under the Factories Act 1948 are within the purview of this measure.

Discipline in Industry

A Code of Discipline has been evolved with the approval of the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee. The employers and workers avoid breaches of the Code by settling their disputes through constitutional methods rather than by resorting to direct action. The implementation organisations at the Centre and in the States, which look into the breaches of the Code, have settled a number of complicated and long-standing disputes. The Evaluation and Implementation Organisation at the Centre has been successful in persuading the parties concerned to withdraw cases pending in High Courts or the Supreme Court and settle them out of court in 44% of the cases so far taken up by it. The Central Employers' and Workers' Organisations have set up committees for dissuading their affiliate members from filing appeals in higher courts against judgments of industrial tribunals or labour courts.

Works Committees

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 908 works committees in central undertakings were functioning at the end of the second quarter of 1962.

Tripartite Machinery

The machinery at the Centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee and the Industrial Committees. There is also the Labour Ministers' Conference which is closely associated with the machinery, though not tripartite in character.

Industrial Truce

A joint meeting of the Central Organisations of employers and workers adopted a resolution in November 1962 to the effect that during the Emergency there would be neither interruption nor slowing down of production of goods and services; production would be maximised and defence efforts would be promoted in all possible ways. The resolution laid down steps for promoting industrial peace, production, price stability and savings.

Conciliation Machinery

The administration of industrial relations in the central sphere undertakings rests with the Chief Labour Commissioner. To assist the Chief Labour Commissioner, there is a field organisation consisting of Regional

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Labour Commissioners, Conciliation Officers and Labour Inspectors. Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries headed by the Labour Commissioners.

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for the adjudication of industrial disputes—Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals—all with original jurisdiction. Besides the Labour Courts at Delhi and Dhanbad, there are three Industrial Tribunals at Dhanbad, Bombay and Calcutta. In addition, there is an Industrial Tribunal at Delhi for the Delhi Administration, which is utilised by the Central Government. The States have their own tribunals and labour courts, which also function, when necessary, as *ad hoc* tribunals for the adjudication of disputes in the central sphere. National Tribunals are set up as and when necessary.

Workers' Participation in Management

The scheme for workers' participation in management is in operation in 29 undertakings. The desirability for extending the scheme to as many establishments as possible has been recognised on all hands and efforts are now being directed towards this end. The sub-committee of the Indian Labour Conference has since been reconstituted as an independent body and designated as the Committee on Labour Management Co-operation. The Governments at the Centre and in the States have set up special agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme.

Code of Efficiency

A committee has been appointed to explore means for realising the objectives for which the Code of Efficiency was suggested by the sub-committee of the Indian Labour Conference in December 1959. Collection of data for further study is now in progress.

Workers' Education

The Central Board for Workers' Education consisting of representatives of Government, both Central and State, organisations of employers and educationists, is a registered society which implements the workers' education scheme in three distinct phases, namely the training of top-level instructors known as teacher-administrators, of worker-teachers and of workers. One hundred and thirty-seven teacher-administrators were trained by the end of December 1962. The Board has established 14 regional workers' education centres in the country, which trained 2,525 worker-teachers and had 290 of them under training by the end of December 1962. One thousand and ninety-one unit level classes were in existence at the end of December 1962, which had trained 43,192 workers and were imparting training to 15,170 other workers.

TRADE UNIONS

Tables 194 and 195 show the number and membership of the registered trade unions in India and of those affiliated to the four national federations.

TABLE 194

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

	Central Unions		State Unions	
	1955-56	1960-61(P)	1955-56	1960-61
Number of unions on registers ..	174	218	7,921	10,95
Number of unions submitting returns	105	165	3,901	6,66
Membership of unions submitting returns	2,12,848	4,40,494*	20,61,884	33,41,10

(P) Provisional. Does not include figures for Assam.
*Excludes membership of one employers' union.

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TABLE 195

MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS

	Number of Unions affiliated			Membership		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
Indian National Trade Union Congress ..	727	886	860	9,10,221	10,23,371	10,53,396
All-India Trade Union Congress	807	814	886	5,37,567	5,07,654	5,08,662
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	151	185	190	1,92,948	2,41,636	2,86,202
United Trade Union Congress	182	172	229	82,001	90,629	1,10,034
TOTAL ..	1,867	2,057	2,165	17,22,737	18,63,290	19,58,594

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons and cover labourers and clerical staff with monthly earnings up to Rs. 400.

By the end of March 1962 the insurance scheme was extended to about 18.65 lakh industrial workers in 132 centres in the Union Territory of Delhi and all the States except Gujarat. Medical care was provided to about 15.15 lakh units of families of insured workers in Delhi and all the States except Gujarat, and West Bengal. At the end of 1961-62, employees' contribution stood at Rs. 5.43 crores and employers' contribution at Rs. 4.02 crores. A sum of about Rs. 4.16 crores was given to insured persons by way of benefits, of which Rs. 3.14 crores accounted for sickness, Rs. 18.71 lakhs for maternity, Rs. 71.29 lakhs for disablement and Rs. 12.46 lakhs for dependents.

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, which was originally applied to six major industries to provide for the benefit of compulsory provident fund to industrial workers, covered at the end of December 1962, 70 industries and establishments. The Act applies to such of the factories and establishments in the covered industries as have completed three years of existence where the employment strength is 50 or more, and five years of existence where the employment strength is 20 or more, but less than 50 persons.

All the employees in the covered factories and establishments drawing basic wages and dearness allowances including the cash value of food concessions, if any, and the retaining allowances, if any, not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month, are eligible for membership of the Fund, after completing one year's continuous service or 240 days' actual work during a period of 12 months or less. The employees have to contribute at the rate of 6¼% of basic wage, dearness allowance including the cash value of food concessions and retaining allowances, if any, while the employers have to contribute at the same rate for their employees. The employees may, if they so desire, contribute at a higher rate up to 8⅓ per cent. At the end of October 1962, the number of exempted and unexempted establishments covered under the Act was 21,088. The corresponding number of subscribers to the Fund was 34,70,038, while the provident fund contributions amounted to Rs. 383.46 crores, and Rs. 108.29 crores were refunded to outgoing members.

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The Act, as amended, empowers the Central Government to specify by notification any establishment or class of establishments to which the enhanced rate of 8% would apply. It also specifies certain industries where the employers and the employees compulsorily contribute at the rate of 8%.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. One thousand two hundred and twenty-two collieries and organisations were covered under the Schemes by the end of October 1962. In terms of the schemes the employees and the employers are to contribute at the revised rate of 8% of the total emoluments of the employee. At the end of October 1962, the number of subscribers to the Fund was 4,40,681 and the amount of the Fund was about Rs. 20.89 crores.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation concerning the payment of maternity benefits is in operation in almost all the States. Some of the State Acts apply to all regulated factories within their jurisdiction, while others apply to non-seasonal factories only. The qualifying period and the rates of benefit vary from State to State. Three Central Acts—the Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941; the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948; and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951—also regulate payment of maternity benefits. The Maternity Benefit Act 1961 was enacted to provide uniform standards for maternity protection. It applies in the first instance to all factories, mines and plantations, except those to which the Employees' State Insurance Act applies.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as amended in 1962, raised the wage limit for coverage of compensation under the Act from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 and revised the rates of compensation.

LABOUR WELFARE

Provision for amenities such as canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of welfare officers has been made in respect of industries and establishments covered by the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. In addition, legislative measures for the constitution of funds for financing welfare schemes in coal and mica mines have been enacted and are in force.

Motor Transport Workers Act

In May 1961 the Motor Transport Workers Act was enacted to provide for the welfare of motor transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work. It contains provisions for canteens, rest rooms, uniforms, hours of work, leave, etc. Model rules framed under the Act are under consideration by the State Governments.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains 2 central hospitals, 8 regional hospitals-*cum*-maternity and child welfare centres, 2 dispensaries, a T.B. clinic and a T.B. hospital. Anti-malaria measures and a scheme of domiciliary treatment are also in operation.

The Fund is also running adult education centres, women's welfare centres, children's parks and a family counselling service. A scheme for imparting elementary education to miners' children is in progress.

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Under the housing subsidy-*cum*-loan scheme 3,698 houses have been constructed and 103 are under construction. The allocation of 31,022 houses amongst collieries under the new Housing Scheme has been completed. Construction work on 12,462 houses has been completed and 9,727 houses are under construction under the scheme. The earnings of the Fund are estimated to be Rs. 2,75,00,000. The expected expenditure on general welfare measures and that on housing is Rs. 2,34,27,000.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational and recreational facilities for mica mine workers. Three hospitals have been established by the Fund at Karma (Bihar), Kalichedu (Andhra Pradesh) and Tisri (Bihar) and another is to be established at Gangapur (Rajasthan). Several dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres are attending to the medical needs of mica miners. Nine mobile dispensaries are also in operation in certain areas. The Fund maintains several primary schools, awards scholarships and distributes books and stationery free of cost. During 1962-63 the sums provided to the mica producing States included Rs. 4.5 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 17.2 lakhs to Bihar and Rs. 8.8 lakhs to Rajasthan.

Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare

The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961, has been enacted to provide for the levy and collection of a cess for promoting welfare of labour employed in the iron ore mining industry as is being done for coal and mica miners under the Coal and Mica Mines Labour Welfare Funds.

Safety Measures in Mines

The Mines Act, 1952, and the rules, regulations and bye-laws made thereunder, provide for the regulation of labour and safety in mines. The fatality rate per thousand persons in coal mines and all mines, which stood at 0.73 and 0.53 in 1956 declined to 0.65 and 0.51 respectively in 1961. A National Mines Safety Council is being set up for promoting safety through education and propaganda.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, all plantations are required to provide housing accommodation to their resident workers and their families and to maintain hospitals or dispensaries. Some of them also run elementary schools for the education of the labourers' children. Recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knitting, weaving and basket-making, are provided in some of the tea estate centres with the help of donations from the Tea Board.

The Act has been amended to check, *inter alia,* fragmentation of plantations by employers in order to escape the liabilities.

Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings

These welfare funds were created on a voluntary basis in 1946 for financing welfare activities among workers.

Labour Welfare Centres

Most States and Union Territories are running a number of welfare centres. These centres cater to the recreational, educational, vocational and cultural needs of the workers and their children. All private industrial establishments of some standing also maintain welfare centres for the benefit of their workers.

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CHAPTER XXV

HOUSING

The problem of housing in India is a complex one requiring finances on a large scale and dependent for its solution on concerted efforts on the part of individuals, co-operatives, and State and Union Governments to be planned and executed over a number of years. There is acute shortage of housing in urban and rural areas and much of the available accommodation is qualitatively of sub-standard variety. The shortage in urban areas has been largely due to considerable increase in population since 1921, the heavy shift of population from the rural to the urban areas, the haphazard growth of towns due to lack of sufficient State or municipal control over building activity and the comparative inability of private enterprise to keep pace with the growing demand.

The responsibility of Government and public bodies to provide adequate accommodation for their employees was recognised even before Independence. The Government of Bombay pioneered in this direction in 1921 by establishing a Development Department. The effort, which was discontinued after 15,000 tenements were built, was resumed in 1949 and a special Housing Board was set up for building houses for industrial workers and other low income groups, developing land and assisting in the production and distribution of building materials. Improvement Trusts in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur also undertook public housing schemes. Municipalities have also been engaged in building houses not only for their essential staff, but occasionally for low income groups in general. The Municipalities and Improvement Trusts, however, operate under severe limitations, particularly in the matter of finance.

The activities of the Central Government till 1950 were confined largely to providing houses for their employees, particularly in the essential services. The influx of displaced persons from Pakistan provided the Union Government an opportunity to undertake for the first time a large-scale housing programme for persons other than their own employees. A similar extension of State activity was made in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Punjab.

The record of private employers is not uniform in respect of provision of houses for their workers. While a number of employers have invested part of their earnings in providing better living conditions for their workers, construction of houses by employers generally in post-war years has fallen short of expectations. Co-operative Housing Societies, particularly in Madras, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, have also attempted, though to a limited extent, to provide accommodation for middle and low income groups.

The bulk of the building activity has, however, throughout been in the hands of private enterprise, which for a variety of reasons has been unable to keep pace with demand.

According to the 1951 Census, there were 6,43,61,676 occupied houses in the country—5,40,56,388 in rural areas and 1,03,05,288 in urban areas. Estimates of the requirements of housing in urban areas during the decade 1951-61 called for the construction of about 80 lakh houses to make up for the past deficit and obsolescence and to provide for the increase in urban population. About 5 crore houses in rural areas were also required to be

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replaced by new dwellings or substantially improved. The deficit at the ... of 1961 has been estimated at about 55 lakhs in urban areas*.

Since May 1952, when a separate portfolio for Housing was created ... the Union Government, organised efforts are being made on a governmental ... basis to step up housing activities in general and in particular to provide ... suitable financial assistance for construction of houses to individuals, co-operatives, industrial employers, planters, local bodies, etc., through the introduction of various housing schemes. Annual conferences of ... Ministers and occasional seminars, symposia and exhibitions have helped in creating a keen sense of awareness of the gravity of the problem and crystallising the progressive action to be taken to meet the situation. Corresponding to the Housing Wing in the Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, the State Governments have established separate departments (or boards) for promoting housing activities. Statutory Housing Boards have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Gujarat, and a non-statutory Housing Board has been set up in West Bengal.

PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS

The period of the First Five Year Plan was devoted to the formulation of the initial stages in the evolution of a national housing programme. The Urban Housing Schemes envisaging an expenditure of Rs. 38.5 crores were initiated for the construction of 1,20,000 dwelling units. This effort was supplemented by housing programmes for certain sections of the population like displaced persons, Government servants, etc., launched by the Central and State Governments and local authorities. It has been estimated that public authorities provided about 7,00,000 houses or tenements during the First Plan period.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, six more schemes were promulgated. Government sources provided funds to the extent of Rs. ... crores while Rs. 17.2 crores came from the Life Insurance Corporation. Substantial housing programmes of their own were also undertaken outside these schemes by the Union and State Governments as well as local bodies. The total outlay on public housing during the Second Plan period was in the order of Rs. 250 crores and 5,00,000 houses were constructed. In the private sector, an investment of the order of about Rs. 1,000 crores is estimated to have gone into housing and other private construction. Considerable attention has also been paid by public authorities to the question of improving housing conditions in rural areas.

The Third Five Year Plan envisages a provision of Rs. 142 crores from the Government sources, for town planning and urban development programmes and the public housing schemes of the Union and State Governments. A further contribution of about Rs. 60 crores is expected to be made by the Life Insurance Corporation. This allocation may be reduced due to diversion of Plan funds to more essential development projects necessitated by the Emergency. Even so, efforts will be made to ensure that there is no diminution of programmes for industrial workers, slum dwellers and low income groups.

A brief resume is given below of the progress made under the public housing schemes launched by the Union Government to help the State Governments to provide better housing conditions.

*This is without reference to the deterioration/depreciation of existing houses and without reckoning about 10 lakhs of slum dwellings.

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Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, which came into operation in September 1952, envisages the grant of long-term, interest-bearing loans and liberal subsidies by the Government of India to the State Governments and through them to other approved agencies, such as Statutory Housing Boards, Local Bodies, Industrial Employers and registered Co-opertive Societies of Industrial Workers. The assistance is for construction of houses for industrial workers, covered by Section 2(1) of the Factories Act, 1948, and mine workers (other than those engaged in coal and mica mines) falling within the meaning of Section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952. The financial assistance and the number of houses sanctioned under the Scheme till the end of the year 1962 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 196

SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

Agency	Assistance sanctioned (in crores of rupees)			No. of houses sanctioned
	Loan	Subsidy	Total	
State Governments	22·69	21·72	44·41	1,20,474
Private employers	3·38	2·33	5·71	26,870
Co-operative societies of industrial workers	1·18	0·50	1·68	5,513
Central Government (in Delhi)	—	—	0·96	2,664
TOTAL ..	27·25	24·55	52·76	1,55,521

About 1,25,000 houses were reported to have been completed till the end of September 1962.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

The Low Income Group Housing Scheme, which was introduced in November 1954, provides for the grant of long-term, interest-bearing loans to the State Governments for the purpose of housing persons having an annual income not exceeding Rs. 6,000. The total loan assistance admissible under the scheme is 80% of the cost (including cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000 per house. Short-term loans, repayable in a period not exceeding five years, are also advanced under the Scheme by the Central Government to the State Governments for acquisition and development of land and for the subsequent sale of the developed sites to eligible persons on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

A sum of Rs. 48.12 crores was drawn by the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations under the Scheme till March 31, 1962. Another sum of Rs. 5.39 crores is likely to be disbursed to State Governments and Union Territories during 1962-63. Up to the end of 1962, 1,06,000 houses were sanctioned and 75,000 houses were completed by the end of September 1962.

The Scheme has been amended to enable public authorities to provide houses to economically weaker sections of the community on subsidised rents.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory for every planter to provide housing accommodation for all his resident workers. A scheme known as the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was formulated in April 1956 to help planters, specially the smaller ones, to fulfil this obligation.

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The Scheme envisages the grant of assistance in the form of interest-bearing loans (to the extent of 80% of the cost of houses) to the planters through the State Governments. By the end of December 1962, assistance to the extent of Rs. 20.98 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of 995 houses, out of which 690 were reported to have been completed.

The planters have been experiencing practical difficulties in taking advantage of the Scheme, despite their reported willingness to do so, in view of their inability to furnish the security prescribed by the State Governments for loans under the Scheme. The State Governments have, therefore, been asked to constitute a "Pool Guarantee Fund" to indemnify themselves against bad debts that they might incur as a result of relaxation of security provisions prescribed by them for advance of loans under the Scheme. The Pool Guarantee Fund, from which the State Governments could recoup their losses, is to be raised by charging an additional interest at ½ per cent per annum. The losses, if any, in excess of the assets in the Fund, would be shared equally by the Government of India, the State Government and the Commodity Board concerned.

Slum Clearance Scheme

The Slum Clearance Scheme came into operation in May 1956. Under the Scheme, financial assistance for slum clearance work is given to the State Governments and through them to municipal and local bodies. Financial assistance is envisaged for rehousing of families residing in slums and whose income does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem in Bombay and Calcutta, and Rs. 175 per mensem elsewhere. The Scheme is for the present confined mainly to Bombay, Calcutta, Mardas, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad where the problem has to be tackled without delay. Other urban areas are also eligible for Central assistance if slum clearance work is justified.

Two hundred and twenty-nine slum clearance/improvement projects formulated by the State Governments and the Administration of Tripura were sanctioned or approved till the end of 1962, for construction of 60,714 housing units at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.62 crores. Twenty-two thousand two hundred and seventy housing units were completed by the end of September 1962. Six thousand and thirteen houses, and 121 shops were constructed in Delhi till the end of December 1962.

Village Housing Projects Scheme

The Village Housing Projects Scheme, which was introduced in October 1957, envisages the establishment of housing projects in about 5,000 villages mostly selected from suitable Community Development Blocks. It is based on the principle of aided self-help. Financial assistance is given in the form of loans to the extent of two-thirds of the construction cost or Rs. 2,000, whichever is less. Technical advice and guidance is provided free of charge through the Rural Housing Cells set up by State Governments for this purpose and also through the Block Development staff.

Rural Housing Cells have been established in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir. By the end of January 1963, about 4,750 villages were selected, survey conducted in 2,700 villages and layout plans drawn up for about 2,260 villages. Loans amounting to more than Rs. 4.65 lakhs were sanctioned by State Governments for construction of 37,330 houses. A sum of Rs. 3,62 lakhs was disbursed to beneficiaries and 12,470 houses were completed.

A portion of the funds available under the Scheme may now be utilised for house sites for landless agricultural workers and for streets and drains in selected villages.

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Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The Scheme, introduced in October 1959, provides for grant of loan assistance to State Governments to facilitate acquisition and development of land on a large scale for making developed plots available at reasonable prices to intending house-builders, more particularly to those in the lower income brackets. The Scheme is also intended to help in stabilisation of land prices, rationalisation of urban development and promotion of self-sufficient composite colonies.

A sum of Rs. 2.20 crores was drawn by the State Governments during the Second Plan period. The Third Five Year Plan envisages an overall provision of Rs. 26 crores for the Scheme. Rs. 9.5 crores are to be found from Government sources and the balance to be provided from the contributions to be made by the Life Insurance Corporation. The State Governments are expected to constitute a "Revolving Fund" out of the loan assistance released to them from time to time, for the purpose of the Scheme.

Till the end of January 1963, commitments to the extent of Rs. 10.59 crores were entered into and 1,966 acres were acquired.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

This Scheme introduced in February 1959, as a non-Plan scheme financed through funds drawn from the Life Insurance Corporation, envisages grant of house-building loans to individuals or co-operative societies of persons whose income ranges between Rs. 6,001 and Rs. 15,000 per annum. The total loan assistance admissible under the scheme is 80% of the cost (including the cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per house. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has so far advanced about Rs. 14.18 crores for the purpose. By the end of January 1963, loan assistance was sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 16.33 crores for the construction of 9,940 houses, the actual amount disbursed to beneficiaries being Rs. 9.65 crores. The number of houses completed is 4,267.

Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees

The Scheme, also a non-Plan one, is intended to assist the State Governments to provide adequate housing accommodation for their own employees. A sum of Rs. 9 crores has so far been made available by the Life Insurance Corporation. Till the end of January 1963 construction of 8,895 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.03 crores was sanctioned and 2,948 houses were constructed.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

The National Buildings Organisation was set up in July 1954, to ensure a rational approach to the problem of housing and to achieve reduction in building costs through development of building materials, techniques, designs and practices, and generally to help in the promotion of building activities through co-ordination of research and dissemination of useful information. The Organisation also serves as the Regional Housing Centre for the Dry Tropical Zones of the ECAFE region in collaboration with the United Nations Technical Assistance Organisation.

The Organisation has a well-equipped library of publications and films and publishes quarterly and monthly journals. It has also brought out a number of publications on building science and allied subjects.

The Organisation also co-ordinates the activities of Regional Research-cum-Training Centres on Rural Housing set up by the Government of India in six existing engineering institutions located at Bangalore, Anand, Sibpur, Roorkee, Chandigarh and New Delhi for promoting research in the improved utilisation of local building materials and in the development of designs and construction techniques for village houses. These Centres also train

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technical personnel empolyed by the State Governments in the planning and implementation of projects under the Village Housing Projects Scheme and design and construct research-cum-demonstration houses in 'laboratory villages'.

The Organisation organised a symposium on "Housing Co-operatives" in 1961, collaborated with the Central Buildings Research Institute to conduct a symposium on "Defects in Masonry" in April 1962, and with the ECAFE to organise a UN seminar on "Essential Services related to Urban and Rural Housing" in September 1962.

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CHAPTER XXVI

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Area : 1,06,286 sq. miles *Population :* 3,59,83,447 *Capital :* Hyderabad
Principal language : Telugu

Governor : S. M. Srinagesh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
N. Sanjiva Reddy	Chief Minister, General Administration, Police and Home, Legislature and Elections, Services and Major Industries.
N. Ramachandra Reddy ..	Revenue, Registration and Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration, Debt Settlement Board, Land Reforms, and Relief and Rehabilitation.
K. Brahmananda Reddy ..	Finance, Commercial Taxes and Co-operation.
M. Chenna Reddy	Planning, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Panchayats and Panchayati Raj.
V. G. Raju	Education.
C. Subba Reddy	Irrigation and Power.
Mir Ahmed Ali Khan	Buildings, Highways, Ports, Public Gardens, City Water Works, Public Works Department Workshops, Muslim Waqfs and Waqfs Board, and Salar Jung Estate.
Y. Sivarama Prasad	Health and Medical.
M. N. Lakshminarasiah	Medium and Small-Scale Industries, Industrial Co-operatives, Stationery and Printing, Controlled Commodities, Small-Scale Industries Corporation, Mines, Mining Corporation and Central Stores Purchase.
Ministers of State	
M. R. Appa Rao	Excise, Prohibition and Social Welfare.
P. V. Narasimha Rao	Law, Law Courts, Law Officers, Prisons, Information and Publicity, and Tourism.
Alapati Venkatramayya ..	Municipal Administration and Housing.
Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi	Religious and Charitable Endowments, Accommodation Control and Small Savings.
Adduri Balaram Reddy	Agriculture, Food Production, Marketing, Rural Indebtedness and Debt Relief, Money Lending and Money Lenders, State Warehousing Corporation, Animal Husbandry, Forests and Fisheries.
A. V. Gurumurthy	Labour and Transport.

Chief Secretary
M. P. Pai

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	P. Chandra Reddy.
Puisne Judges	K. Umamaheshwaram, P. Satyanarayana Raju, N. D. Krishna Rao, Manohar Persnad, P. J. Reddy, P. Basi Reddy, N. Kumarayya, D. Munikanniah, G. Chandrasekhara Sastry, H. Anantanarayana Ayyar, K.V.L. Narasimham, Sharfuddin Ahmed, E. Venkatesam, Gopal Rao Ekbote, Mohd. Mirza.
Advocate-General	D. Narasaraju.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	Ghulam Hyder.
Members	Y. Pitchi Reddy, W. Venkataswami Naidu, G. Simhadri

*For a list of the names of the Members of the State Legislatures, 'India 1962' may be consulted. The present edition of the Reference Annual notices only the changes that have occurred between June 1, 1962 and May 31, 1963. The new names, or vacancies as the case may be, are shown against the relevant serial numbers as occurring in 'India 1962'. The personnel of the State Councils of Ministers, High Courts and Public Service Commissions are also as on May 31, 1963.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : B. V. Suba Reddy — *Deputy Speaker :* Vasudev Kishnaji N...

24. *Badvel :* N. Subba Reddy (Con.)
98. *Jagtial :* K.Lakshminarsimha Rao (Con.)
100. *Jangaon :* K. Raghavulu (CPI)
277. *Vayalpad :* Vacant

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : M. Hanumantha Rao — *Deputy Chairman :* G. Subba R...

9. M. B. Gautam	Legislative Assembly	60. T. Ramamurthy ..	Local Authori...
10. D. Govindarajulu ..	,,	61. Shankar Rao ..	..
16. S. Malakonda Reddy ..	,,	62. T. Veerabhadra Rao ..	,,
19. N. Ramachandrayya ..	,,	63. T. P. V. Kurmacharyulu	Teacher...
26. G. V. Sudhakar Rao ..	,,	64. C. Lakshmaiah ..	,,
29. K. Venkata Setty ..	,,	65. P. Narsing Rao	,,
30. Vacant		74. T. Kanakaraju	Gradu...
35. M. Chenna Keshava Reddy	Local Authorities	75. T. S. Rama Rao ..	,,
36. N. V. Ganga Raju ..	,,	77. N. Somayajulu	,,
43. Smt. V. Kamala Kumari	,,	82. S. Ahmedullah Qadri	Nomin...
44. B. Narayanamurthy ..	,,	83. Smt. H. M. Lazarus ..	,,
54. K. Ramaiah	,,	89. M. Narsing Rao ..	,,

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	8,99·55	9,80·73	10,10·03
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6,92·95	7,22·29	7,55·88
Estate Duty	33·00	33·00	35·00
Land Revenue (net)	10,09·70	14,05·00	15,13·00
State Excise Duties	8,91·59	8,90·04	9,45·99
Stamps	2,92·05	2,22·32	3,16·50
Forest	3,44·52	3,90·46	4,00·00
Registration	1,25·50	3,35·20	1,40·30
Taxes on Vehicles	3,30·00	3,30·00	3,71·47
Sales Tax	14,03·80	14,90·40	15,14·00
Other Taxes and Duties	1,35·78	3,59·11	1,42·41
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	2,69·43	2,74·42	2,72·81
Debt Services	8,74·77	10,15·51	12,91·51
Civil Administration	7,31·25	6,80·19	6,95·67
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	83·97	73·22	74·47
Electricity Schemes	4,92·40	1,62·27	1,63·67
Miscellaneous (net)	8,12·38	3,58·22	1,37·75
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	21,24·28	21,20·74	20,55·34
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,15,46·92	1,16,43·03	1,18,35·80
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	7,93·65	5,65·18	5,74·32
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	6,85·59	7,13·20	7,65·60
Debt Services (net)	9,18·52	14,62·66	12,92·26
General Administration	7,82·44	7,42·95	7,36·78
Administration of Justice	1,37·87	1,34·76	1,38·54
Jails	61·75	57·19	58·75
Police	6,41·37	6,43·78	6,48·36
Scientific Departments	13·16	12·52	12·90
Education	22,00·02	21,96·26	22,21·17
Medical	5,61·57	5,84·41	6,10·16
Public Health	2,40·52	2,56·06	2,94·55
Agriculture	4,16·30	3,93·51	4,35·41
Animal Husbandry	2,26·87	1,85·90	2,10·00
Co-operation	1,78·85	1,76·05	1,75·90
Industries and Supplies	2,55·38	2,28·50	2,11·46
Miscellaneous Departments	5,19·10	4,94·02	4,83·82
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	9,95·04	10,45·92	10,84·89
Electricity Schemes	4,09·12	1,48·58	2,89·52
Miscellaneous	7,57·91	10,03·47	9,84·87
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	5,76·53	5,56·21	5,96·54
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,13,71·86	1,16,01·13	1,18,25·80
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+) 1,75·06	(+) 41·90	(+) 10·00

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ASSAM

Area : 78,529 sq. miles† *Population :* 1,22,09,330† *Capital :* Shillong
Principal languages : Assamese and Bengali.

Governor : Vishnu Sahay

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Bimala Prasad Chaliha ..	Chief Minister, Appointments, Home, Public Relations, General Administration, Secretariat Administration Department, Information and Publicity, Municipal Affairs, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), and General Co-ordination.
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed ..	Finance, Law, Panchayats and Community Projects.
Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi ..	Power (Electricity), Industries (including Cottage Industries), Planning and Development, Town and Country Planning, Labour and Statistics.
Siddhinath Sarma	Revenue, Forests, Transport and Political Affairs.
Dev Kanta Barooah	Education, Co-operatives and Tourism.
Baidyanath Mookerjee	Medical, Excise, Printing and Stationery.
Moinul Haque Chowdhury ..	Flood Control and Irrigation, Agriculture, Veterinary and Livestock, Pisciculture and Parliamentary Affairs.
Rupnath Brahma	Supply, Trade and Commerce, Registration and Stamps, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Mahendra Nath Hazarika ..	Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture and Weaving, Jails.
Chatrasing Teron	Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Local Self-Government and Social Welfare.
Ministers of State	
Girindra Nath Gogoi	Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings).
Radhika Ram Das	Revenue.
Deputy Ministers	
Lalit Kumar Doley	Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Co-operatives and Forests.
Smt. Komol Kumari Barua ..	Education and Social Welfare.
Devendra Nath Hazarika ..	Panchayats and Community Projects.
Parliamentary Secretary	
Sai Sai Terang	

Chief Secretary
A. N. Kidwai

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. .. .. Gopalji Mehrotra
Puisne Judges .. .. .. S. K. Dutta, C.S.R. Nayudu
Advocate-General .. .. B. C. Barua

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. .. Smt. Bonily Khongmen
Members .. .. .. H.C. Bhuyan, Abdul Hai

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Mahendra Mohan Choudhury *Deputy Speaker:* Dandeswar Hazarika

2. *Aijal West* (*R*) : J.F. Manliama (Ind)
5. *Baghmara* (*R*) : Williamson Sangma (APHLC)*
18. *Cherapunji* (*R*) : S.D.D. Nichols Ray (APHLC)
57. *Lungleh* (*R*) : L.H. Lalmowia (Ind)
69. *Nongpoh* (*R*): B.B. Lyngdoh (APHLC)
70. *Nongstoin* (*R*) : Lyngdoh Hopingstone (APHLC)
87. *Shillong*: Hoover Hynniewta (APHLC)

†Including NEFT.
*APHLC : All Parties Hill Leaders Conference.

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	4,48·00	4,89·38	5,03·96
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,68·51	5,62·97	5,79·51
Estate Duty	10·00	10·00	10·00
Land Revenue (net)	2,93·42	3,40·79	4,19·65
State Excise Duties	1,79,·81	1,78·45	1,96·48
Stamps	54·14	53·84	56·96
Forest	1,61·38	1,82·75	2,00·00
Registration	8·94	9·08	9·50
Taxes on Vehicles	71·55	83·14	88·59
Sales Tax	3,93·81	3,83·91	4,25·81
Other Taxes and Duties	1,91·26	1,13·34	2,53·97
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	0·90	1·51	1·55
Debt Services	18·58	17·78	16·48
Civil Administration	1,10·99	1,08·69	1,43·56
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	35·19	36·40	28·07
Miscellaneous (net)	2,24·97	2,69·60	2,34·86
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	15,95·94	16,97·43	20,90·65
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	3·22	3·64	4·00
Extraordinary	1,34·00	—	—
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	44,04·63	45,42·70	52,63·60
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,53·49	2,43·18	2,24·86
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	86·23	1,55·24	1,00·74
Debt Services (net)	2,78·87	2,89·25	3,73·13
General Administration	1,46·62	1,60·97	1,50·01
Administration of Justice	25·47	25·54	26·66
Jails	28·32	28·92	30·31
Police	4,69·46	5,19·72	7,43·34
Scientific Departments	1·44	1·42	8·86
Education	8,73·35	8,60·76	9,38·01
Medical	2,31·21	2,38·01	2,51·70
Public Health	1,38·08	1,49·86	1,73·60
Agriculture and Rural Development	2,26·89	2,16·93	2,72·73
Animal Husbandry	63·48	70·67	77·59
Co-operation	56·03	49·95	55·50
Industries and Supplies	1,19·50	1,14·68	1,03·72
Miscellaneous Departments	96·35	93·32	94·70
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,75·89	8,54·58	8,15·57
Miscellaneous	2,69·66	3,59·67	2,82·67
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	2,81·88	3,02·97	3,72·91
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	43,22·22	47,34·65	50,96·61
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+) 82·41	(—) 1,91·95	(—) 1,66·99

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BIHAR

Area : 67,196 sq. miles *Population :* 4,64,55,610 *Capital :* Pa
Principal language : Hindi

Governor : M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Binodanand Jha	Chief Minister, Appointments and Political exclu Public Relations and Transport, Cabinet, Indus and Mining, Community Development a Gram Panchayats.
Dip Narayan Sinha	Irrigation, Electricity and River Valley Projects.
Bhola Paswan	Welfare, Public Works, and Public Health En neering.
K.B. Sahay	Co-operation and Planning.
Bir Chand Patel	Finance and Agriculture.
Satyendra Narayan Sinha	Education and Local Self-Government.
Badri Nath Verma	Excise, Revenue, Supply and Commerce.
Mahesh Prasad Sinha	Revenue (excluding Excise, Forest, Relief a Rehabilitation).
Hari Nath Mishra	Health, Transport, Law (excluding Religio Trusts) and Animal Husbandry.
Abdul Qaiyum Ansari	Relief and Rehabilitation, (Revenue) and Jails.
Samu Charan Tubid ..	Forest (Revenue).
Ministers of State	
Abul Ahad Mohammad Noor	Information and Tourism.
Daroga Prasad Rai	Labour and Employment.
Girish Tiwari	Religious Trusts.
Nand Kumar Singh	Housing.
Deputy Ministers	
Ambika Saran Singh	Public Works, Public Health Engineering a Finance.
Abdul Gafoor	General Administration, Community Develop Gram Panchayats, Health, Transport, Law (inc ding Judicial and Legislative), Jails, Anim Husbandry and Veterinary.
Lokesh Nath Jha	Political, Major Irrigation, Power, River Val Projects, Information and Tourism, Labour a Employment.
Kamal Deo Narain Sinha ..	Education, Local Self-Government, Planning, Ind tries, Housing and Religious Trusts.
Mungeri Lal	Excise, Food, Supply and Commerce.
Sahdeo Mahto	Co-operation and Relief and Rehabilitation.
Nawal Kishore Singh	Revenue, Registration, Land Reforms, Land Acqu tion and Natural Calamities Relief.
Parliamentary Secretaries	
Smt. Sumitra Devi	Health
Smt. Manorma Pandey	Chief Minister
Baleshwar Ram	Welfare
Hardeo Singh	Co-operation
Baidyanath Mehta	Education
Dumar Lal Baitha	Irrigation

Chief Secretary
S. J. Majumdar

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HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. .. .. V. Ramaswami

Puisne Judges .. .. .. K. Ahmed, S.C. Misra, R. K. Choudhury, K. Sahai, K. Singh, U. N. Sinha, N. L. Untwalia, H. Mahapatra, Tarakeshwar Nath, Anant Singh, Shyamanandan Prasad Singh, Ramratna Singh, G. N. Prasad, S. P. Singh.

Advocate-General .. .. Mahabir Prasad.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. .. B. N. Rohtagi.

Members .. .. Ram Jiwan Singh, Ekbal Hussain.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Lakshmi Narayan Sudhansu *Deputy Speaker :* Satyendra Narayan Agrawal

218. *Muzaffarpur Muffasil :* Mohanlal Gupta (Con).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : Ravaneshwar Mishra *Deputy Chairman : Vacant*

4. Gajindra Prasad Sinha	Legislative Assembly	53. Indra Kumar	Local Authorities
14. Kailash Pati Singh ..	,,	54. Kumar Jha	,,
15. Dhanush Dhari Sinha ..	,,	55. Dinesh Kumar Singh ..	,,
16. Vacant	,,	60. Ram Charan Sah ..	,,
18. Smt. Rajeshwari Saroj Das	,,	65. Smt. Saraswati Devi ..	,,
19. Bhola Prasad Singh ..	,,	74. Ram Ashway Prasad Singh	,,
27. A. A. M. Noor ..	,,	76. Trivikramdeo Narain Sinha	Graduates
28. Mahamaya Prasad Sinha	,,	81. Baij Nath Rai	,,
31. Rajeshwari Prasad ..	,,	83. Badri Nath Mishra	Teachers
33. Basawan Singh ..	,,	86. Narain Soren	,,
40. Tribhuvan Nath Pathak	Local Authorities	88. Mukteshwar Singh ..	Nominated
48. Vaidynath Panjiyar ..	,,	89. Kunwar Ram	,,

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	10,56·27	10,56·27	10,70·00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	8,75·16	9,51·16	
Estate Duty	40·00	40·00	9,64·00
Land Revenue (net)	9,97·45	9,76·24	40·00
State Excise Duties	5,98·50	6,16·15	9,75·00
Stamps	3,40·68	3,70·92	6,13·00
Forest	2,12·18	2,49·93	3,58·00
Registration	81·13	86·50	2,59·00
Taxes on Vehicles	13·85	14·35	88·00
Sales Tax	10,74·94	11,36·15	15·00
Other Taxes and Duties	1,48·79	1,79·60	12,11·00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	2,97·59	1,33·82	2,02·00
Debt Services	3,73·62	3,57·03	1,99·00
Civil Administration	7,87·83	6,92·15	3,83·00
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	44·48	55·49	7,47·00
Miscellaneous (net)	1,71·94	1,99·15	60·00
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	17,60·55	14,68·23	2,06·00
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works ..	1·07	1·07	13,45·00
Extraordinary	8·01	3·25	1·00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	88,84·04	85,87·46	87,53·00
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	6,42·37	6,43·10	6,25·00
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	2,18·42	2,52·15	2,22·00
Debt Services (net)	8,10·24	10,13·76	10,63·00
General Administration	3,10·39	3,13·84	3,16·00
Administration of Justice	1,14·99	1,22·24	1,20·00
Jails	1,38·11	1,45·31	1,41·00
Police	5,91·81	6,18·25	6,17·00
Scientific Departments	12·41	9·48	9·00
Education	17,04·41	16,94·20	15,69·00
Medical	4,49·63	4,28·92	4,50·00
Public Health	4,32·86	4,24·81	3,69·00
Agriculture	4,97·06	4,91·90	4,62·00
Animal Husbandry	13·45	1,80·648	1,73·00
Co-operation	3,58·44	3,56·00	4,00·00
Industries	3,57·37	3,68·71	2,70·00
Miscellaneous Departments	4,13·79	3,79·45	3,61·00
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,15·63	3,16·51	2,93·00
Electricity Schemes	(—)4·20	(—)5·00	(—)7·00
Miscellaneous	5,94·40	6,68·13	4,82·00
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	6,83·27	6,99·02	6,08·00
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	88,24·85	91,21·42	85,53·00
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)59·19	(—)5,33·90	(+)2,00·00

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GUJARAT

Area : 72,245 sq. miles *Population :* 2,06,33,350 *Capital :* Ahmedabad
Principal language : Gujarati

Governor : Mehdi Nawaz Jung

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Jivraj N. Mehta	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning and Finance.
Rasiklal Umedchand Parikh ..	Home, Information, Electricity, Ports, Fisheries and Industries.
Ratubhai Mulshankar Adani ..	Co-operation, Community Projects, Panchayats, Roads and Buildings and Sarvodaya.
Smt. Indumati Chimanlal ..	Education, Social Welfare, Prohibition and Excise and Rehabilitation.
Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai ..	Revenue, Accommodation Control, Law and Judiciary.
Vijaykumar Madhavlal Trivedi	Irrigation, Civil Supplies, Road Transport and Municipalities.
Utsavbhai Shankarlal Parikh ..	Agriculture and Forests.
Mohanlal Popatlal Vyas ..	Health, Labour, Housing and Jails.
Deputy Ministers	
Bahadurbhai Kuthabai Patel ..	Roads and Buildings and Irrigation.
Maldevji Mandalikji Odedra ..	Finance and Planning.
Smt. Urmilaben Premshanker Bhatt	Health and Jails.
Devendrabhai Motibhai Desai ..	Co-operation, Community Projects and Panchayats.
Ramniklal Trikamlal Maniar ..	Home, Industries and Ports.
Manubhai Motibhai Patel ..	Education, Transport and Prohibition.
Madhavsinh Fulsinh Solanki ..	Revenue and Accommodation Control.
Bhanuprasad Valjibhai Pandya ..	Agriculture and Forests.
Parliamentary Secretary	
Karim Rehman ji Chhipa ..	Chief Minister and Fisheries.

Chief Secretary
V. Isvaran

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. .. .. K. T. Desai
Puisne Judges .. .. .. J. M. Shelat, N. M. Miabhoy, V. B. Raju, P. N. Bhagwati, A. R. Bakshi, M. R. Mody, B. J. Divan, N. C. Vakil.
Advocate-General .. .. J. M. Thakore.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. .. .. R. T. Leuva
Members .. .. .. R. S. Parikh, P. V. Divatia

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Fatehali H. Palejwala *Deputy Speaker :* Premji T. Leuva

115. *Prantij :* Shantubhai Chunibhai Patel (Con).	130. *Sihor :* Balwantrai Mehta (Con).

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	8,39·17	9,00·64	9,21·11
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,29·00	4,63·41	4,68·20
Estate Duty	18·00	20·74	18·00
Land Revenue (net)	4,25·00	5,11·88	5,41·11
State Excise Duties	27·28	31·77	33·62
Stamps	1,96·21	2,30·00	2,20·83
Forest	1,45·87	1,52·15	1,61·00
Registration	16·00	16·33	15·76
Taxes on Vehicles	2,88·65	3,90·50	2,45·00
Sales Tax	12,99·35	14,87·37	15,00·00
Other Taxes and Duties	2,43·96	3,04·06	5,71·06
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	55·84	70·28	1,01·00
Debt Services	4,79·52	5,07·20	6,16·67
Civil Administration	4,93·28	5,61·48	6,05·19
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	48·81	60·73	60·72
Miscellaneous (net)	76·06	69·60	83·98
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	11,67·49	11,76·89	12,90·22
Extraordinary	6,12·50	6,12·50	5,85·74
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	68,61·99	75,67·53	80,39·21
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	4,18·75	5,24·77	4,72·20
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	4,12·34	4,19·90	4,82·05
Debt Services (net)	13,20·36	13,39·92	14,57·26
General Administration	3,48·10	3,60·29	3,53·54
Administration of Justice	1,01·07	97·18	1,00·14
Jails	28·52	28·38	28·50
Police	5,02·39	5,50·18	5,68·46
Ports and Pilotage	1,03·18	1,09·61	1,07·03
Dangs District	1,41·80	89·11	84·60
Scientific Departments	5·07	7·69	5·82
Education	13,26·81	13,01·88	13,08·85
Medical	3,58·31	2,34·80	2,97·48
Public Health	1,88·34	1,91·96	2,32·75
Agriculture and Rural Development	4,21·43	3,88·24	3,17·60
Animal Husbandry	58·05	51·15	62·25
Co-operation	79·54	77·76	87·31
Industries and Supplies	1,04·52	1,02·04	1,14·73
Miscellaneous Departments	2,11·34	2,35·45	2,23·45
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,19·63	2,63·54	3,00·18
Miscellaneous	4,12·63	5,10·66	10,46·14
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	1,95·03	2,19·80	2,55·82
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	69,57·21	71,04·31	79,06·16
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)95·22	(+)4,63·22	(+)1,33·05

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JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area : 86,023 sq. miles *Population :* 35,60,976 *Capital :* Srinagar
Principal languages : Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu

Sadar-i-Riyasat : Karan Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Bakshi Gulam Mohammad ..	Prime Minister, General Administration, Law and Order, Services, Cabinet Work, Civil Secretariat, Militia, Police, Civil Liaison, Information and Publicity, Transport, Tourism, Trade Agencies, Ladakh Affairs, Planning and Statistics, National Extension Service and Community Development.
G. M. Sadiq	Education, Libraries, Research and Publications, National Cadet Corps, Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Stationery and Printing, Youth Welfare and Sports.
G. L. Dogra	Finance and Budget, State Finance Corporation, Excise and Taxation, Banking and Insurance.
Mir Qasim	Land Revenue and Relief and Rehabilitation.
D. N. Mahajan	Law and Judiciary, Franchise and Legislation, Forests and Fisheries and Game Preservation.
Shams-ud-Din	Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, Electricity, Housing and Water Supply.
C. L. Kotwal	Public Health, Jails, Town Area Committees, Municipalities, Medical Colleges and Labour.
M. A. Mir	Food and Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Rakhs and Farms, Dairy Farms and Horticulture, Supplies and Price Control.
D. P. Dhar	Industries, Industrial Administration, Geology and Mining, Industrial Estates and Cottage Industries.
Bhagat Chajju Ram	Social Welfare, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.
G. N. Wani Sogami	Sericulture, Forest Industries, Brick and Tile Factories, Emporia and Central Markets.
Kushak Bakula	Ladakh Affairs.

Chief Secretary
Gulam Ahmed

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	J. N. Wazir
Puisne Judge	M. Fazl Ali
Advocate-General	Jaswant Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	A. H. Durrani
Member	Baldev Singh Samyal

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Harbans Singh Azad *Deputy Speaker :* Mohd. Ayub Khan

No Change

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : S. N. Fotedar *Deputy Chairman :* Ghayas-ud-Din

30. Vacant Teachers.

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	2,10·00	2,29·98	2,46·02
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	63·00	67·61	72·57
Estate Duty	3·00	3·01	3·05
Land Revenue (net)	81·00	70·00	70·20
State Excise Duties	47·25	63·02	65·02
Stamps	14·50	15·00	15·00
Forest	4,36·50	4,36·50	5,00·00
Registration	6·78	5·57	6·23
Taxes on Vehicles	11·00	14·00	15·50
Sales Tax	29·10	33·10	35·10
Other Taxes and Duties	8·00	8·77	11·00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	77·16	80·34	1,15·00
Debt Services	80·26	64·72	64·29
Civil Administration	3,60·48	3,40·01	3,20·63
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)..	1,25·35	1,97·32	2,04·52
Miscellaneous (net)	2,12·73	2,17·18	2,67·13
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	6,05·37	4,59·20	4,39·20
Extraordinary	1,10·00	2·00	1,02·00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	24,81·48	23,07·33	25,52·46
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	1,64·86	1,54·18	1,55·00
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	88·60	95·97	82·98
Debt Services (net)	5,57·88	2,85·15	3,16·67
General Administration	52·00	52·69	61·56
Administration of Justice	14·00	13·90	15·25
Jails	6·76	6·97	7·04
Police	1,14·20	1,04·21	1,11·22
Scientific Departments	0·91	0·81	0·49
Education	2,90·86	2,78·19	3,04·02
Medical	1,16·54	1,03·04	1,22·96
Public Health	39·22	35·06	39·96
Agriculture	63·29	50·87	65·35
Animal Husbandry	34·66	29·85	62·54
Co-operation	20·63	15·32	20·24
Industries and Supplies	3,52·08	3,35·41	2,57·93
Miscellaneous Departments	58·02	51·60	68·40
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,19·05	1,18·45	1,01·48
Miscellaneous	4,11·21	4,33·96	4,42·65
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	1,52·27	1,18·03	79·98
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	26,57·04	22,83·56	23,15·72
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—) 1,75·56	(+) 23·77	(+) 2,36·74

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KERALA

Area : 15,002 sq. miles *Population :* 1,69,03,715 *Capital :* Trivandrum
Principal language : Malayalam

Governor : V. V. Giri

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
R. Shankar	Chief Minister, General Administration, Integration, Planning, Education, Finance, Information and Publicity, Social Welfare, Insurance, Commercial Taxes, Agricultural Income Tax, Trivandrum City Improvement Trust, Stationery and Printing, Museums, Zoo and Archeology and Stores Purchase.
P. T. Chacko	Home, Law and Legislation, Land and Revenue.
K. A. Damodara Menon ..	Industries, Commerce, Local Administration, Community Development, Mining and Geology, Cement and Iron and Steel.
P. P. Ummer Koya	Public Works, Tourism and Sports.
K. T. Achuthan	Transport, Labour, Excise and Prohibition.
E. P. Poulose	Food and Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Civil Supplies, Co-operation and Dairying.
K. Kunhambu	Harijan Uplift, Registration, Housing and Fishereis.
M. P. Govindan Nair	Public Health, Ayurveda, Forests, Devaswoms and Charitable Institutions.

Chief Secretary
N. M. Patnaik

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. .. .. M. S. Menon
Puisne Judges .. .. .. T. K. Joseph, P. T. Raman Nayar, C. A. Vaidialingam, S. Velu Pillai, Smt. Anna Chandy, P. Govinda Menon, T. C. Raghavan, M. Madhavan Nair, P. Govindan Nair, K. K. Mathew.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. .. V. Mariyarputham
Members .. .. P. T. Bhaskara Panicker, C. O. T. Kunhi Pakki, M. A. Kesavan, A. P. Udayabhanu.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Alexander Parambithara *Deputy Speaker :* Smt. Nafeesath Beebi

87. *Pathanamthitta* : K. Ravindranath (Con).
115. *Trivandrum II* : K. Anirudhan (CPI).
121. *Vazhoor* : K. Narayana Kurup (Con).

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

(On Revenue Account)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	5,28·70	5,75·29	5,96·73
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,64·00	5,73·19	5,72·72
Estate Duty	16·00	17·11	16·34
Land Revenue (net)	2,61·31	1,74·34	1,96·89
State Excise Duties	3,40·00	3,56·00	3,68·00
Stamps	1,78·00	1,92·69	2,58·54
Forest	4,40·00	4,50·00	5,00·00
Registration	48·93	52·00	52·00
Taxes on Vehicles	2,85·00	2,90·00	3,00·00
Sales Tax	11,60·00	12,00·00	13,37·00
Other Taxes and Duties	46·76	23·68	31·80
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	24·96	24·14	28·51
Debt Services	2,90·62	4,18·30	3,42·65
Civil Administration	6,56·95	5,63·36	6,78·35
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	26·90	66·79	50·70
Miscellaneous (net)	4,85·80	5,67·22	5,90·40
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	14,08·57	11,42·09	12,44·27
Extraordinary	3·34	2·40	2·10
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	67,65·93	66,88·60	71,67·00
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,39·80	3,27·44	3,69·32
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	1,38·02	1,36·14	1,49·29
Debt Services (net)	4,59·39	4,86·39	5,61·29
General Administration	1,76·59	1,78·95	1,79·63
Administration of Justice	99·67	1,01·46	1,05·30
Jails	39·44	40·73	41·60
Police	2,85·23	2,87·36	3,32·80
Ports and Pilotage	7·41	7·36	7·32
Scientific Departments	10·34	7·05	8·87
Education	20,43·50	19,65·56	22,29·16
Medical	3,91·97	3,73·02	4,37·86
Public Health	2,51·08	2,70·20	2,45·77
Agriculture and Rural Development ..	3,29·12	2,54·46	2,68·27
Animal Husbandry	45·61	43·23	48·53
Co-operation	44·88	35·43	48·43
Industries	2,96·06	2,45·86	3,06·33
Miscellaneous Departments	3,38·12	2,97·38	2,28·76
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,09·14	8,55·80	8,60·70
Miscellaneous	4,16·82	4,23·38	4,25·67
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	2,35·08	2,19·60	2,31·98
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	67,57·33	65,56·80	70,86·78
URPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)8·60	(+)1,31·80	(+)80·22

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MADHYA PRADESH

Area : 1,71,217 sq. miles *Population* : 3,23,72,408 *Capital* : Bhopal
Principal language : Hindi

Governor : H. V. Pataskar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Bhagwantrao Annabhau Mandloi	Chief Minister, General Administration, Home and Publicity.
Takhtmal	Planning and Development, Public Works (Irrigation), Electricity (excluding Chambal Project).
Shambhunath Shukla	Education.
Shankar Dyal Sharma	Law and Public Works (Buildings and Roads).
Mishrilal Gangwal	Finance, Separate Revenue, Registration, Economics and Statistics.
Vyankatesh Vishnu Dravid ..	Labour, Agriculture, Housing and Chambal Project.
Naresh Chandra Singh	Tribal Welfare and Rehabilitation.
Narsinghrao Dixit	Commerce and Industry and Natural Resources.
Kesholal Gomastha	Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land Records and Land Reforms and Forests.
Jagmohan Das	Local Government (Urban and Rural), Co-operation and Social Welfare.
Mathuraprasad Dube	Public Health, Jails, Food and Civil Supplies.
Deputy Ministers	
Saijan Singh Vishnar	Civil Supplies, Food and Jails.
Govind Narayan Singh	P. W. D. (Irrigation).
Vasant Rao Wickey	Revenue (Separate), Registration, Economics and Statistics.
Smt. Chandrakala Sahai ..	Education.
Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqi	Electricity.
Umrao Singh	Labour (Housing and Agriculture).
Gulsher Ahmed	Law and Finance.
Sharda Charan Tiwari	Publicity (Home and General).
Mahesh Dutt Mishra	Public Health.
Satrughan Singh Tiwari	Local Self-Government (Urban and Rural), Co-operation and Social Welfare.
Reshad Lal Jangre	Commerce and Industries, Natural Resources, Rehabilitation and Tribal Welfare.
Jagdish Narain Awasthi	Revenue, Survery, Settlement and Land Records, Land Reforms and Forests.
	Chief Secretary
	H. S. Kamath

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	P. V. Dixit
Puisne Judges	T. P. Naik, Abdul Hakim Khan, V. P. Newaskar, P. K. Tare, H. R. Krishnan, K. L. Pandey, S. P. Srivastava, S. B. Sen, P. R. Sharma, N. M. Golvalkar, S. P. Bhargava.
Advocate-General	M. Adhikari

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	S. P. Mushran*
Member	Lal Pradyuman Singh

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Kunjilal Dube *Deputy Speaker* : N. P. Shrivastava

22. *Baloda-Bazar* : Brijlal verma (PSP).
43. *Bhanu Pratappur (R)* : Ramcharan Potai (Con).
140. *Kasdol* : Dwaraka Prasad Mishra (Con).

*Since died.

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	8,30·55	9,10·35	9,37·97
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,75·90	6,10·68	6,27·86
Estate Duty	29·00	28·72	28·52
Land Revenue (net)	10,07·20	10,32·18	12,00·95
State Excise Duties	6,20·00	6,04·00	6,31·00
Stamps	1,72·15	2,20·00	2,47·00
Forest	10,60·27	11,00·00	11,50·00
Registration	26·72	27·70	28·21
Taxes on Vehicles	2,50·13	2,40·32	2,60·20
Sales Tax	9,30·00	10,53·00	13,57·00
Other Taxes and Duties	3,13·00	3,65·00	5,29·00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	91·24	92·45	1,08·44
Debt Services	4,69·63	6,84·92	6,73·46
Civil Administration	2,60·82	2,64·99	2,78·90
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)..	84·00	83·76	53·55
Miscellaneous (net)	96·57	1,05·54	1,05·49
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	16,47·23	14,47·22	12,48·61
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	4·50	4·50	4·00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENU RECEIPTS	84,68·01	88,76·13	94,70·16
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	8,01·12	8,19·93	8,09·63
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	1,14·20	98·65	85·57
Debt Services (net)	7,43·84	8,95·57	10,21·54
General Administration	4,27·46	4,31·40	3,97·04
Administration of Justice	1,24·78	1,23·34	1,22·41
Jails	51·48	60·88	53·99
Police	6,68·10	7,38·37	7,24·50
Scientific Departments	11·37	10·90	14·28
Education	20,53·08	24,55·86	25,21·12
Medical	3,78·23	3,82·76	4,16·07
Public Health	4,66·19	5,33·32	3,74·89
Agriculture	2,89·99	2,71·06	3,35·69
Animal Husbandry	1,41·97	1,44·15	1,79·41
Co-operation	81·53	73·60	91·03
Industries and Supplies	1,57·13	1,50·38	1,55·24
Miscellaneous Departments	4,09·27	3,91·28	4,07·00
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,23·56	5,75·00	6,26·52
Miscellaneous	7,01·27	5,69·50	5,56·07
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	6,10·17	5,72·96	6,26·86
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	87,54·74	92,98·91	95,18·77
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—) 2,86·73	(—) 4,22·78	(—) 48·61

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MADRAS

Area : 50,331 sq. miles *Population :* 3,36,86,953 *Capital :* Madras
Principal language : Tamil

Governor : Bishnuram Medhi

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
K. Kamraj	Chief Minister, Public, Planning, General Administration (including Board of Revenue and District Revenue Establishments), Community Development, Panchayats, Home and Transport.
M. Bhaktavatsalam	Finance, Education, Labour, Courts and Prisons, Legislature, Elections, Khadi and Village Industries, Religious Endowments and Official Language.
R. Venkataraman	Industries, Commercial Taxes, Nationalised Transport, Technical Education, Electricity, Housing, Handlooms, Yarn, Textiles, Mines and Minerals, Iron and Steel Control, Prices and Supply of Goods Act, Companies, Newsprint Control, Ex-Servicemen, Legislation on Chits and Law.
P. Kakkan	Food and Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Harijan Welfare and Prohibition.
V. Ramiah	Public Works and Revenue.
Smt. Jothi Venkatachalam ..	Public Health and Medicine, Women's and Children's Welfare, Orphanages and Accommodation Control.
Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar	Co-operation, Fisheries, Forests and Cinchona.
G. Bhuvarahan	Information and Publicity, Registration, Stationery and Printing and Government Press.
S. M. Abdul Majid	Municipal Administration.

Chief Secretary
S. K. Chettur

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. .. .. S. Ramachandra Ayyar
Puisne Judges .. .. .. K. S. Ramamurti, M. Anantanarayanan, G. R. Jagadeesan, K. Veeraswami, K. Srinivasan, T. Venkatadri, P. Ramakrishnan, P. S. Kailasam, P. Kunhamed Kutty, R. Sadasivam, K. S. Venkataraman.

Advocate-General
.. .. V. K. Tiruvenkatachari

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. .. .. V. Ratna Mudaliar
Members .. .. V. R. Nagarajan, A. M. Alla Pichai

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : S. Chella Pandian
Deputy Speaker : K. Parthasarathi

25. *Bodi Nayakanoor :* Vacant 94. *Nanguneri :* N. Durai Pandian (Con).	177. *Tiruvannamalai :* Vacant

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : P. V. Cherian
Deputy Chairman : V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder

33. Maharaj Pillai	Local Authorities	54. M. Rajah Iyer	Teachers

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(On Revenue Account)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	6,65·00	8,76·00	9,00·00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	8,00·00	9,11·00	9,36·00
Estate Duty	30·00	38·00	40·00
Taxes on Agricultural Income	1,12·00	—	—
Land Revenue (net)	4,46·32	4,42·46	4,39·46
State Excise Duties	24·37	29·93	29·93
Stamps	4,81·00	5,90·50	6,90·00
Forest	2,47·11	2,34·92	2,42·46
Registration	1,06·03	1,29·87	1,46·02
Taxes on Vehicles	6,90·00	10,24·60	11,30·52
Sales Tax	21,05·36	23,69·15	25,76·46
Other Taxes and Duties	2,51·82	4,59·37	5,62·67
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,54·42	2,54·04	4,03·70
Debt Services	8,33·52	11,84·43	12,59·70
Civil Administration	6,75·19	8,75·79	9,52·70
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	84·00	1,01·00	94·00
Miscellaneous (net)	1,54·96	6,63·84	6,04·70
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	14,09·25	15,24·27	14,14·67
Works Extraordinary	·45	·87	·00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	92,70·80	1,17,10·12	1,24,45·00
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,44·21	3,34·71	3,54·00
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	3,79·43	5,34·57	5,27·70
Debt Services (net)	6,88·37	10,36·41	11,44·00
General Administration	6,04·22	6,74·78	6,77·00
Administration of Justice	1,49·73	1,58·22	1,59·00
Jails	1,29·18	1,38·49	1,40·00
Police	6,22·07	7,21·23	7,76·00
Scientific Departments	3·62	6·96	6·00
Education	23,35·04	26,70·94	28,71·00
Medical	6,04·15	6,83·69	7,08·00
Public Health	2,29·92	2,19·82	2,49·00
Agriculture & Fisheries	4,41·32	5,23·46	5,21·00
Animal Husbandry	1,47·09	1,63·64	1,75·00
Co-operation	2,59·15	2,47·65	2,55·00
Industries and Supplies	3,60·60	4,83·73	5,65·00
Miscellaneous Departments	4,68·26	5,50·98	5,45·00
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,11·72	8,85·57	9,07·00
Miscellaneous	5,67·85	13,75·42	15,27·00
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	8,20·90	5,91·85	5,76·00
GRAND TOTAL — EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	99,66·83	1,20,02·12	1,27,19·00
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)6,96·03	(—)2,92·00	(—)2,74·00

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MAHARASHTRA

Area : 1,18,717 sq. miles *Population :* 3,95,53,718 *Capital :* Bombay
Principal language : Marathi

Governor : Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
M. S. Kannamwar	Chief Minister, General Administration, Buildings and Communications and Planning.
P. K. Sawant	Home.
G. B. Khedkar	Rural Development.
S. H. Shah	Education.
V. P. Naik	Revenue.
S. K. Wankhede	Industries and Electricity, Law and Judiciary.
D. S. Desai	Agriculture.
S. B. Chavan	Irrigation, Power and Urban Development.
S. G. Barve	Finance.
Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan	Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Presses, Fisheries, Small Savings and Tourism.
D. Z. Palaspagar	Forests.
S. Abdul Kadar	Prohibition and Waqfs.
Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhosale	Social Welfare.
M. D. Choudhari	Public Health.
M. G. Mane	Labour.
K. S. Sonwane	Co-operation.

Deputy Ministers	
G. D. Patil	Industry and Planning.
Kailas Shivnarayan	Public Health.
Y. J. Mohite	Home.
N. M. Tidke	Rural Development.
M. A. Vairale	Irrigation and Power.
R. A. Patil	Revenue.
H. G. Vartak	Education.
B. J. Khatal	Co-operation.
R. Zakaria	Buildings and Communications.
D. K. Khanvilkar	Labour and Khar Land Development.
S. L. Kadam	Forests and Prohibition.
N. S. Patil	Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Presses, Fisheries and Small Savings.
S. B. Patil	Agriculture.
K. P. Patil	Social Welfare.
D. S. Jagtap	Legislative Affairs and Urban Development.

Chief Secretary

M. T. Mone

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice H. K. Chainani

Puisne Judges Y. S. Tambe, S. P. Kotwal, N. A. Mody, V. M. Tarkunde, D. V. Patel, V. S. Desai, K. K. Desai, V. A. Naik, N. L. Abhyankar, M. G. Chitale, Y. V. Chandrachud, D. G. Palekar, R. M. Kantawala, V. G. Wagle, H. R. Gokhale, L. M. Paranjape.

Advocate-General J. M. Seervai

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman S. P. P. Thorat

Members P. S. Lawale, S. N. Mane, L. M. Patil, B. A. Bambawale.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : T. S. Bharde — *Deputy Speaker :* K. T. Girme

88. *Igatpuri :* Shankar Dhawle Zule (PSP). | 111. *Karad North :* G. D. Patil (Co

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : V. S. Page — *Deputy Chairman :* V. N. De

1. J. S. Akarte .. .. Legislative Assembly
2. B. N. Rajhans .. .. ,,
3. B. D. Baralay .. .. ,,
5. C. J. Maryan .. .. ,,
7. D. Ratansey .. .. ,,
8. G. D. Lad .. .. ,,
10. Smt. Kamlabai C. Ajmera ,,
13. Madhavrao Vishwanathrao ,,
17. Smt. Malatibai Ramrao ,,
19. M. S. Deshmukh .. ,,
23. P. N. Khode .. .. ,,
24. R. N. Balbudhe .. ,,
29. R. J. Mantri .. .. ,,
30. V. N. Haralkar .. ,,
33. C. R. Pandye .. Local Authorities
35. D. M. Deshmukh .. ,,
36. J. V. Lele .. .. Local Authorities
38. K. P. Fulkar .. .. ,,
39. N. Chandrasekharrao .. ,,
42. R. D. Patil .. .. ,,
49. Z. M. Kalantri .. .. ,,
56. R. F. Choudhary .. Graduates
58. S. A. Sohoni .. .. ,,
64. J. G. Bhawe .. .. Teachers
65. M. N. Anjikar .. ,,
68. D. Y. Bhandalkar .. Nominated
69. G. D. Madgulkar .. ,,
70. S. K. H. Kazi .. .. ,,
74. R. B. Ghorpade .. ,,
76. S. M. Subhan .. .. ,,
78. V. N. Desai .. .. ,,

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	11,61·63	12,27·83	12,70·46
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	12,57·20	12,77·72	14,21·75
Estate Duty	35·00	35·00	35·00
Land Revenue (net)	7,00·00	6,60·07	6,98·02
State Excise Duties	1,18·73	1,35·48	1,41·00
Stamps	5,50·00	6,16·48	6,57·00
Forest	5,88·61	5,93·62	6,14·54
Registration	42·00	49·49	50·00
Taxes on Vehicles	5,52·26	5,84·61	6,52·00
Sales Tax	36,69·02	38,57·76	40,23·37
Other Taxes and Duties	10,66·00	15,33·79	17,83·11
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,51·32	1,95·94	1,86·25
Debt Services	8,89·01	7,38·42	10,12·00
Civil Administration	8,70·54	8,31·95	9,11·38
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	79·31	80·76	92·15
Miscellaneous (net)	6,13·91	6,18·25	3,76·55
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	15,35·96	14,29·56	17,98·88
Electricity Schemes	30·00	44·27	2,46·20
Extraordinary	2·88	2·38	0·97
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,39,13·38	1,45,13·38	1,59,70·63
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	12,22·19	14,38·64	16,22·08
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	4,17·61	3,75·00	4,58·36
Debt Services (net)	17,54·99	17,94·63	19,72·82
General Administration	7,19·35	8,67·61	8,12·31
Administration of Justice	2,27·97	2,26·75	2,41·05
Jails	1,01·84	1,04·95	1,18·11
Police	11,41·70	12,20·35	12,58·41
Ports and Pilotage	22·65	22·16	36·73
Scientific Departments	21·03	18·78	24·32
Education	23,56·01	19,54·47	23,99·00
Medical	7,99·60	7,58·08	9,05·11
Public Health	3,99·49	3,91·57	3,59·87
Agriculture	3,66·01	4,53·57	6,78·87
Animal Husbandry	1,17·56	1,06·35	1,25·85
Co-operation	2,83·50	2,21·06	2,84·74
Industries and Supplies	2,03·10	1,80·52	1,94·51
Miscellaneous Departments	6,36·55	6,15·36	6,18·90
Electricity Schemes	25·46	24·86	20·28
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,26·79	6,25·52	6,69·44
Miscellaneous	22,04·27	25,45·31	24,48·95
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	4,64.50	5,27·50	7,96·81
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,41,12·17	1,44,73·04	1,60,46·53
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)1,98·79	(+)40·34	(—)75·90

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MYSORE

Area : 74,2.0 sq. miles *Population :* 2,35,86,772 *Capital :* Bangalore
Principal language : Kannada

Governor : Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
S. Nijalingappa	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Power and Irrigation.
S. R. Kanthi	Education.
B. D. Jatti	Finance.
M. V. Krishnappa	Revenue, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary and Milk Supply.
M. V. Rama Rao	Law, Courts, Excise and Prohibition, Organisation and Methods.
R. M. Patil	Home and Tourism.
Smt. Yosodharamma Dasappa	Social Welfare.
K. Mallappa	Commerce and Industries.
K. Nagappa Alva	Public Health and Medical.
Veerendra Patil	Public Works and Electricity.
B. Rachaiah	Forests, Fisheries and Sericulture.
Ramakrishna Hegde	Co-operation, Development and Rural Local Administration.
D. Devaraj Urs	Labour, Housing and Road Transport Corporation.
K. Puttaswamy	Municipal Administration.
G. Narayana Gowda	Agriculture and Food Production.

Deputy Ministers	
Abdul Gaffar	Finance.
Maqsood Ali Khan	Mines and Geology.
Smt. Grace Tucker	Education.
J. H. Shamsuddin	Electricity.
Y. Ramachandra	Municipal Administration.
K. Prabhakar	Social Welfare.
Mallikarjunaswamy	Planning.
Kondajji Basappa	Co-operation.
Alur Hanumanthappa	Minor Irrigation.
R. Dayananda Sagar	Sericulture.

Parliamentary Secretaries	
G. B. Shanker Rao	Public Works.
D. Devaiah	Agriculture.

Chief Secretary

K. Balachandran

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. .. .. N. Srinivasa Rao

Puisne Judges .. .. .. H. Hombe Gowda, A. R. Somanatha Iyer, M. Sadasivayya, K. S. Hegde, A. Narayana Pai, Ahmed Ali Khan, B. M. Kalagate, G. K.V. Govinda Bhatt, Mir Iqbal Hussain, T. K. Tukol.

Advocate-General .. .. T. Krishna Rao

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. .. R. Channiga Ramiah

Members .. .. Nanjaraja Urs, K. R. Maru Devegowda, S. A. I. Razvi, S. D. Kothavale.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : B. Vaikunta Baliga — *Deputy Speaker :* A. R. Panchagavi

13. *Bangalore South :* Vacant.
112. *Koratagere (R) :* Anjaiah (PSP).

128. *Mandya :* V. Shankare Gowda (Con).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : G. V. Hallikeri — *Deputy Chairman :* Smt. N. R. Lakshamma

10. K. R. Achar	Legislative Assembly	36. N. P. Mallanagouda ..	Local Authorities
12. J. B. Mallaradhya ..	,,	37. S. G. Khelgi	,,
13. K. V. Narasappa ..	,,	42. V. Muniswami	,,
16. K. S. Channabasappa ..	,,	44. P. V. Chintappa ..	Graduates
17. Smt. Lakshamma ..	,,	46. S. C. Edke	,,
18. M. C. Narasimhan ..	,,	48. V. Sainivasa Shetty ..	,,
20. M. V. Krishnappa ..	,,	51. A. R. Badrinarayan ..	Teachers
21. S. H. Marker	,,	54. B. G. Deshpande ..	,,
27. G. S. Dattatraya ..	Local Authorities	55. M. P. L. Sastry	Nominated
29. H. L. Hanumanthagouda	,,	58. B. T. Murnal	,,
32. I. Doddaveerappa ..	,,	60. M. Goverdhanrao ..	,,
33. M. R. Shivalingappa ..	,,		

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	6,23·64	6,24·64	6,44·[illegible]
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,35·00	5,59·74	
Estate Duty	23·00	21·72	5,85·[illegible]
Land Revenue (net)	4,90·00	5,15·29	22·[illegible]
State Excise Duties	2,74·58	2,91·02	7,21·[illegible]
Stamps	2,31·43	2,60·00	2,94·[illegible]
Forest	8,00·00	8,65·85	2,80·[illegible]
Registration	35·81	37·00	8,84·[illegible]
Taxes on Vehicles	5,23·00	5,50·00	39·[illegible]
Sales Tax	10,10·00	11,27·62	6,50·[illegible]
Other Taxes and Duties	2,41·07	2,73·60	12,25·[illegible]
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	54·96	48·46	3,36·[illegible]
Debt Services	6,73·94	6,49·92	51·[illegible]
Civil Administration	24,92·58	15,98·52	6,82·[illegible]
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	47·20	67·00	14,69·[illegible]
Miscellaneous (net)	1,24·75	1,77·68	65·[illegible]
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	17,80·88	18,14·38	1,68·[illegible]
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works	9·02	10·99	17,75·[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	99,70·86	94,93·43	11·[illegible]
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			99,11·[illegible]
Direct Demands on the Revenue	8,99·90	7,36·80	7,26·[illegible]
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	3,74·23	4,18·99	4,36·[illegible]
Debt Services (net)	8,56·61	9,52·16	11,01·[illegible]
General Administration	2,75·46	2,73·52	2,82·[illegible]
Administration of Justice	1,08·34	99·31	1,05·[illegible]
Jails	44·15	41·54	43·[illegible]
Police	4,06·35	4,51·75	4,49·[illegible]
Ports and Pilotage	3·89	4·14	3·[illegible]
Scientific Departments	17·30	16·63	16·[illegible]
Education	17,75·03	17,07·15	18,75·[illegible]
Medical	3,32·01	3,29·58	3,53·[illegible]
Public Health	3,35·78	4,48·84	3,34·[illegible]
Agriculture and Rural Development ..	4,05·98	3,88·10	2,72·[illegible]
Animal Husbandry	1,18·38	1,24·17	1,45·[illegible]
Co-operation	70·41	68·28	75·[illegible]
Industries and Supplies	20,76·17	13,36·76	9,16·[illegible]
Miscellaneous Departments	1,87·68	1,58·70	3,25·[illegible]
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	11,71·00	12,23·35	12,08·[illegible]
Miscellaneous	5,31·79	8,13·41	8,20·[illegible]
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	3,03·03	2,75·92	3,09·[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,02,93·49	97,69·10	98,01·[illegible]
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)3,22·63	(—)2,75·67	(+)1,09·[illegible]

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ORISSA

Area : 60,164 sq. miles *Population :* 1,75,48,846 *Capital :* Bhubaneswar
Principal language : Oriya

Governor : A. N. Khosla

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Bijayanand Patnaik	Chief Minister, Finance, Co-operation, Forestry, Industries, Irrigation and Power, Planning and Commerce (Port), Mining and Geology and Tribal and Rural Welfare.
Biren Mitra	Political and Services, Health (Local Self-Government), Planning and Co-ordination, Community Development and Panchayati Raj.
Sadasiba Tripathy	Revenue and Excise.
Pabitra Mohan Pradhan ..	Education, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Agriculture).
Nilamani Routray	Home, Commerce (without Ports), Labour and Supply.
P. V. Jaganatha Rao	Health (except L. S. G.) and Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Animal Husbandry).
Harihar Singh Mardaraj	Works and Transport.
Deputy Ministers	
Brindaban Nayak	Community Development and Panchayati Raj and Health (Local Self-Government).
T. Sanganna	Tribal and Rural Welfare.
Prahallad Mallick	Irrigation and Power (Irrigation).
Bir Bikramaditya Singh Bariha	Works and Transport (Transport), Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.
Smt. Saraswati Pradhan ..	Education.
Santosh Kumar Sahu	Co-operation and Forestry (Co-operation and Fishery).
Chandramohan Singh	Labour and Home (Jails).

Chief Secretary
B. Sivaraman

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. .. .. R. L. Narasimham
Puisne Judges .. .. .. S. B. Barman, Raj Kishore Das, G. K. Misra
Advocate-General .. .. D. Sahu

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. .. .. G. B. Misra
Members .. .. .. M. L. Pandit, B. C. Pattnaik

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Lingaraj Panigrahi *Deputy Speaker :* Lakanath Misra

67. *Jajpur West :* Narayan Pati (Con). 70. *Jharsuguda :* Bindbihari Singh Bariha (Con).	80. *Khallikote :* Smt. Sugyan Kumari Deo (Con).

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	6,33·00	6,97·68	7,21.35
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,11·92	3,30·44	3,39·85
Estate Duty	15·00	14·82	15·03
Land Revenue (net)	2,85·48	2,93·76	3,03·28
State Excise Duties	1,99·72	1,99·90	1,98·37
Stamps	1,04·30	86·70	1,17·10
Forest	4,03·51	4,16·63	4,17·83
Registration	22·50	29·04	29·50
Taxes on Vehicles	1,09·00	1,19·75	1,41·90
Sales Tax	4,53·35	4,59·13	5,66·62
Other Taxes and Duties	1,22·14	92·16	1,01·01
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	99·65	57·70	81·96
Debt Services	6,02·38	7,93·10	6,43·15
Civil Administration	1,91·48	2,31·27	2,30·36
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	27·99	32·07	33·72
Multi-purpose River Schemes	1,80·00	1,90·00	2,26·00
Electricity Schemes	45·51	72·71	69·01
Miscellaneous (net)	2,32·35	2,36·28	2,51·59
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	21,68·08	22,12·07	22,69·65
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	3·08	3·50	2·32
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	62,10·44	65,68·71	67,59·60
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	4,13·81	4,09·39	4,20·62
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	86·49	83·58	1,05·09
Debt Services (net)	10,43·94	10,96·39	11,30·15
General Administration	2,35·12	2,46·81	2,63·34
Administration of Justice	44·42	42·79	43·60
Jails	36·51	35·22	33·69
Police	2,68·60	2,75·42	3,09·53
Ports and Pilotage	1·32	1·36	1·56
Scientific Departments	37·20	26·84	22·43
Education	7,60·37	7,81·15	7,70·42
Medical	2,10·92	2,02·51	2,36·18
Public Health	1,36·42	1,58·03	1,70·29
Agriculture and Rural Development ..	3,63·98	4,00·90	5,19·09
Animal Husbandry	97·65	93·13	1,06·33
Co-operation	54·84	51·23	50·09
Industries	1,26·58	1,28·76	1,81·20
Miscellaneous Departments	2,90·34	2,88·41	2,83·57
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	9,99·00	12,89·63	10,73·89
Miscellaneous	6,29·20	8,06·13	4,91·18
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	4,59·37	4,54·41	5,01·72
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	62,96·08	68,72·09	67,14·88
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)85·64	(—)3,03·38	(+)44·72

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PUNJAB

Area : 47,108 sq. miles *Population* : 2,03,06,812 *Capital* : Chandigarh
Principal languages : Punjabi and Hindi

Governor : Pattom A. Thanu Pillai

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Partap Singh Kairon	Chief Minister, General Administration including Political Sufferers, Industries excluding Cottage Industries, Education including Technical, Medical and Industrial Education, Co-operation, Small Savings, Transport, Printing and Stationery, Public Relations, Cultural Affairs and Tourism.
Gopi Chand Bhargava	Finance, Statistics, Cottage Industries, Health and Languages.
Mohan Lal	Home including Integration, Vigilance, Food and Supplies, Local Government excluding Panchayats, Justice, Jails, Elections and Labour.
Darbara Singh	Community Development, Panchayats and Panchayati Raj, Package Programme, Development of Hilly Areas, P.W.D., Buildings and Roads, Public Health Engineering, Planning, Housing and Slum Clearance.
Gurbanta Singh	Agriculture including Horticulture but excluding Package Programme, Forests, Game Preservation, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Social Welfare.
Ram Saran Chand Mittal	Excise and Taxation, Capital Project, Architecture and Town and Country Planning.
Ranbir Singh	Irrigation and Power.
Ajmer Singh	Revenue, Consolidation of Holdings, Relief and Rehabilitation and Sports.
Chief Parliamentary Secretary	
Gulab Singh	Printing and Stationery, Public Relations, Cultural Affairs and Tourism, Political Sufferers and Transport.

Chief Secretary
Gyan Singh Kahlon

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice D. Falshaw
Puisne Judges .. .. S. S. Dulat, Mehar Singh, Tek Chand, S. B. Capoor, R. P. Khosla, A. N. Grover, I. D. Dua, Harbans Singh, D. K. Mahajan, Jagjit Singh Bedi, Shamsher Bahadur, P. C. Pandit, Gurdev Singh, P.D. Sharma, H.R. Khanna.

Advocate-General .. .. .. S. M. Sikri

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. J. S. Basur
Members .. .. D. D. Kapila, Darbari Lal Gupta, Dalbir Singh, Mohan Singh.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Prabodh Chandra
Deputy Speaker : Smt. Shanno Devi

No Change

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : Kapoor Singh
Deputy Chairman : S. F. Deane

No Change

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	7,07·73	7,67·95	7,92·06
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,03·00	4,33·27	4,39·80
Estate Duty	18·00	18·00	18·00
Land Revenue (net)	4,35·37	4,67·16	4,36·03
State Excise Duties	5,19·53	5,90·91	5,67·24
Stamps	4,46·79	4,60·74	5,06·50
Forest	1,10·25	1,27·19	1,10·61
Registration	33·40	39·85	40·50
Taxes on Vehicles	1,02·96	1,08·97	1,20·12
Sales Tax	8,41·56	9,20·43	10,88·97
Other Taxes and Duties	4,62·79	5,46·11	5,89·45
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	4,47·09	4,77·67	4,82·59
Debt Services	13,95·25	13,23·12	13,92·77
Civil Administration	5,04·39	5,70·88	5,68·81
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	88·14	90·15	92·24
Multi-purpose Schemes	2,70·15	2,93·74	3,17·11
Miscellaneous (net)	8,15·23	7,73·63	9,16·36
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	10,97·34	9,15·34	10,30·07
Extraordinary	1·97	1·61	1·53
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	87,00·94	89,26·72	95,10·76
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	5,86·35	5,25·61	5,06·58
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	5,47·81	5,01·94	6,00·29
Debt Services (net)	11,24·76	12,16·15	13,51·56
General Administration	3,48·17	3,48·00	3,68·82
Administration of Justice	76·77	70·94	73·87
Jails	78·66	75·15	72·01
Police	6,75·03	7,48·63	9,31·33
Scientific Departments	2·85	2·30	2·60
Education	14,81·86	14,03·10	15,03·29
Medical	3,63·53	3,36·92	3,80·46
Public Health	2,01·64	1,74·54	1,91·82
Agriculture	2,71·14	2,16·06	2,81·70
Animal Husbandry	1,29·80	1,02·56	1,36·33
Co-operation	1,13·45	93·15	98·83
Industries and Supplies	2,44·03	2,13·99	2,30·73
Miscellaneous Departments	2,68·46	1,67·34	3,69·24
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	7,02·16	6,62·41	11,77·51
Miscellaneous	11,97·25	13,68·84	19,61·04
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	3,01·37	2,66·00	2,96·97
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	87,15·09	84,93·63	1,05,34·91
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)14·15	(+)4,33·09	(—)10,24·15

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RAJASTHAN

Area : 1,32,152 sq. miles *Population :* 2,01,55,602 *Capital :* Jaipur
Principal languages : Rajasthani and Hindi

Governor : Sampurnanand

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Mohan Lal Sukhadia	Chief Minister, General Administration, Political, Appointments, Revenue including Famine Relief and Colonisation, Panchayats, Community Development, Co-operation, Large-scale Industries, Mineral-based Industries and Mines, Planning, Housing and Statistics.
Haribhau Upadhyaya	Education, Devasthan, Khadi and Village Industries, Civil Supplies and Industries (excluding large-scale and mineral-based industries).
Mathura Das Mathur	Home, Law, Judiciary, Legislative Assembly, Elections and Publicity.
Nathu Ram Mirdha	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Major Irrigation Projects, State Industrial and Mineral Enterprises and Food.
Harish Chandra	Public Works, Transport, Power and Printing Presses.
B. K. Kaul	Finance, Excise and Taxation.
Bheekha Bhai	Irrigation (excluding Major Irrigation Projects), Forests, Labour, Ayurveda, Social Welfare, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Barkatullah Khan	Medical, Public Health and Local Self-Government and Town Planning.
Deputy Ministers	
Daulat Ram	Major Irrigation, Local Self-Government and Ayurveda.
Smt. Kamla Beniwal	Planning and Development, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Famine Relief and State Enterprises.
Smt. Prabha Misra	Medical, Social Welfare, Law and Public Health.
Paras Ram Maderna	General Administration, Relief and Rehabilitation, Power, Judiciary and Housing.
Bhawani Shanker Nandwana ..	Public Works, Labour, Panchayats and Community Development.
Ram Prasad Ladha	Revenue, Mines and Devasthan.
Chandan Mal Baid	Industries, Finance and Civil Supplies.
Dinesh Raj Dangi	Medium and Minor Irrigation, Khadi and Village Industries and Small Savings.
Niranjan Nath Acharya ..	Education, Forests, Excise and Taxation.
Bhim Singh	Home, Transport and Co-operation.

Chief Secretary
B. Mehta

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. .. .. J. S. Ranawat
Puisne Judges .. .. .. D. S. Dave, I. N. Modi, D. M. Bhandari, J. Narain, L. N. Chhangani, C. B. Bhargava, B. P. Beri, P. N. Singhal, V. P. Tyagi.
Advocate-General .. .. G. C. Kasliwal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. .. V. V. Narlikar
Members .. .. S. L. Ahuja, Shyamlal, B. L. Rawat

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Ram Niwas Mirdha *Deputy Speaker :* Narain Singh

No Change

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

(On Revenue Account)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	5,51·00	6,09·00	6,29·00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,60·00	3,76·00	3,93·00
Estate Duty	17·00	17·00	17·50
Land Revenue (net)	8,75·00	8,84·00	8,80·00
State Excise Duties	5,20·00	4,93·00	5,20·00
Stamps	1,25·00	1,23·00	1,24·00
Forest	95·03	85·00	90·00
Registration	12·50	15·00	16·00
Taxes on Vehicles	1,21·00	1,16·00	1,20·00
Sales Tax	5,81·00	5,94·00	6,80·00
Other Taxes and Duties	1,84·00	1,84·08	1,96·72
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	93·83	93·30	91·80
Debt Services	3,86·03	4,21·60	3,66·60
Civil Administration	2,31·36	2,11·59	2,32·70
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,53·50	1,50·62	1,96·33
Miscellaneous	2,28·05	2,11·45	2,05·29
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	12,93·34	12,65·89	13,38·96
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	0·50	47·75	1·00
Extraordinary	3,25·00	1,63·00	2,17·00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	61,53·14	60,61·28	63,15·90
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	4,03·45	3,95·57	3,94·88
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,20·08	1,15·92	1,10·97
Debt Services (net)	8,87·02	9,10·04	9,18·42
General Administration	2,65·38	2,70·78	2,58·85
Administration of Justice	58·92	60·04	62·67
Jails	37·51	36·48	35·68
Police	5,33·00	5,35·00	5,90·00
Scientific Departments	49·44	45·99	63·12
Education	13,73·70	13,00·80	13,93·99
Medical	3,90·99	3,84·38	4,06·27
Public Health	2,03·75	2,15·69	2,35·76
Agriculture and Rural Development ..	1,77·06	1,65·58	1,94·09
Animal Husbandry	1,21·99	1,04·80	1,19·33
Co-operation	60·55	63·26	71·89
Industries	62·64	39·00	41·12
Miscellaneous Departments	2,88·64	2,34·32	2,47·26
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,11·50	3,71·86	5,58·50
Miscellaneous	4,51·31	4,74·25	5,21·82
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	2,55·46	2,42·73	3,89·07
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	61,52·39	59,66·49	66,13·69
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+) 0·75	(+) 94·79	(—) 2,97·79

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UTTAR PRADESH

Area : 1,13,654 sq. miles *Population :* 7,37,46,401 *Capital :* Lucknow
Principal language : Hindi

Governor: Biswanath Das

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Chandra Bhanu Gupta	General Administration, Industries (excluding Village and Small-Scale Industries), Home, Medical and Power.
Hukum Singh Visen	Revenue.
Girdhari Lal	Public Works.
Smt. Sucheta Kripalani	Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Labour.
Charan Singh	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.
Ali Zaheer	Judicial and Legislative.
Kamalapati Tripathi	Finance, Sales Tax, Registration, Stamps and Court Fees.
Hargovind Singh	Planning.
Jugal Kishore	Education.
Vichitra Narain Sharma ..	Local Self-Government.
Muzaffar Hasan	Transport, Muslim Waqfs and Political Pensions.
Ram Murti	Irrigation and Government Estates.
Algu Rai Shastri	Forests, Economics and Statistics.
Chaturbhuj Sharma	Co-operation.
Jagmohan Singh Negi	Food and Civil Supplies.
Phool Singh	Village and Small-Scale Industries.
Mahabir Prasad Srivastava ..	Social Welfare, Harijan Welfare and Public Health.

Ministers of State	
Sita Ram	Excise, Cultural Affairs and Scientific Research.
Govind Sahai	Jails, Relief and Rehabilitation and Youth Welfare.
Dau Dayal Khanna	Marketing of Cane and Gur and Cane Development.
Banarsi Das	Information and Parliamentary Affairs.

Deputy Ministers	
Smt. Prakashwati Sood	Social Welfare and Harijan Welfare.
Shanti Prapanna Sharma ..	Power, Planning, Cultural Affairs and Scientific Research.
Baldeo Singh Arya	Food.
Dharam Singh	Public Health and Medical.
Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna ..	Labour.
Nawal Kishore	Home (Police).
Jairam Varma	Finance.
Ram Narain Pandey	Irrigation.
Shiv Prasad Gupta	Village and Small-Scale Industries.
Shiv Raj Singh	Agriculture.
Keshbhan Rai	Education.

Parliamentary Secretaries	*Ministers to whom attached*
Brij Behari Misra	Minister for Revenue.
Nand Kumar Deo Vashishta ..	Minister for Labour and Community Projects.
Ganeshi Lal	Minister for Local Self-Government.
Smt. Tara Agarwal	Chief Minister.
Mohd. Shahid Fakhri	Minister for Transport.
Hari Datt Kandpal	Minister for Forests.
Chandra Singh Rawat	Minister for Justice.
Ajai Kumar Basu	Minister for Public Works.
Aziz Imam	Minister for Education.
Dharam Datta Vaidya	Minister for Jails.
Banshidhar Pandey	Minister for Local Self-Government.
Devendra Pratap Singh	Minister for Labour and Community Projects.
Vir Sen	Minister for Labour and Community Projects.

Chief Secretary
R. P. Bhargava

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HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. .. .. M. C. Desai

Puisne Judges .. .. .. V. Bhargava, N. Beg, V. G. Oak, J. Sahai, B. Dayal, J. N. Takru, B. N. Nigam, S. S. Dhavan, S. K. Verma, W. Broome, D. S. Mathur, D. P. Uniyal, S. N. Dwivedi, R. A. Misra, K. P. Mathur, M. Lal, S. D. Singh, S. C. Manchanda, T. Ramabhadran, B. D. Gupta, K. B. Asthana, S. N. Katju, G. Kumar, R. S. Pathak.

Advocate-General .. .. K. L. Misra.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. .. Radha Krishna

Members .. .. M. H. Faruqui, R. D. Misra, R. P. Varma, J. N. Ugra.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Madan Mohan Verma — *Deputy Speaker :* Hoti Lal Agarwal

355. *Rokha :* Wasi Naqvi (Con.) | 407. *Suar Tanda :* Zulfiqar Ali (Con.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : R. V. Dhulekar — *Deputy Chairman :* Nizamuddin

1. Darbari Lal Sharma ..	Legislative Assembly	52. Guru Narain	Local Authorities
9. Smt. Dayavati	,,	53. Har Govind Singh ..	,,
11. Gend Lal	,,	56. Jyoti Prasad	,,
13. Gopal Narain Saxena ..	,,	57. Kailash Prakash ..	,,
14. Hanuman Prasad ..	,,	61. Laxman Singh	,,
15. Hemant Pati ..	,,	62. M. P. Mehrey ..	,,
20. Maharaj Singh ..	,,	69. Mukhtar Ahmed Kidwai	,,
22. Mahabir Singh ..	,,	70. Radha Raman Dass ..	,,
23. Mohd. Aizaz Hussain..	,,	71. Ram Bilas Pandey ..	,,
24. Pitambar Das	,,	72. Smt. Rani Tandon ..	,,
25. Ramji Varma	,,	77. Sachidanand Tripathi ..	,,
26. Ram Charan Pandey ..	,,	78. Saeedul Hasan	,,
29. Rajendra Pal Singh ..	,,	83. Rabindra Nath Sanyal ..	Graduates
32. Ramdhari Pandey ..	,,	85. Satyaketu Vidyalankar ..	,,
35. Rudra Dutt Giri ..	,,	91. Ahsanullah	Teachers
36. Smt. Shanti	,,	94. Raja Ram Pandey ..	,,
37. Shakir Ali Siddiqi ..	,,	100. K. N. Gairola	Nominated
38. Smt. Sunita Chauhan ..	,,	102. V. R. Mohan	,,
39. Virendra Shah	,,	106. Smt. Prabha Shome ..	,,
40. Bindhyachal Rai ..	Local Authorities	108. Smt. Shanta Bai Kher ..	,,
44. Brahmades Misra ..	,,		
46. Devendra Pratap Singh	,,		
49. Din Dayal Shastri ..	,,		

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	14,81·44	16,12·01	16,55·38
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	13,39·00	13,95·79	14,48·44
Estate Duty	63·00	63·00	63·00
Land Revenue (net)	22,14·65	23,69·89	27,56·92
State Excise Duties	7,66·13	8,36·40	9,77·66
Stamps	4,35·00	4,50·00	5,30·10
Forest	6,92·78	7,55·54	8,20·62
Registration	78·73	78·93	79·77
Taxes on Vehicles	3,43·30	3,54·50	3,68·30
Sales Tax	13,70·00	14,75·00	16,07·50
Other Taxes and Duties	7,66·88	10,31·66	12,56·59
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	12,93·52	11,97·33	14,03·11
Debt Services	12,63·36	13,38·97	13,62·52
Civil Administration	12,53·98	11,55·10	15,54·35
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	71·81	83·80	82·05
Miscellaneous (net)	15,76·08	15,31·49	16,17·89
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	27,95·62	25,05·02	25,91·23
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1·11	4·20	6·75
Extraordinary	—	10,77·20	0·01
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,78,06·39	1,93,15·83	2,01,82·19
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	11,97·91	12,60·62	14,42·72
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	18,88·66	19,18·97	19,16·92
Debt Services (net)	25,55·03	25,74·77	27,79·72
General Administration	11,95·24	12,16·38	11,33·37
Administration of Justice	2,02·74	1,95·71	2,02·06
Jails	1,57·17	1,55·87	1,54·30
Police	11,67·03	13,44·53	12,91·45
Ports and Pilotage	—	—	—
Scientific Departments	20·61	20·18	15·84
Education	26,01·14	25,87·86	27.85·75
Medical	5,77·35	5,69·12	6,33·15
Public Health	5,00·00	5,00·07	4,63·52
Agriculture and Rural Development	5,26·00	5,06·36	6,14·91
Animal Husbandry	2,67·44	2,47·76	2,64·04
Co-operation	2,33·15	1,98·45	2,41·68
Industries	8,69·41	7,68·54	10,06·29
Miscellaneous Departments	9,21·64	8,59·19	8,42·19
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,57·14	8,59·35	7,88·80
Miscellaneous	23,93·94	23,34·05	24,70·82
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	10,09·67	11,98·05	16,31·78
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,91,41·27	1,93,15·83	2,06,79·31
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)13,34·88	..	(—) 4,97·12

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WEST BENGAL

Area: 33,829 sq. miles *Population:* 3,49,26,279 *Capital:* Calcutta
Principal language : Bengali

Governor: Km. Padmaja Naidu

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Prafulla Chandra Sen	Chief Minister, General Administration, Police, Defence, Special, Passport, Press, Home (Anti-corruption and Enforcement), Development, Food and Supplies, Agriculture and Health.
Khagendra Nath Das Gupta ..	Public Works and Housing.
Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee ..	Irrigation and Waterways.
Iswar Das Jalan	Law.
Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri	Education.
Tarun Kanti Ghosh	Cottage and Small-Scale Industries, Co-operation, Commerce and Industries.
Smt. Purabi Mukhopadhyay ..	Jails, Social Welfare and Small Savings.
Shyamadas Bhattacharyya ..	Land and Land Revenue.
Jagannath Kolay	Publicity, Excise and Legislative Affairs.
Saila Kumar Mukherjee ..	Local Self-Government and Panchayats, Community Development and Extension Services and Tribal Welfare.
Smt. Abha Maiti	Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
Shankardas Banerjee	Finance and Transport.
S. M. Fazlur Rahman	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.
Bijoy Singh Nahar	Labour.

Ministers of State

Sourindra Mohan Misra ..	Education.
Tenzing Wangdi	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.
Samarajit Bandopadhyay ..	Agriculture.
Charu Chandra Mahanti ..	Supplies.
Chittaranjan Roy	Co-operation.
Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar ..	Excise.
Ashutosh Ghose	Transport.
Bijesh Chandra Sen ..	Housing, Development and Public Works.
Prabodh Kumar Guha ..	Labour.
Sushil Ranjan Chattopadhyay ..	Health.
Pramatha Ranjan Thakur ..	Tribal Welfare.

Deputy Ministers

Kazim Ali Meerza	Public Works.
Zia-ul-Haque	Local Self-Government and Panchayats.
Smt. Maya Banerjee	Education.
Tara Pada Roy	Irrigation and Waterways.
Smt. Radharani Mahatab ..	Jails and Social Welfare.
Kanai Lal Das	Land and Land Revenue.
Zainal Abedin	Health.
Smt. Shakila Khatun	Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
Mukti Pada Chatterjee	Education.
Mahendra Nath Dakua ..	Commerce and Industries.

Chief Secretary

R. Gupta

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	H. K. Bose
Puisne Judges	P. B. Mukherjee, R. S. Bachawat, D. N. Sinha, P. N. Mukherjee, S. K. Sen, D. Mukherjee, G. K. Mitter, P. C. Mullick, S. K. Datta, U. C. Law, B. N. Banerjee, A. N. Ray, S. P. Mitra, S. K. Ningy, D. N. Das Gupta, K. N. Sen, P. Chatterjee, A. Roy, C. N. Laik, B. Mukherjee, R. N. Das, D. D. Basu, B. C. Mitra, A. C. Sen.
Advocate-General	S. M. Bose

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. .. B. Das Gupta
Members .. .. K. P. Sen, P. C. Rakshit.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Keshab Chandra Bose — *Deputy Speaker :* Asutosh Mullick

23. *Barjora:* M. C. Mukhopadhyay (Con.)
46. *Bongaon*: Smt. Charushila Dhar (Con.)
61. *Chowringhee:* N. N. Mukherjee (Con.)
108. *Hura:* R. P. Singhe Deo (Con.)
115. *Jamalpur*(R): Puranjoy Pramanik (Con.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : Suniti Kumar Chatterjee — *Deputy Chairman :* P. C. Guha Roy

16. Amar Prasad Chakrabarty	Legislative Assembly	43. S. C. Roy Choudhary ..	Local Authorities
17. Dwijendralal Sen Gupta	,,	48. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee	,,
23. Jatin Chakravorty ..	,,	58. Jatindra Singh	Teachers
24. Narendra Nath Das ..	,,	65. Nanda Kishore Ghose ..	Graduates
27. Subodh Sen	,,	67. G. A. Dossani	Nominated
28. Biswaranjan Roy	Local Authorities	68. G. N. Khaitan	,,
30. Byomkesh Chakravarti	,,	71. N. K. Bhattacharyya ..	,,
35. Lalit Mohan Chatterjee	,,	72. Promotho Nath Bisi ..	,,
39. Ras Behari Pal ..	,,	73. Smt. Reba Sen	,,
41. Rajendranath Majumdar	,,		

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

(On Revenue Account)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	7,22·61	7,87·64	8,0
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	11,52·06	12,03·45	12,5
Estate Duty	30·00	29·66	2
Land Revenue (net)	7,10·30	7,06·88	8,0
State Excise Duties	6,39·89	7,38·85	7,2
Stamps	4,07·65	4,44·04	5,4
Forest	1,57·28	1,73·41	1,6
Registration	72·85	80·98	8
Taxes on Vehicles	2,29·50	2,44·10	4,5
Sales Tax	21,38·26	23,80·26	24,4
Other Taxes and Duties	9,88·73	11,04·10	11,0
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	79·39	25·05	6
Debt Services	3,52·60	3,32·40	3,5
Civil Administration	8,50·94	8,48·32	8,9
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	96·65	1,14·81	1,2
Miscellaneous (net)	2,88·11	2,39·74	3,0
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	17,97·91	11,16·26	14,8
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works	2·99	3·98	2
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,07,17·72	1,05,73·93	1,17,0
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	7,42·86	7,69·18	7,4
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage	3,26·47	3,43·44	3,2
Debt Services (net)	12,02·00	11,73·51	13,8
General Administration	3,91·78	4,06·42	3,5
Administration of Justice	1,40·73	1,39·66	1,4
Jails	1,12·60	1,15·22	1,0
Police	9,84·17	10,34·32	9,9
Ports and Pilotage	12·79	19·80	1
Scientific Departments	0·77	0·77	
Education	21,38·13	21,67·23	19,4
Medical	7,28·15	7,56·59	8,0
Public Health	3,61·57	3,58·92	3,2
Agriculture and Fisheries	8,18·90	7,11·53	7,5
Animal Husbandry	94·62	92·45	9
Co-operation	73·24	62·42	8
Industries	4,18·37	3,87·40	4,0
Miscellaneous Departments	5,10·80	4,99·58	4,8
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,47·93	6,81·67	6,4
Miscellaneous	11,32·81	14,99·51	10,8
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	2,83·79	3,07·23	3,5
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,11,22·88	1,15,26·85	1,08,7
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)4,05·16	(—)9,52·92	(+)7,2

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ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Area: 3,215 sq. miles *Population*: 63,548 *Capital:* Port Blair

Chief Commissioner : B. N. Maheshwari

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	4·40	4·85	4·84
Stamps	0·40	0·43	0·43
Forest	1,12·38	1,05·72	1,14·60
Registration	0·01	0·01	0·01
Taxes on Vehicles	0·12	0·12	0·12
Other Taxes and Duties	0·21	0·21	0·21
Debt Services	0·36	0·47	0·47
Civil Administration	1·41	1·52	1·53
Miscellaneous (net)	41·25	45·39	53·79
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works	0·05	0·05	0·05
Electricity Schemes	5·51	4·50	5·00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,66·10	1,63·27	1,81·05
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	1,13·79	1,07·62	1,10·24
General Administration	12·01	11·67	11·85
Administration of Justice	0·03	0·03	0·03
Jails	0·74	0·73	0·78
Police	24·83	31·38	25·04
Ports and Pilotage	61·73	58·66	56·40
Education	15·80	15·50	15·95
Medical	13·19	10·02	10·96
Public Health	3·63	2·77	3·16
Agriculture	18·28	14·87	16·24
Animal Husbandry	1·91	1·48	1·91
Co-operation	0·67	0·63	0·84
Industries	2·12	1·89	1·93
Miscellaneous Departments	19·87	19·94	19·39
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	7·85	6·65	6·86
Miscellaneous	9·23	10·42	9·50
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	4·95	4·88	4·26
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,10·63	2,99·14	2,95·34

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DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Area: 189 sq. miles *Population:* 57,963 *Headquarters:* Silvassa

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
(On Revenue Account)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	1·04	0·95	0·9
State Excise Duties	3·87	4·41	4·0
Stamps	0·11	0·13	0·1
Forest	9·36	12·11	10·2
Debt Services	0·02	0·03	0·0
Civil Administration	0·31	0·35	0·3
Public Works	0·62	0·10	0·1
Electricity Schemes	0·08	0·16	0·1
Miscellaneous (net)	0·85	32·91	0·2
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works	—	1·05	1·0
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	16·26	52·20	17·4
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	4·75	3·61	3·5
General Administration	2·26	1·33	1·4
Administration of Justice	0·39	0·20	0·2
Jails	0·09	0·09	0·0
Police	2·08	1·92	1·9
Education	3·73	2·18	2·2
Medical	0·62	0·34	0·3
Public Health	0·23	0·22	0·2
Agriculture	0·20	0·20	0·1
Animal Husbandry	0·07	0·09	0·0
Co-operation	—	0·05	—
Industries	0·06	0·02	
Multi-purpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	0·65	0·25	0·3
Miscellaneous	1·20	0·69	0·6
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	10·00	2·50	2·5
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	26·33	13·69	14·5

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DELHI

Area: 573 sq. miles *Population :* 26,58,612 *Capital:* Delhi
Principal languages: Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi

Chief Commissioner : Bhagwan Sahay

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	7·35	6·69	7·34
State Excise Duties	1,56·53	1,82·16	1,24·91
Stamps	1,03·57	1,09·50	1,15·50
Forest	0·14	0·40	0·40
Registration	10·69	11·99	13·49
Taxes on Vehicles	55·48	60·00	1,00·00
Sales Tax	5,72·80	6,52·52	7,07·50
Other Taxes and Duties	2,66·48	2,80·41	2,82·69
Debt Services	85·28	96·74	1,02·87
Civil Administration	81·63	76·24	72·91
Miscellaneous (net)	7·24	8·38	9·05
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	13,47·19	14,84·58	15,36·66
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	81·00	80·73	48·65
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	4·54	4·89	4·08
General Administration	51·03	55·25	60·63
Administration of Justice	22·23	25·48	25·14
Jails	10·23	10·77	10·83
Police	2,50·18	2,57·68	2,95·94
Education	4,28·18	4,80·25	5,06·83
Medical	1,03·02	82·91	97·18
Public Health	4·88	5·98	2·04
Agriculture	10·66	8·90	9·53
Animal Husbandry	8·14	6·87	6·73
Co-operation	7·22	7·83	7·87
Industries	7·84	7·14	9·23
Miscellaneous Departments	96·05	95·43	1,48·14
Miscellaneous	5,16·13	5,22·24	6,03·85
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	5·03	9·72	41·97
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	16,06·36	16,07·26	18,68·64

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GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Area: 1,426 sq. miles *Population :* 6,26,978 *Capital:* Panjim

Lt. Governor : T. Sivasankar

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	38·70	28·49	36·45
General Administration	35·07	28·00	30·32
Administration of Justice	13·58	9·79	11·72
Jails	1·65	1·17	1·34
Police	35·00	69·19	48·93
Scientific Departments	1·90	2·95	3·61
Education	44·37	28·90	39·21
Medical	22·34	12·05	17·44
Public Health	9·78	10·92	14·67
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry ..	8·80	6·56	9·32
Broadcasting	10·00	9·67	9·00
Civil Aviation	—	1·69	1·65
Miscellaneous Departments	1,31·14	40·49	51·50
Public Works	74·50	65·10	1,30·11
Lighthouses & Lightships	0·92	0·85	0·97
Miscellaneous	47·46	1,61·31	45·75
Institute of Public Welfare	52·50	5·27	0·81
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	5,27·71	4,82·40	4,55·15

(Note : Details of Revenue Receipts were not available till the time of going to press.)

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HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area: 10,885 sq. miles *Population:* 13,51,144 *Capital:* Simla
Principal languages: Hindi and Pahari

Lt. Governor : Bajrang Bahadur Singh

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Chairman : Karam Singh

10. *Chopal :* Vacant

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	19·00	19·14	19·13
State Excise Duties	18·34	24·48	22·94
Stamps	7·21	5·89	5·89
Forest	2,25·81	2,60·00	2,68·72
Registration	0·39	0·47	0·44
Taxes on Vehicles	2·52	2·70	2·70
Sales Tax	1·73	2·80	3·00
Other Taxes and Duties	7·80	8·21	8·20
Debt Services	8·25	15·37	19·75
Civil Administration	11·79	16·95	15·15
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	5·50	14·00	6·88
Electricity Schemes	12·98	14·16	17·70
Miscellaneous (net)	1,10·28	1,16·48	1,34·47
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Department Works	1·21	1·21	1·21
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	4,32·81	5,01·86	5,26·18
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,09·16	1,93·16	1,91·01
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	5·96	5·30	5·52
General Administration	46·60	46·91	46·88
Administration of Justice	6·33	6·03	6·01
Jails	2·28	2·63	2·57
Police	70·89	75·09	88·36
Education	35·02	33·64	33·68
Medical	16·41	14·90	14·99
Public Health	35·40	34·45	30·99
Agriculture	73·19	68·73	68·60
Animal Husbandry	20·86	14·54	14·89
Co-operation	12·65	11·54	12·07
Industries	37·34	28·84	34·81
Miscellaneous Departments	18·53	16·11	18·33
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,30·60	1,50·07	1,56·21
Miscellaneous	3,48·66	3,15·93	3,18·55
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	84·01	88·09	61·04
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	11,53·89	11,06·06	11,04·51

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LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area: 11 sq. miles *Population :* 24,108 *Headquarters:* Kozhikode

Administrator : M. Ramunny

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT

Area : 31,436 sq. miles *Headquarters:* Shillong

The North-East Frontier Tract is administered by the Governor of Assam acting as the agent of the President. The Governor is assisted by an Advisor in Shillong and the ultimate responsibility for the area vests in the Government of India. The Tract consists of the following five administrative divisions, each under a Political Officer: Kameng Frontier Division (headquarters: Bomdila) ; Subansiri Frontier Division (Ziro); Siang Frontier Division (Along); Lohit Frontier Division (Tezu); and Tirap Frontier Division (Khonsa).

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF NORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	0·05	0·05	0·05
State Excise Duties	—	0·06	0·06
Stamps	—	0·13	0·13
Forest	20·00	25·00	25·00
Taxes on Vehicles	—	0·01	0·01
Civil Administration	1·10	2·61	2·61
Miscellaneous (net)	12·00	8·25	8·25
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works	—	0·75	0·75
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	33·15	36·86	36·86
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	77·54	62·07	70·42
General Administration	1,15·58	1,22·16	1,34·55
Police	6,74·35	7,78·83	8,11·73
Education	23·51	22·10	38·08
Medical	35·82	28·14	48·13
Public Health	6·99	5·35	6·57
Agriculture	19·17	13·30	19·28
Co-operation	1·23	0·63	3·12
Industries	5·93	4·94	8·21
Miscellaneous Departments	3·09	2·01	3·46
Miscellaneous	1,09·82	1,58·98	2,05·73
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	15·62	15·14	19·58
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	10,88·65	12,13·65	13,69·31

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MANIPUR

Area : 8,628 sq. miles *Population :* 7,80,037 *Capital :* Imphal

Chief Commissioner : J. M. Raina

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Chairman : Mairenbam Koireng

No Change

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF MANIPUR

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	20·17	21·87	21·87
State Excise Duties	0·17	0·30	0·30
Stamps	1·80	1·80	1·80
Forest	4·33	4·33	4·50
Registration	0·50	0·50	0·50
Taxes on Vehicles	3·50	4·00	4·00
Sales Tax	5·50	5·50	5·50
Other Taxes and Duties	2·10	2·10	2·10
Debt Services	0·36	11·72	3·86
Civil Administration	5·00	5·52	6·30
Electricity Schemes	5·74	5·50	7·00
Miscellaneous (net)	30·04	28·37	29·12
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	79·21	91·51	86·85
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	15·47	13·97	13·82
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	8·64	1·10	1·10
General Administration	22·03	22·26	24·33
Administration of Justice	2·21	2·24	2·23
Jails	2·98	3·05	3·27
Police	77·39	90·87	1,06·47
Education	25·28	25·48	27·74
Medical	8·80	7·78	8·67
Public Health	15·09	13·53	12·75
Agriculture	10·41	8·50	8·25
Co-operation	4·60	4·03	5·07
Industries	10·30	8·72	10·87
Miscellaneous Departments	5·58	5·23	4·79
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	37·14	35·81	37·71
Miscellaneous	1,97·82	1,86·40	1,59·08
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	25·06	24·54	25·99
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	4,68·80	4,53·51	4,52·14

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NAGALAND

Area : 6,366 sq. miles *Population :* 3,69,200 *Headquarters:* Kohima

Under the Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulation, 1961, promulgated by the President on February 8, 1961, the areas comprised in Naga Hills-Tuensang Area are known by the name of Nagaland and have the status of a separate State of the Indian Union. Parliament has passed the State of Nagaland Act and the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1962 in this connection. An Interim Body has been established consisting of forty-five members chosen by election from the tribes in Nagaland. An Executive Council consisting of five members has been set up to assist and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions in relation to such matters (other than finance and the maintenance of public order) as may be specified by the Governor in this behalf. A village council for each village, a range council for each range and a tribal council for each tribe have also been constituted.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1. Shilu Ao—Chief Executive Councillor
2. Akum Imlong
3. Chetan Jamir
4. Jasokie Angami
5. Hokishe Sema

INTERIM BODY

27. Ngayakchinngu Phoma

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF NAGALAND
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	0·49	0·70	0·70
State Excise Duties	0·90	0·90	0·90
Stamps	1·00	0·85	0·85
Forest	3·00	4·50	4·50
Taxes on Vehicles	1·20	1·20	1·20
Sales Tax	0·12	0·12	0·12
Other Taxes and Duties	0·50	0·20	0·20
Civil Administration	1·35	2·48	2·48
Electricity Schemes	—	0·95	0·95
Miscellaneous	1·50	3·50	3·50
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	10·06	15·40	15·40
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	11·88	15·79	25·90
General Administration	77·01	74·35	92·50
Administration of Justice	0·27	0·20	0·35
Jails	2·27	2·85	4·45
Police	1,44·90	1,45·09	2,50·00
Education	62·00	63·09	70·00
Medical	29·50	29·50	32·50
Public Health	8·26	6·00	10·00
Agriculture	13·53	14·53	21·71
Animal Husbandry	3·40	3·42	7·69
Co-operation	0·88	0·88	1·70
Industries	3·87	3·54	3·80
Miscellaneous Departments	6·37	8·58	8·99
Multi-purpose River Schemes—Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	7·67	6·07	10·00
Miscellaneous	22·74	21·52	37·85
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	27·87	27·01	28·10
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	4,22·42	4,22·42	6,05·35

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PONDICHERRY

Area : 185 sq. miles *Population :* 3,69,079 *Capital :* Pondicherry
Principal languages: French and Tamil.

Following an agreement with the Government of France, the Government of India took over on November 1, 1954, the administration of the territories formerly known as the "French Establishments in India". The territories comprise Pondicherry and Karaikal on the Coromandal Coast; Yanam on the Andhra Coast; and Mahe on the Coast of Kerala. A Treaty ceding these territories to India was signed in New Delhi on May 28, 1956, between the representatives of the Governments of India and France. This Treaty was ratified formally by the French Parliament in July 1962. The instruments of ratification of the Treaty of cession were exchanged in New Delhi on August 16, 1962. Pondicherry and the other three territories were included in the Schedule to the Constitution of India as Union Territory of Pondicherry by the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Act, 1962. On November 6, 1962, the President promulgated an Ordinance to provide for the administration of Pondicherry and other connected matters. The jurisdiction of the Madras High Court was also extended to the Territory. This Ordinance was replaced by an Act of Parliament in December 1962. Meanwhile, the administration of the State is being carried on by the Government of India through a Chief Commissioner.

Chief Commissioner : S. K. Datta

COUNCILLORS

V. Venkatasubba Raddiar	Public Works, Electricity, Fisheries, Port and Planning.
Edouard Goubert	Finance, Labour and Industries.
C. E. Bharathan	Local Administration, Education and Transport.
Gouroussamy Pillai	Revenue, Animal Husbandry and Information.
P. Shanmugam	Agriculture, Rural Development and Harijan Welfare.
Mohammed Ismail Maricar	Health, Hygiene and Co-operation.

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

President : A. S. Kangeyan

No Change

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BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF PONDICHERRY

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income	7·00	8·00	7·00
Land Revenue (net)	4·90	4·50	4·50
State Excise Duties	39·59	46·31	46·31
Stamps	1·60	1·80	1·80
Registration	6·00	6·50	6·50
Customs and Central Excise	1,05·30	1,03·19	1,09·05
Other Taxes and Duties	12·04	14·00	14·00
Miscellaneous Departments	4·00	4·30	4·30
Civil Works	3·50	3·50	3·50
Electricity Schemes	40·10	41·10	47·90
Miscellaneous (net)	7·03	7·42	9·23
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,31·06	2,40·62	2,54·07
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Customs and Central Excise	4·18	3·93	3·73
Revenue Department	10·80	10·16	9·47
Debt Services (net)	0·14	—	—
General Administration	13·23	12·43	11·57
Pay & Accounts Office	3·09	2·93	2·78
Administration of Justice	4·88	4·63	4·39
Jails	1·81	1·72	1·63
Police	20·01	18·79	16·57
Ports	0·50	0·48	0·45
Education	32·59	31·73	30·12
Medical and Public Health	99·03	89·46	93·23
Agriculture and Fisheries	2·65	2·44	2·08
Co-operation	1·42	1·31	1·10
Industries	3·81	3·33	3·43
Miscellaneous Departments	5·76	5·41	5·04
Civil Works	33·14	29·82	28·09
Electricity Schemes	67·94	63·42	61·08
Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits ..	23·70	22·52	21·33
Miscellaneous	4·43	4·14	3·94
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	4·50	4·96	4·64
Development Schemes	1,01·50	71·44	72·20
Construction of New Pier	6·21	10·20	—
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	4,45·32	3,95·25	3,76·67

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TRIPURA

Area : 4,036 sq. miles | *Population :* 11,42,005 | *Capital :* Agartala

Chief Commissioner : S. P. Mukherjee

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Chairman : S. L. Singh

No Change

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRIPURA

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	14·50	14·50	14·50
State Excise Duties	2·25	3·00	3·00
Stamps	4·50	5·25	5·50
Forest	6·55	9·00	9·00
Registration	2·10	1·70	2·00
Taxes on Vehicles	1·50	1·70	1·75
Sales Tax	—	1·58	1·58
Other Taxes and Duties	2·40	2·90	2·90
Debt Services	1·50	1·05	1·05
Civil Administration	7·05	7·60	7·70
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	2·00	—	—
Miscellaneous (net)	1·80	2·20	2·20
Electricity Schemes	10·12	10·12	11·00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	55·82	60·60	62·18
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	57·82	45·49	48·72
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	3·00	4·76	4·62
General Administration	28·26	27·90	26·88
Administration of Justice	3·12	3·01	3·10
Jails	4·34	4·02	4·23
Police	61·45	92·37	280·08
Education	59·32	61·54	59·96
Medical	21·85	18·04	19·09
Public Health	3·30	3·25	1·02
Agriculture	36·89	28·05	25·42
Co-operation	5·38	5·07	5·95
Industries	18·96	16·68	17·32
Miscellaneous Departments	16·16	13·23	14·81
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	15·38	12·50	13·23
Miscellaneous	3,73·81	3,66·11	2,83·65
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	24·10	26·87	21·87
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	7,33·14	7,28·89	8,29·95

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Stand firm beside our Jawans . . .

. . . for it is their action, their courage, their sacrifice which protects our way of life. Let us be firm in our resolve to keep our personal effort and contribution to the national cause vigorously alive and active. Vigilant discipline is the need of the hour—not only in the greater things but in the everyday controls which lift us from laxity and carelessness.

Determinedly avoid unnecessary expenditure and extravagance; forego luxuries which we know are superfluous • Ceaselessly wage our war on waste in all and any form—in the office, in the home, at all times. • Support the appeal for Defence Funds to the fullest extent continuously. • Give our gold in the country's Service—for gold is a vital sinew of our national strength and stability.

BE VIGILANT

—take part in national preparedness

DA 63/F1

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CHAPTER XXVII

INDIA AND THE WORLD

One of the directive principles of the Constitution of India requires the State to endeavour to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honourable relations between nations, and to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations. In the light of these directives, the conduct of India's external relations since independence has been governed by : (i) pursuance of an independent foreign policy avoiding alignment with power blocs, (ii) support to the principle of freedom for dependent peoples and opposition to racial discrimination, and (iii) co-operation with all peace-loving nations and the United Nations to promote international peace and prosperity without exploitation of one nation by another.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

India's relations with individual countries during 1962 are briefly reviewed in the following pages.

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Afghanistan : India participated in the Afghan Jeshan (Independence) celebrations held at Kabul in August 1962. The Indian contingent included musicians, artistes and a hockey team. An Indian trade delegation led by the Minister of International Trade, Manubhai Shah, visited Kabul for review of the Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement of 1960.

Burma : Relations with Burma continued to be friendly. The Government of Burma rendered valuable assistance in the release and repatriation of the four Indian airmen captured by hostile Nagas. In June 1962, two frigates of the Indian Navy visited Rangoon on a goodwill visit.

Ceylon : Increased facilities were given to Ceylonese personnel for technical training in India. On an invitation from the Prime Minister of Ceylon, the Prime Minister of India visited Ceylon in October 1962. The Prime Minister of Ceylon convened a conference of six non-aligned countries, namely Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia and the U.A.R., in Colombo in December 1962 to assist China and India to reach a peaceful settlement of the border dispute, and also visited Peking and New Delhi in this connection.

Nepal : The King of Nepal visited India in April 1962. A delegation of Nepalese students and teachers also came on an educational tour. Indian artistes visited Nepal on the occasion of Indian Republic and Independence days and Gandhi Jayanti. The usual facilities for the training and education of Nepalese in technical and academic institutions in India were given during the year. A team of Indian archaeologists toured the Lumbini-Kapilavastu area for four months to carry out excavations.

Pakistan : The third annual instalment of the Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan equal to £ 6,206,000 was paid to the World Bank on November 1, 1962, for the credit of the Indus Basin Development Fund. The 35th Conference of Chief Secretaries of West Bengal and East Pakistan took place at Dacca in August 1962 and resulted in the resumption of demarcation of the West Bengal Tripura-East Pakistan borders. At a conference of border officials of the Punjab

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and West Pakistan held at Lahore in July 1962, certain decisions were reached about apprehension of smugglers and other criminals operating on the Punjab-West Pakistan border.

Continued insistence by Pakistan resulted in a resumed meeting of the Security Council to discuss the Kashmir issue in April 1962. India's representative showed how Pakistan had not only refused to vacate aggression but had committed fresh aggressions against India. He referred in detail to the changed circumstances, including negotiations between China and Pakistan to demarcate a part of the border of the Indian Union. The Security Council adjourned on June 22 after a resolution sponsored by Ireland was vetoed by the Soviet Union.

In pursuance of the decision announced in the joint statement of November 29, 1962, by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan, the delegations of India and Pakistan led by Swaran Singh and Z. A. Bhutto respectively met in Rawalpindi in December 1962 and discussed various Indo-Pakistan problems including the Kashmir issue. Altogether six rounds of talks were held up to May 1963, without reaching any satisfactory conclusion.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Australia : The Australian Government expressed full sympathy with India over the Chinese aggression. Australia has been giving India grants under the Colombo Plan Economic Development and Technical Assistance programmes.

Cambodia : Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian Head of State, paid a State visit to India in January-February 1963. A Cambodian goodwill delegation also visited India during December 1962-January 1963.

Laos : The 14-member conference on Laos met in Geneva in July 1962, signed a declaration on the neutrality of Laos and undertook to recognise and respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Laos. India is the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos.

Indonesia : A team of IAF officers flew the AVRO-748 to Indonesia in August 1962, and gave a number of demonstration flights. India participated in the Fourth Asian Games held in Djakarta during August 1962.

Malaya : The Prime Minister of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman, visited India in October 1962. The Tunku condemned the Chinese aggression and expressed Malaya's sympathy and support for India in unequivocal terms. A 'Save Democracy Fund' has been started in Malaya, and Rs. 10 lakhs have been received by India. Three ships of the Indian Navy visited Penang in July and a team of IAF officers flew the AVRO-748 to Malaya during August 1962.

New Zealand : The New Zealand Government expressed their full sympathy with India in the crisis caused by the Chinese aggression. An Indian music and dance troupe visited New Zealand during October 1962. New Zealand has been providing substantial capital assistance to India under the Colombo Plan.

Singapore : The three ships of the Indian Navy also visited Singapore in July 1962. The Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, visited India twice in April and September 1962.

Philippines : The Philippine Government expressed sympathy with India in regard to the Chinese aggression.

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Thailand : The Thai Government expressed full sympathy and support for India on the Chinese aggression. The Supreme Patriarch of Thailand toured India in April 1962.

EAST ASIA

China : The year 1962 was marked by a sharp deterioration in India-China relations due to unprovoked aggression by China against India. The developments have been outlined separately in the Appendices.

Japan : Distinguished Indian visitors to Japan during the year included B. P. Sinha, Chief Justice of India; Morarji R. Desai, Minister of Finance; S. K. Dey, Minister for Community Development and Co-operation; Dr. Sushila Nayar, Minister of Health; Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon, Minister of State for External Affairs and Smt. Violet Alva, Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

The Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry. Hajime Fukuda, visited India in November 1962 to discuss the scope for expanding trade between India and Japan. He also inaugurated the Indo-Japanese Prototype Training Centre at Calcutta on November 17, 1962. Japan has so far extended to India credits to the extent of Rs. 102.37 crores for the import of capital goods for a number of industrial projects.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea : Consular relations were established between India and People's Republic of Korea in March 1962.

Republic of Korea : Consular relations were established between the Republics of India and Korea. A delegation of the Korean Housing Corporation visited Delhi in August 1962, and made a general study of housing in India. A goodwill and cultural mission visited India in September 1962. The Korean Director-General of Cabinet Plans and Control visited India in November 1962 to study the planning and budgeting of the Government of India. An Indian fisheries expert visited South Korea in October 1962 to attend the 10th session of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council.

Mongolian People's Republic : P. K. Banerjee, Charge d'Affaires of the Indian Embassy in Peking, visited Mongolia in July 1962 to participate in the celebrations of the 41st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by Hukam Singh, Speaker of Lok Sabha, visited Mongolia in September-October 1962.

WEST ASIA

UAR sympathised with India on her conflict with China. President Nasser made a 4-point proposal on October 26, 1962 to solve the conflict which was welcomed by India but rejected by China. UAR Prime Minister Ali Sabry also visited India.

B.F.H.B. Tyabji, the then Special Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, undertook his second re-orientation tour of West Asia and visited Teheran, Baghdad, Jerusalem, Amman, Damascus, Nicosia and Beirut from May 10 to June 1, 1962. He discussed common problems with the leading figures and presided over a conference at Beirut of Heads of Indian Missions in Iran, Syria, Lebanon, the UAR and Saudi Arabia, which considered measures to improve India's relations with these countries. Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, visited Baghdad, Beirut, Cairo and Damascus in July 1962 to promote understanding of India's secular policy and stand on Kashmir.

In September 1962, a revolution took place in the Yemen, and the Imamate was converted into a Republic. India accorded recognition to the new Arab Republic of Yemen in October 1962.

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AFRICA

During 1962, Smt. Lakshmi Menon, Minister of State for External Affairs, visited Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda; A. K. Sen, Minister of Law, and R. K. Nehru, Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs, visited Ghana in November 1962; and Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, represented India at the independence celebrations of Uganda in October 1962. Prime Minister Nehru visited Nigeria in September 1962. The Prime Ministers of India and Nigeria discussed a wide range of matters of mutual interest, and noted with satisfaction the co-operation in many fields between the two countries.

India accorded recognition to Algeria on July 2, 1962, and established diplomatic relations with that country at embassy level. As a gesture of goodwill, the Government of India sent a gift of tents and medicines worth Rs. 60,000 for the relief and rehabilitation of Algerian refugees returning to their homeland from Morocco and Tunisia. The Government sent Rs. 4,500 worth of materials to Madagascar in April 1962, as relief to the victims of cyclonic devastations. The Government also arranged for sending multi-vitamin and macaprine tablets worth Rs. 2,700 through the Indian Red Cross Society to victims of flood devastation in Zanzibar.

A goodwill mission from the Federal Republic of Cameroons led by her Deputy Foreign Minister visited India in September-October 1962. India actively assisted and gave full support to the United Nations in its efforts to find a solution to the Congo problem. Indian troops (in all about 6,000) and aircraft continued to remain in the service of the UNOC. India has also been paying to the United Nations its share of the expenditure on the Congo operations which amounted to Rs. 1,24,95,530 up to June 30, 1962.

EUROPE

India continued to maintain cordial relations with the countries of Europe in 1962.

Cyprus : Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, paid a State visit to India in October-November 1962. During the visit, the President discussed the current international situation and questions of mutual interest with the Prime Minister. The President extended the sympathy and support of Cyprus to India in the situation created by the Chinese aggression.

Czechoslovakia: India's Minister of Law, A. K. Sen, visited Czechoslovakia in 1962. The Czech Government offered scholarships for post-graduate study and research by Indian students in Czechoslovakia. The Czech Government has extended to India credit amounting to Rs. 23.1 crores for the import of machinery and equipment.

France : Following the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, Prime Minister Nehru visited Paris in September 1962, and had talks regarding the international situation and on subjects of mutual interest with President de Gaulle and the French Prime Minister Pompidou.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the French Government had extended a suppliers' credit for financing the import of capital goods up to 25 billion French francs (about Rs. 24.1 crores), later increased to 50 billion francs. Similar credits equivalent to Rs. 14.29 crores have been extended for the Third Plan projects. Services of experts and training facilities for Indian nationals in France have also been provided.

Germany—Federal Republic of : Heinrich Luebke, President of the Republic of Germany, accompanied by Gerhard Schroedar, Foreign Minister, visited India in November-December 1962. Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi

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Pandit paid a visit to the Federal Republic in October-November 1962. A West German athletic team also visited India during the year.

Economic collaboration with the Federal Republic of Germany began in February 1958 with the signing of an agreement for extending a credit of DM 660 million (Rs. 77.76 crores) for the Rourkela Steel Plant. Since then the credits, grants and technical assistance from the Republic have gone on increasing. The total amount of credits other than suppliers' credit so far committed comes to DM 2,877.6 million (Rs. 342.55 crores).

Poland : Adam Rapacki, Foreign Minister of Poland, paid a visit to India in January 1963 and discussed the current international situation and matters of mutual interest with the Prime Minister of India and his colleagues. The Government of the Polish People's Republic has so far extended two credits to India for a total amount of Rs. 29.8 crores.

Rumania : Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dhej, President of Rumania, accompanied by his Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, paid a State visit to India in October 1962. The Rumanian Government provided technical and financial assistance in the construction of the Oil Refinery at Gauhati, inaugurated on January 1, 1962.

United Kingdom : Close association between India and the United Kingdom in economic, political and educational fields continued as in the past. Prime Minister Nehru attended the annual Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in September 1962. The British Government extended its whole-hearted sympathy and support to India at the time of the Chinese aggression and rushed arms and equipment to India to fight it. Among the notable British visitors to India following the Chinese attack was the Commonwealth Relations Secretary Duncan Sandys.

The Government of the United Kingdom has been providing valuable assistance in the form of grants under the Colombo Plan since its inception in 1951 as well as long-term credits under bilateral agreements during the last five years. The total loans received so far amount to £175.5 million (Rs. 234 crores). In addition, a syndicate of British banks advanced a credit of £11.5 million (Rs. 15.33 crores) for financing the Durgapur Steel Plant.

USSR : India's relations with the Soviet Union continued to be cordial in spite of the India-China conflict. Anastas Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, visited India in July 1962. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation visited the Soviet Union in September-October 1962. Besides opening an Indian Consulate in Odessa, India also signed a Shipping Agreement with the Soviet Union during the year.

The Soviet Union has been providing substantial assistance to India's development projects in the form of credits and outright grants. The total amount of assistance so far authorised by the Government of USSR stands at Rs. 384.96 crores. The bulk of this assistance has been in the form of credits bearing interest at 2½ per cent per annum. The one million ton Steel Plant at Bhilai, whose capacity is being expanded to 2.5 million tons with further Soviet assistance, is a remarkable example of Indo-Soviet collaboration.

Yugoslavia : The Vice-President of Yugoslavia, Edvard Kardelj, accompanied by his Finance Minister, paid a goodwill visit to India in December 1962. In January 1960, the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia agreed to extend a credit of Rs. 19.05 crores to facilitate the purchase of capital goods and equipment by India. Orders valued at Rs. 3.87 crores have already been placed.

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Among other European countries which have extended economic and technical assistance to India are Austria, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland.

THE AMERICAS

Brazil : B. S. Murthy, Deputy Minister for Community Development, led an Indian delegation to the Conference on Social Work in Petropolis in August 1962. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended the 51st Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in Brazilia during October-November 1962.

Canada : A party of seventeen officers of the National Defence College of Canada visited India for a week in May 1962. A Canadian Army Officer attended the Indian Defence Services Staff College at Wellington and an Indian Army Officer attended the Canadian Army Staff College at Kingston. India attended the Second Commonwealth Study Conference and the Commonwealth Defence Science Conference held in Canada in May 1962.

Besides extending its whole-hearted support to India at the time of the Chinese aggression, Canada has been supplying a wide range of capital and technical equipment for various projects, the more notable of these being the Kundah, Mayurakshi and Umtru dams and the NRX Atomic Reactor at Trombay.

Mexico : President Adolfo Lopez Mateos of Mexico visited India in October 1962. It was agreed to exchange industrial and trade delegations. A Mexican trade delegation arrived in January 1963.

United States of America : B. P. Sinha, Chief Justice of India, visited the USA in May 1962. S. K. Dey, Minister for Community Development and Co-operation, who led the Indian delegation to the Conference on Middlelevel Manpower held in Puerto Rico, visited the USA after the Conference. Smt. Violet Alva, Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and Smt. Lakshmi Menon, Minister of State for External Affairs, also visited the USA in July 1962.

The United States gave full support and quick military assistance to India to face the Chinese aggression. Averell Harriman, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, came to India in November 1962 to assess her needs and study the current military situation. Other visitors included a party of 11 Senators led by the Senate majority leader, Senator Mansfield. Paul Nitze, Assistant Secretary of Defence, and Luther H. Hodges, Secretary of Commerce of the Government of the USA.

Beginning with the Wheat Loan of 1951, India has received economic and technical assistance from the USA on a generous scale in the form of grants, long-term loans, services of American technicians and facilities for the training of Indian nationals in US institutions. The US Government has also supplied large quantities of agricultural commodities against payment in rupees, the bulk of these rupees being made available to India as loans and grants for mutually agreed development projects. The total value of assistance so far committed under different programmes is $4,349.15 million (Rs. 2,070.66 crores). In addition, India has also received donations in the form of relief shipments of agricultural commodities under PL 480 valued at $ 155.09 million.

India has also received valuable assistance from the Ford and the Rockefeller Foundations of USA, which had up to September 30, 1962 contributed $ 50,946,926 and $ 14,129,983 respectively.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

The role that India played in the deliberations of the United Nations and its specialised agencies and other international organisations since independence has been reviewed in the previous editions of this annual. A brief review of India's role during 1962 is given below.

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POLITICAL

The Indian delegation to the seventeenth session of the UN General Assembly in 1962 was composed as follows :

Representatives : V. K. Krishna Menon (Chairman), B. N. Chakravarty, N. C. Kasliwal, Arthur S. Lall, Muhammad Azim Hussain.

Alternate Representatives : Govind Sahai, J. J. Anjaria, J. N. Khosla.

Parliamentary Advisers : J. C. Jamir, J. B. Muthyal Rao.

Advisers : A. B. Bhadkamkar, Narendra Singh, V. A. Kidwai, Romesh Bhandari, B. C. Mishra, K. Natwar Singh, J. R. Hiremath.

Adviser and Secretary-General : B. L. Sharma.

Colonialism

India continued to serve as Chairman of the Special Committee of 17-members set up by the Assembly at its last session on the abolition of colonialism. The Assembly endorsed the work of the Special Committee and expanded its membership to 24. Portugal continued to disregard world opinion and the resolutions of the UN. India supported a resolution calling upon Portugal to recognise immediately the right of the people under its administration to self-determination and independence.

Disarmament

India played an active part in the negotiations and discussions regarding complete disarmament at Geneva as a member of the Disarmament Committee. India along with seven other non-aligned members submitted a joint memorandum which was accepted as a basis for negotiations by the nuclear powers for an agreement on the cessation of tests. The General Assembly passed a resolution endorsing the joint memorandum co-sponsored by India along with 36 other nations which asked that all nuclear weapon tests be discontinued immediately and, in any case, not later than January 1, 1963.

India co-sponsored another resolution which was unanimously approved by the General Assembly directing the Disarmament Committee at Geneva to continue its efforts to arrive at an agreement on general and complete disarmament.

UN Year for Co-operation

The General Assembly adopted a resolution designating the year 1965, which is the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, as the year of international co-operation. The suggestion had been put forward earlier by the Indian Prime Minister who had told the Assembly that the UN should stress the idea that 'the world depends on co-operation and not on conflict'. A preparatory committee of twelve members was asked to submit a report on this matter to the next session of the General Assembly.

Appointments and Elections to UN Bodies

N. C. Kasliwal, M.P., was elected as Chairman of the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) of the Seventeenth Session of the General Assembly.

B. N. Chakravarty, India's permanent representative at the UN, was appointed as member of UN Committee on Contributions.

B. K. Nehru, India's Ambassador to the US, was appointed as a member of the UN Investments Committee for a term expiring at the end of 1964.

R. Venkataraman continued to serve on the UN Administrative Tribunal.

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Inder Jit Rikhye was officially appointed military adviser to the UN Secretary-General, U Thant. E. J. J. Dartnell was appointed Senior UN Military Observer in the two new African States—Ruanda and Burundi. Assisted by another Indian B. K. Varma, Col. Dartnell will observe the withdrawal of Belgian forces in accordance with UN resolutions. India was elected chairman of a technical study group that will examine programmes for international co-operation in outer space. W. A. Sarabhai will head a group to study a US proposal for establishing international sounding rocket ranges for peaceful purposes.

India was re-appointed as a member of the Peace Observation Commission for the calendar years 1963 and 1964. India was nominated as a member of the working group of 21 members established by the United Nations to study special methods for financing its peace keeping operations.

M. A. Vellodi was appointed as deputy to the Under-Secretary and Director in the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs.

Sudhir Sen was appointed deputy to the UN Administrator in West Irian.

International Law Commission

At the fourteenth session of the Commission held in Geneva in April-June 1962, India was represented by Radha Binod Pal who was elected its Chairman. It discussed, *inter alia,* the following subjects : law of treaties, codification and progressive development of international law; question of special missions, and co-operation with other bodies.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS

India became a member of the UN Economic and Social Council from January 1, 1962 after a lapse of seven years. The 33rd session of the Council was held in New York in April 1962 and India was represented by its permanent representative to the UN. The 34th session of the Council was held in July 1962. The Indian delegation took an active part in the discussions and co-sponsored resolutions which were adopted.

India is represented on the following functional Commissions of the Council : Human Rights Commission; Narcotic Drugs Commission; Statistical Commission; and Population Commission. India participated in the 18th session of the Commission on Human Rights which was held in New York in March-April 1962. E. S. Krishnamoorthy was re-elected as a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board for a term of five years beginning from March 3, 1963.

A. Krishnaswamy was elected Chairman of the UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities which adopted a draft declaration for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in January 1963.

UN Science and Technology Conference

M. S. Thacker, member of the Planning Commission, presided over the UN Science and Technology Conference—a pooling of the technical know-how of 87 countries for the benefit of under-developed regions—at Geneva in February 1963. In his presidential address, he proposed a three-pronged development strategy : (1) a survey of physical resources and their exploitation; (2) encouragement of capital formation; and (3) development of human resources.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

The eleventh session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee of the ECAFE was held at Bangkok in December 1962. India was represented by her permanent representative to ECAFE, stationed at the Indian embassy at Bangkok. Representatives of 22 countries from the ECAFE region participated in an eight-day UN seminar on essential services

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in relation to urban and rural housing which was inaugurated by the Vice-President of India in September 1962 in New Delhi. The seminar discussed different aspects of providing community facilities in rural and urban areas of tropical countries. The Union Minister for Works, Housing and Rehabilitation inaugurated in the same month a five-day session of ECAFE's working party on housing and building materials. The working party considered the difficulties faced by the countries of the region in meeting the increasing demand for housing and suggested measures for integrated planning in rural and urban areas to cope with the situation. It also considered the establishment of a training institute in housing in Delhi for the countries of Asia and the Far East.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

India was represented at all the important meetings and conferences convened by the FAO during 1962-63. These included the FAO technical meeting on seed production, control and distribution at Rome and the seventh session of the desert locust control at Addis Ababa in April 1962; the eighth session of the International Rice Commission and the sixth regional conference for Asia and the Far East at Kuala Lumpur in September 1962; the meeting of representatives of Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee in the Asia and Far East region at Rome in October 1962 and the meeting of experts on planning co-ordinated research on desert locust control at Rome in November 1962.

India continued to participate in the Freedom from Hunger Campaign launched by the FAO and has donated one lakh copies of the special postage stamps of 0.15 nP. each, commemorating the campaign, which were issued on March 21, 1963. A contribution of Rs. 1,41,000 to the UN Special Fund Locust Control Project has also been made. India has so far supplied 170 tons of sugar cubes and 100 tons of sugar to Iran under a programme of multilateral utilisation of food surpluses sponsored by the FAO. India has also pledged a contribution of 5 lakh dollars to this programme.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Twenty-seven of the 118 ILO Conventions have so far been ratified by India. The main provisions of a number of the conventions are also being followed in practice.

Besides attending the three meetings of the governing body and the 46th session of the International Labour Conference in June 1962, Indian representatives participated in the sixth session of the Chemical Industries Committee in May-June 1962 and the seventh session of the Metal Trades Committee in September 1962 at Geneva.

India secured the services of three experts in management development and productivity and vocational training and employment of blind in 1962 under the ILO Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. One expert, in industrial engineering, who had come towards the end of 1958, continued to serve during 1962. Seven trainees were sent abroad for training in forestry, co-operation and vocational education for agricultural teaching staff while three trainees from the Philippines, two each from Malaya and Thailand, and one each from Burma, Indonesia and Sudan came to India for training in co-operative bank administration, manpower questions and employment information, social security, and co-operation.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

The Indian delegation to the meeting of the Asian Ministers of Education convened by UNESCO in Tokyo in April 1962 was led by the Secretary to the Union Ministry of Education. India also participated in the 25th International Conference on Public Education held in July 1962 and in the International Educational Building Conference organised in London in

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July-August 1962. A. R. Deshpande, adviser to the Union Ministry of Education, was elected Chairman of the UNESCO expert committee on literacy in Paris in July 1962. Prime Minister Nehru, during an official visit to France, visited the UNESCO headquarters in Paris on September 21, 1962. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur led the Indian delegation to the twelfth session of the General Conference of UNESCO held in Paris in November-December 1962. India participated in the UNESCO regional project for promotion of reading materials in South Asia and also in the international campaign to save the monuments of Nubia (Egypt) promoted by UNESCO. On the invitation of the Government of India, Rene Maheu, the acting Director-General of UNESCO paid an official visit to India in September 1962.

India continued to implement UNESCO programmes in different fields. The regional centre for the training of educational planners, administrators and supervisors in Asia started operations with the organisation of the first training course for educational personnel from the region in September 1962. The second training course commenced on December 22, 1962. The implementation of the major project on mutual appreciation of eastern and western cultural values entered a significant phase in India with the establishment at the India International Centre, New Delhi, of the Research Council for Regional Cultural Studies. A meeting of the scholars at the national level in April 1962 followed by an international meeting of the experts in November 1962 laid the basis for a programme of inter-cultural studies and research by the Council. A symposium was organised in New Delhi in January 1963 to discuss the traditional values in American and Indian life.

UNESCO assistance has been received for the development of the International Biological Research Station at Cochin and for the Physical Oceanography Centre at Waltair to promote Indian participation in the International Indian Ocean Expedition. UNESCO has also agreed to provide technical assistance worth $ 5,00,000 for equipment during 1962 and worth $ 3,84,000 for expert services, training fellowships and equipment in 1963-64 for the development of science education at the secondary level and for post-graduate studies and research in natural sciences at the university level. In addition, technical assistance amounting to about one million dollars has been approved during the years 1963 and 64 for the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and post-graduate studies in engineering and technology, etc.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

During 1962, Indian representatives were appointed as members of several WHO expert committees and advisory panels on leprosy, parasitic diseases, and venereal infections and treponomatoses, etc. The WHO provided a sum of $ 11,27,824 under its regular technical assistance and malaria eradication budgets for the implementation of programmes in India. Thirty-two projects relating to different health programmes were in operation. The Government of India's contribution to WHO during 1962 amounted to Rs. 23,93,143.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

The UNICEF Executive Board at its meetings held in June and December 1962, approved allocations to India totalling $ 6,792,500 for different projects relating to milk conseravtion, TB control, applied nutrition etc. Total assistance from UNICEF up to December 1962 amounted to $ 39,027,757. India contributed Rs. 30 lakhs to UNICEF in 1962 besides a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for the maintenance of the UNICEF local office.

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General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

India participated in the twentieth session of the GATT which was held in October-November 1962. During the session India presented a programme for the elimination by the industrially advanced countries of tariff and non-tariff barriers by specified dates on the goods, both primary and processed, of the less-developed countries. India took steps to implement the tariff agreements concluded by her with the USA, EEC, Norway, Sweden and Denmark in the 1960-61 Tariff Conference held under the auspices of the GATT. T. Swaminathan, who had been Commissioner-General of India for Economic Affairs in Europe, was appointed special adviser to the executive secretary of the GATT in April 1963 on questions of trade and economic development.

United Nations Technical Assistance Programme (UNTAP)

Up to December 1962, the programme provided India with 1,262 experts and awarded fellowships and scholarships to 1,203 Indian nationals for study abroad. During 1962 India contributed Rs. 39,04,762 to the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and Rs. 10 lakhs towards the living expenses of experts.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

India is a founder-member of IMF and holds the fifth largest quota in the Fund. From the inception of the Fund up to December 31, 1962, India purchased foreign currencies of the value of Rs. 274 crores from the Fund, out of which a sum of Rs. 143 crores was repaid.

The Indian delegation to the seventeenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund held in Washington in September 1962, was led by the Union Finance Minister. A Mission from the Fund came to India in December 1962, to hold annual consultations with the Government of India on exchange restrictions, as provided under the Articles of Agreement of the Fund.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

India is a founder-member of the Bank and holds the fifth largest share in its capital. Loans granted by the Bank to India up to December 31, 1962, amounted to Rs. 249 crores for the public sector and Rs. 140 crores for the private sector, making a total of Rs. 389 crores. Of this amount, Rs. 20 crores were utilised before the First Plan, Rs. 14 crores during the First Plan, and Rs. 223 crores during the Second Plan. Of the balance of Rs. 132 crores, a sum of Rs. 64 crores was utilised up to December 31, 1962. The schemes for which the Bank has advanced loans include : (i) purchase of locomotives and other equipment for Indian Railways, (ii) purchase of agricultural machinery required for the reclamation of weed-infested and jungle lands, (iii) irrigation and power projects of Damodar Valley Corporation, (iv) purchase of aircraft by Air India Corporation, (v) development of the ports of Calcutta and Madras, (vi) hydro-electric project at Koyna in Maharashtra, (vii) expansion programmes of Tata Iron and Steel Company and Indian Iron and Steel Company, (viii) installation of thermal power stations at Trombay near Bombay, (ix) development of coal industry in the private sector, and (x) assistance to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to enable it to advance loans to private companies. IBRD has also assisted India in arranging meetings of friendly countries to discuss India's foreign exchange requirements and devise methods of extending financial assistance.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank was held in Washington in September 1962. The Union Finance Minister led the Indian delegation.

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International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association, which is an affiliate of the IBRD, has granted eleven credits amounting to Rs. 101 crores to India for the following projects : (i) construction of national highways; (ii) installation of 800 tubewells in Uttar Pradesh; (iii) completion of Shetrunji Irrigation Project in Gujarat; (iv) completion of Salandi Irrigation Project in Orissa; (v) Punjab Flood and Drainage Project; (vi) additions to the power plants of Damodar Valley Corporation; (vii) Sone Irrigation Project in Bihar; (viii) Purna Irrigation Project in Maharashtra; (ix) second stage of Koyna Hydro-Electric Project in Maharashtra; (x) development of Bombay Port; and (xi) development of Telecommunications, etc. A sum of Rs. 6 crores had been utilised up to December 31, 1962.

UN Special Fund

India's contribution to the Fund during 1962 was $ 2,055,000 (Rs. 97,85,714) in non-convertible rupees.

During 1962, the United Nations Special Fund allocated to India assistance to the extent of $ 2,721,600 (Rs. 129.6 lakhs) for purchase of equipment, expert services and fellowships for the following projects: Central Instructors' Training Institute, Hyderabad; National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay; and Rajasthan Sheep and Wool Institute, and Central Instructors' Training Institute, Ludhiana.

Other UN Specialised Agencies

Among other specialised agencies of the UN with which India is actively associated are the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the Universal Postal Union (UPU); the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO); and the International Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO). At the fourteenth session of the International Civil Aviation Organisation held in Rome in September 1962, India was re-elected a member of the Council of the ICAO for three years.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Commonwealth

The eleventh meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers was held in London in September 1962. India was represented by her Prime Minister. The primary object of this meeting was to review the progress made in the negotiations in Brussels about the conditions on which Britain might join the European Economic Community (EEC) and to examine the nature and prospects of safeguards for the trade of other Commonwealth countries. The representatives of various Commonwealth Governments expressed anxieties about the possible effects of Britain's entry into the EEC. India urged that, if Britain entered the Community, the trade agreement which the enlarged EEC had offered to negotiate with her Government should be concluded as soon as possible and that, meanwhile, no change should be made in the existing trade arrangements with Britain. India attended the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Nigeria in November 1962.

Colombo Plan

Since the inception of the Colombo Plan, India has provided training facilities for 2,296 nominees of various countries. Of these, 233 trainees were provided training facilities during 1962-63. These trainees came from Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaya, Nepal, North Borneo, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Services of Indian experts were also provided in the fields of life insurance nationalisation, entomology, taxation, leather technology, cashewnut growing, statistical quality control, irrigation, trans-

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port, small scale industries, training in steel production, agriculture and for the Toule Sap sector of Mekong river valley project. Up to the end of 1962, India, had received the services of 271 foreign experts and training facilities for 2,990 Indians in the Colombo Plan countries in the fields of medical and health education, food and agriculture, industries and trade, power and fuel engineering, transport and communications, banking, printing, etc.

The total contributions to India since the beginning of the Colombo Plan amount to £ 12.40 million (Rs. 13.23 crores) from Australia, $275.33 million (Rs. 131.11 crores) from Canada, and £2.6 million (Rs. 3.4 crores) from New Zealand. The fourteenth session of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan was held at Melbourne, Australia, in November 1962.

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I AM A JAWAN TOO

When I plough the field
for better yield
I AM A JAWAN TOO !

When I toil and sweat
to turn the wheels
I AM A JAWAN TOO !

When I save
and never waste
I AM A JAWAN TOO !

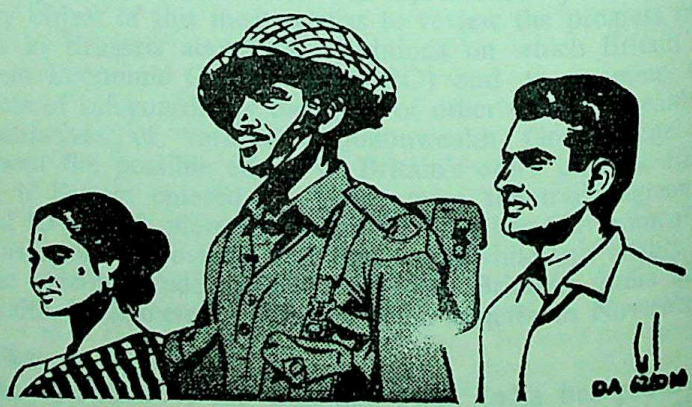
When I give my gold
and my blood
I AM A JAWAN TOO !

When I teach or learn
or knit or nurse
I AM A JAWAN TOO !

When I dig or drill
or guard the Home front
I AM A JAWAN TOO !

WORK RESOLUTELY

for Greater Production, Stronger Defence



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CHAPTER XXVIII

LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1962

No.	Bill	When Introduced	When passed by the Initiating Chamber	When passed by the Other Chamber	Date of Assent by the President	Initiating Chamber *
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	The Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Bill, 1962.	12-3-62	14-3-62	20-3-62	27-3-62	L.S.
2	The Goa, Daman & Diu (Administration) Bill, 1962.	12-3-62	14-3-62	20-3-62	27-3-62	L.S.
3	The Appropriation Bill, 1962.	19-3-62	19-3-62	26-3-62	29-3-62	L.S.
4	The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1962.	15-3-62	19-3-62	29-3-62	30-3-62	L.S.
5	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1962.	20-3-62	20-3-62	28-3-62	30-3-62	L.S.
6	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1962.	24-3-62	24-3-62	29-3-62	30-3-62	L.S.
7	The State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	2-12-61	13-3-62	30-3-62	30-3-62	L.S.
8	The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	28-11-61	13-3-62	28-3-62	30-3-62	L.S.
9	The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1962.	2-12-61	13-3-62	28-3-62	30-3-62	L.S.
10	The Estate Duty (Distribution) Bill, 1962.	15-3-62	19-3-62	29-3-62	30-3-62	L.S.
11	The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1962.	15-3-62	20-3-62	29-3-62	30-3-62	L.S.
12	The Finance Bill, 1962	14-3-62	26-3-62	29-3-62	30-3-62	L.S.
13	The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 1962.	27-3-62	27-3-62	30-3-62	30-3-62	L.S.
14	The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Bill, 1962.	12-3-62	30-3-62	19-3-62	30-3-62	R.S.
15	The Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	12-3-62	28-3-62	30-3-62	30-3-62	L.S.
16	The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 1962.	28-11-61	26-3-62	30-3-62	30-3-62	L.S.
17	The Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	27-11-61	28-3-62	30-11-61 30-3-62	30-3-62	R.S.
18	The Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	28-11-61	29-3-62	30-11-61 30-3-62	30-3-62	R.S.
19	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1962.	4-5-62	4-5-62	10-5-62	15-5-62	L.S.
20	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1962.	12-6-62	12-6-62	18-6-62	20-6-62	L.S.

*L.S.—Lok Sabha; R.S.—Rajya Sabha.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
21	The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962.	23-4-62	16-6-62	21-6-62	22-6-62	L.S.
22	The Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	4-12-61	21-6-62	19-4-62	27-6-62	L.S.
23	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1962.	19-6-62	20-6-62	25-6-62	28-6-62	L.S.
24	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1962.	19-6-62	20-6-62	25-6-62	28-6-62	L.S.
25	The President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	1-6-62	18-6-62	25-6-62	28-6-62	L.S.
26	The Advocates (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962.	8-6-62	19-6-62	25-6-62	4-7-62	L.S.
27	The National Cooperative Development Corporation Bill, 1962.	30-4-62	7-8-62	20-8-62	31-8-62	L.S.
28	The State of Nagaland Bill, 1962.	21-8-62	29-8-62	3-9-62	4-9-62	L.S.
29	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1962.	21-8-62	21-8-62	30-8-62	5-9-62	L.S.
30	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1962.	21-8-62	21-8-62	30-8-62	5-9-62	L.S.
31	The Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	22-6-62	7-8-62	3-9-62	11-9-62	L.S.
32	The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	8-8-62	30-8-62	5-9-62	12-9-62	L.S.
33	The Advocates (Third Amendment) Bill, 1962.	13-8-62	24-8-62	4-9-62	14-9-62	L.S.
34	The Atomic Energy Bill, 1962.	13-8-62	20-8-62	30-8-62	15-9-62	L.S.
35	The Extradition Bill, 1962.	19-6-62	8-8-62	4-9-62	15-9-62	L.S.
36	The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	24-8-62	3-9-62	6-9-62	15-9-62	L.S.
37	The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	24-8-62	3-9-62	6-9-62	16-9-62	L.S.
38	The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1962.	31-8-62	5-9-62	7-9-62	16-9-62	L.S.
39	The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	30-8-62	5-9-62	7-9-62	16-9-62	L.S.
40	The Sugarcane Control (Additional Powers) Bill, 1962.	27-8-62	4-9-62	6-9-62	16-9-62	L.S.
41	The Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962.	21-8-62	28-8-62	3-9-62	28-12-62	L.S.
42	The Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962.	30-8-62	4-9-62	7-9-62	28-12-62	L.S.
43	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5, Bill, 1962.	16-11-62	16-11-62	19-11-62	24-11-62	L.S.
44	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1962.	20-11-62	20-11-62	22-11-62	24-11-62	L.S.
45	The Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Bill, 1962.	13-11-62	19-11-62	20-11-62	24-11-62	L.S.
46	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	13-11-62	16-11-62	19-11-62	28-11-62	L.S.
47	The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1962.	3-9-62	16-11-62	19-11-62	28-11-62	L.S.
48	The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	20-6-62	8-8-62	19-11-62	29-11-62	L.S.
49	The Metal Tokens (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	12-11-62	19-11-62	20-11-62	29-11-62	L.S.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
50	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	19-11-62	22-11-62	27-11-62	5-12-62	L.S.
51	The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	22-8-62	28-11-62	15-11-62	5-12-62	R.S.
52	The Pondicherry (Administration) Bill, 1962.	19-11-62	22-11-62	26-11-62	5-12-62	L.S.
53	The Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Bill, 1962.	12-11-62	19-11-62	20-11-62	7-12-62	L.S.
54	The Defence of India Bill, 1962.	16-11-62	28-11-62	8-12-62	12-12-62	L.S.
55	The Customs Bill, 1962	15-6-62	21-11-62	23-11-62	13-12-62	L.S.
56	The Gift-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	16-11-62	4-12-62	10-12-62	13-12-62	L.S.
57	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	23-11-62	5-12-62	10-12-62	13-12-62	L.S.
58	The Manipur (Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation B ill, 1962.	26-11-62	6-12-62	10-12-62	13-12-62	L.S.
59	The State Associated Banks (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1962.	19-11-62	28-11-62	3-12-62	14-12-62	L.S.
60	The Delhi Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Bill, 1962.	3-12-62	8-12-62	10-12-62	15-12-62	L.S.
61	The Warehousing Corporations Bill, 1962.	3-9-62	29-11-62	3-12-62	19-12-62	L.S.
62	The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1962.	3-12-62	6-12-62	10-12-62	19-12-62	L.S.
63	The Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	15-11-62	30-11-62	11-12-62	19-12-62	L.S.
64	The Delimitation Commission Bill, 1962.	16-11-62	3-12-62	12-12-62	19-12-62	L.S.
65	The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Bill, 1962.	5-12-62	7-12-62	11-12-62	19-12-62	L.S.
66	The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill, 1962.	5-12-62	7-12-62	11-12-62	19-12-62	L.S.
67	The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	19-11-62	30-11-62	11-12-62	19-12-62	L.S.
68	The Working Journalists (Amendment) Bill, 1962.	7-9-62	6-12-62	12-12-62	19-12-62	L.S.

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CHAPTER XXIX

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1962

[NOTE : *Important events relating to Sino-Indian relations are detailed separately under Appendices*]

JANUARY

1 The first State-owned oil refinery at Nunmati, Assam, is inaugurated.
— The Punjab Government abolish entries relating to religion in Government records.
2 The first meeting of the National Council of Educational Research and Training is held in Jaipur.
3 The 49th session of the Indian Science Congress is inaugurated in Cuttack by the Prime Minister.
— The Institute of Mathematical Sciences is inaugurated in Madras by the eminent astro-physicist, S. Chandrasekhar.
— President Radhakrishnan lays the foundation-stone of Central Sanskrit Institute at Tirupati.
5 Government of India appoint Central Tripartite Wage Board for the iron and steel industry.
6 International hockey tournament commences in Ahmedabad.
7 The Indian Telephone Industries begin mass production of improved telephone instrument.
8 The electric train service from Tambaram to Vandalur is inaugurated.
— Indian and Pakistani delegations of water resources experts conclude their fourth meeting in Dacca.
9 Radio Goa begins broadcasting as a station of All India Radio.
— The cruiser graving dock is inaugurated in Bombay.
— The National Council for Women's Education meets in Delhi.
— Government of India decide to give awards to public sector undertakings for good progress.
10 The EME Centre of Secunderabad win the Rovers cup football tournament.
11 The Second Commonwealth Educational Conference is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— Prime Minister U Nu of Burma arrives in New Delhi on a State visit.
13 The President issues notifications calling on electors in all Parliamentary constituencies, excepting in the Punjab, Kerala and Union Territories, to elect representatives to the Lok Sabha.
— State Governors issue notifications for Assembly elections.
— Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, passes away.
15 India wins the fifth and last test match and Rubber against England in Madras.
— World Assembly of Moral Rearmament concludes in Trivandrum.
— The code of conduct for lawyers, prepared by the Bar Association of India, is released.
16 The Supreme Court holds that the power conferred on High Courts by Article 227 of the Constitution is one of superintendence over courts and tribunals and not appellate or even revisional.
— India asks UN Security Council to reject Pakistan's request for a meeting to discuss Kashmir.

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17 Government of India promulgate the Newsprint Control Order.
18 The Health Survey and Planning Committee submits its report to the Government.
— M. C. Setalvad, Attorney-General, is elected President of the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee for 1962 in Rangoon.
19 The first All-India Conference of Poultry Research Workers is inaugurated in Hyderabad.
— A Ceylonese press delegation arrives in Mysore.
20 The Goa-Bombay air service is inaugurated.
— A Commission to enquire into the affairs of the Gauhati University is appointed.
21 The President issues notifications for general elections in respect of 49 Lok Sabha constituencies in the Punjab, Kerala, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh and 154 Assembly constituencies in the Punjab.
— Results of a survey of urban households conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research are published.
— India gets the top place in the International Hockey Tournament at Ahmedabad.
22 Prime Minister of Denmark Viggo Kampmann, inaugurates the 4th FAO dairy training course at Aarey Milk Colony, Bombay.
— The India International Centre is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— Japan's Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko arrive in Calcutta.
24 Vice-President of UAR Abdel Hakim Amer, arrives in New Delhi on a nine-day visit.
25 First Indian-made Nissan patrol vehicle is commissioned in New Delhi.
— Awards are announced for the best industrial undertakings in the public sector for 1960-61.
— The biennial International Hockey Congress is inaugurated in New Delhi.
26 The foundation-stone is laid of India's first zinc smelter in the private sector at Udaipur.
— The Neendakara port project is inaugurated at Quilon.
28 Railways win the final of the National Football championships for the Santosh Trophy.
— The fourth, fifth and sixth volumes of the Telugu Encylopaedia are released in Hyderabad.
29 A symposium on educational planning organised by UNESCO is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— The third session of the Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation of the World Meteorological Organisation is inaugurated in New Delhi.
30 C. R. Srinivasan, editor, 'Swadesmitram' passes away in Madras.
31 The Committee constituted by the Government of Mysore to go into the question of reservation for and representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Services submits its report to the Government.

FEBRUARY

1 The all-India women's hockey team wins the third test in Colombo having already won the Rubber.
2 The Supreme Court holds that the State is liable for the tortious acts of its employees committed during the course of their employment.
3 An Indo-Soviet cultural agreement is signed in Calcutta.
— A three-day international seminar on arterioscierosis is inaugurated in Bombay.

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4 R. Krishnan loses in the final of the Asian Lawn Tennis Championship.

5 The 15th meeting—the first in Asia—of the Administrative Board of the International Association of Universities is inaugurated in New Delhi.

6 The Union Government approve three new power schemes, with a total capacity of 124 MW, for implementation during the Third Plan period.

7 The Southern Regional Conference on Rural Works Programme concludes its deliberations in Hyderabad.

8 Government of India decide to release one lakh tons of sugar immediately for export.

9 A contract for the supply of equipment and materials for the expansion of the Bhilai steel plant from one million to 2.5 million tons of steel ingots per annum is signed between India and the USSR in New Delhi.

— Petrol and light diesel oil produced by India's first State-owned Nunmati Refinery are despatched to Nepal, being the first consignment to go outside the country.

— A plant for the production of condensed milk—first of its kind in Asia—is pressed into service at Moga (Punjab).

10 Findings of the Das Commission which inquired into the grievances of the Sikhs are reported,

— The foundation-stone for the laboratories of the Indian Institute for Bio-chemistry and Experimental Medicine—one of the national laboratories in India—is laid at Jadavpore.

11 A demonstration flight of the Indian-built Avro-748 "Subrato" transport aircraft is held in Bombay.

— The foundation of the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Memorial Hall is laid in New Delhi.

12 An Indo-Soviet contract for the preparation of a project report and working drawings for a two-million ton refinery at Koyali in Gujarat is signed in New Delhi.

14 The air defence radar set, developed and manufactured for the first time in India, is inaugurated in Poona.

— The second Indian Expedition to Mount Everest leaves New Delhi.

15 The Andhra Pradesh Tribes Enquiry Committee submits its report.

16 The third general elections in India commence.

— The Ankleshwar crude oil begins to arrive at the Stanvac refinery in Bombay.

— Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, veteran Indian journalist, passes away in Calcutta.

17 Bharat Electronics celebrates the million mark production of radio valves much ahead of schedule.

18 An agreement is signed by the Shipping Development Fund Committee of the Government of India with Jayanti Shipping Company, giving it a loan of Rs. 20.25 crores for the construction of 13 new cargo ships.

— Emerson wins the final of the National Tennis Championship.

20 The UN Seminar on Freedom of Information is inaugurated in New Delhi.

21 Construction work for a new bridge on the Mahanadi near Cuttack is inaugurated.

22 Sir John Sargent's report on the educational system in West Bengal is published.

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22 The Supreme Court declares Rules 4-A of the Bihar Government Servants' Conduct Rules, 1956, as unconstitutional and void in so far as it prohibited any form of demonstration by Government servants.

23 The Union Government set up an Indian National Committee for Space Research.

26 An international symposium on the use of radio isotopes in soil plant nutrition studies is inaugurated in Bombay.

— A. Kaleswara Rao, Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly, passes away at Vijayawada.

MARCH

2 India establishes formal diplomatic relations with the European Economic Community.

3 The merger of the Ganatantra Parishad in Orissa with the Swatantra Party becomes effective.

4 A postal stamp in commemoration of the birth anniversary of Swami Dayanand Saraswati is issued.

5 The President promulgates an ordinance to provide for the administration of the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith.

6 Government of India decide to establish a Central Sanskrit Vidyapeetha at Tirupati.

7 The Supreme Court dismisses an appeal against the Kerala High Court's order allowing the winding up of Palai Bank.

8 The new Maharashtra Cabinet headed by Y. B. Chavan is sworn in.

— The ninth issue of the annual white paper on national income is released by the Central Statistical Organisation.

10 N. Sanjiva Reddi resigns the Congress Presidentship.

— The centenary of the House of Birlas is celebrated.

11 The new West Bengal Ministry headed by B. C. Roy is sworn in.

— Tara Singh resigns from the presidentship of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.

12 President Rajendra Prasad addresses the joint session of Parliament.

— Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, wife of the U.S. President, arrives in New Delhi on a nine-day visit.

— The new Andhra Pradesh Ministry headed by N. Sanjiva Reddy is sworn in.

— The report of the Third Finance Commission along with the action proposed to be taken on it by the Government, is presented to Parliament.

— The first-ever Sports Congress is inaugurated in New Delhi.

13 The Railway budget is presented to Lok Sabha.

14 Seven members of the new Mysore Cabinet are sworn in.

— The Central budget for 1962-63 is presented to the Lok Sabha.

— The new Uttar Pradesh Cabinet headed by C. B. Gupta is sworn in.

— Lok Sabha adopts the 12th Constitution Amendment Bill which incorporates Goa, Daman and Diu as part of the Indian Union.

15 The new Madras Ministry headed by K. Kamaraj is sworn in.

— A new ministry headed by Binodanand Jha is sworn in in Bihar.

16 A new ministry headed by Bimala Prasad Chaliha is sworn in in Assam.

19 Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, J. R. Marshal, meets Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

— The report of the Ramaswami Mudaliar Committee on import and export policy is laid before Parliament.

20 The Gujarat budget estimates for 1962-63 are presented to the State Assembly.

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20 Biresh Chandra Guha, reputed scientist, passes away at Lucknow.
22 The Mysore budget for 1962-63 is presented to the State Assembly.
— Bombay win the Ranji Trophy for the Cricket Championship of India.
24 The annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is held in New Delhi.
— Former Vice-President of Indonesia, Mohammed Hatta arrives in New Delhi.
— Neale Fraser and John Fraser win the men's doubles title of the All-India Hard Court Tennis Championships in Madras.
25 A stamp in memory of the late Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi is issued.
26 Smt. Indira Gandhi meets President Kennedy in Washington.
— The Rajasthan budget for 1962-63 is presented to the State Assembly.
27 The Madhya Pradesh budget for 1962-63 is presented to the State Assembly.
28 Two contracts are signed in New Delhi between the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., a Government of India undertaking, and the Techno-Export of USSR for the establishment of an antibiotics plant at Rishikesh and a surgical instruments project at Madras.
29 The Streptomycin plant of the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., at Pimpri is inaugurated by the Prime Minister.
— Karamchand Thapar, leading industrialist, passes away in New Delhi.
— Vincent Auriol, former President of the French Republic, arrives in New Delhi.
30 Government of India set up an Animal Welfare Board.
31 Lok Sabha is dissolved by the President of India.

APRIL

1 Metric weights become compulsory all over the country.
— The Defence Electronics Research Laboratory is inaugurated in Hyderabad.
— The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, produces a new quality of newsprint from 'Palas'.
2 The President appoints new Governors for the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and requests Kumari Padmaja Naidu and Jayachamaraja Wadiyar to continue as Governors of West Bengal and Mysore respectively.
— A joint communique is issued in New Delhi after the meetings of the Implementation Committees set up under the Indo-Pakistan movable property and banking agreement.
— The third Lok Sabha is constituted by a notification issued by the Election Commission.
3 Jawaharlal Nehru is re-elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party in New Delhi.
4 Prime Minister Nehru submits the resignation of his Government.
— Government of India confer Indian citizenship on persons born or domiciled in the former Portuguese territories.
6 All-India Congress for General Disarmament and Peace meets at New Delhi.
— Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad is sworn in as the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.
7 A four-day seminar on planning and allied matters concludes in New Delhi.
9 The first series of Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lectures is inaugurated in New Delhi.
10 The new Union Council of Ministers headed by Jawaharlal Nehru is sworn in.

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10 S. K. Mitra is appointed National Research Professor in Physics.
12 U.P.'s budget for 1962-63 is presented to the State Assembly.
13 The 17th National Cycling Championships are inaugurated in Bangalore.
14 M. Visveswaraya, engineer-statesman, passes away in Bangalore.
— Centenary celebrations of the Bombay High Court are inaugurated in Bombay.
16 The third Lok Sabha meets for its inaugural session in New Delhi.
— Five Ministers of State and 11 Deputy Ministers of the Union Government are sworn in.
17 Hukam Singh is elected Speaker of Lok Sabha.
18 President Rajendra Prasad addresses a joint session of the two Houses of Parliament.
— King Mahendra of Nepal arrives in New Delhi.
— India loses the fifth and final circket test match at Kingston.
19 The Railway budget for 1962-63 is presented to Parliament.
20 Construction of the Rs. 25.8 crore thermal power plant at Bandel near Calcutta is inaugurated.
21 The State awards for the best films of 1961 are presented in New Delhi.
22 Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, arrives in New Delhi.
23 The general budget is presented to Parliament.
25 Government of India reiterate in a communication to the United Nations that they have no intention of manufacturing themselves or accepting nuclear weapons on their territory.
— Maratha Light Infantry win the Aga Khan Cup Hockey Championship.
26 An Indian Army expedition climbs the virgin peak of Kokthang (20,170 ft.).
27 A. K. Fazlul Haq, former Chief Minister of undivided Bengal, passes away in Dacca.
29 USA completes arrangements for sending a team of experts to undertake a techno-economic survey of the projected Bokaro steel plant.

MAY

1 Panchayati Raj is ushered in in Maharashtra.
2 The civil works of the Heavy Vehicles Factory of the Defence Ministry at Avadi are inaugurated.
3 The Bhutanese Prime Minister Jigme Dorji calls on Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.
4 The Burmah Shell distribution company announces its decision to convert itself into a rupee company.
6 East Bengal Club of Calcutta wins the final of the Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament in Calcutta.
— Jaya Prakash Narayan arrives in Nairobi to participate in a peace march under the auspices of the Pan-African Freedom Movement.
7 Zakir Hussain is declared elected Vice-President of India.
8 Members of Parliament present a farewell address to President Rajendra Prasad, on the eve of his retirement.
— A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar opens the 15th World Health Assembly in Geneva.
9 A bleaching and calendering factory to be a servicing unit to hand-loom weavers, is inaugurated at Trivandrum.
11 S. Radhakrishnan is elected President of India.

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13 S. Radhakrishnan and Zakir Hussain are sworn in as President and Vice-President of India respectively.

— Rajendra Prasad is decorated with the insignia of Bharat Ratna. A special postage stamp is also issued in his honour.

— Government of India finalise the key-boards for the standard and portable Hindi typewriters.

16 The first generator of the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project is commissioned.

18 The third blast furnace of the Durgapur steel works is commissioned.

— An agreement is signed between India and the Soviet Union for the preparation of a project report for the production of heavy electrical equipment at Hardwar.

21 India and the United States conclude five agreements providing for American grants totalling Rs. 33.9 crores for medical and educational projects.

22 Government of India decide to increase coastal freight on all commodities except coal by 15 per cent.

— Palani Subramania Pillai, noted Mridangam and Kanjira Vidwan, passes away in Madras.

28 A new process for the manufacture of white cement is developed by the Regional Research Laboratory in Hyderabad.

— Government of India decide to abolish the permit system for entry into Goa, Daman and Diu from June 1.

29 T. Sivasankar is appointed Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

30 The Indian Expedition team fails to reach the Everest summit owing to bad weather and decides to return.

31 The University Grants Commission set up a committee to evaluate the standard of university education.

— The Hindu Religious Endowments Commission submits its report to the Union Government.

JUNE

2 The National Integration Council sets up a committee to study and report on the place of English, Hindi and the regional languages in university education and two other committees on regionalism and communalism.

3 The National Integration Council concludes its two-day meeting in New Delhi.

— The Bhakra Dam attains its final height of 740 feet.

4 B. V. Keskar is appointed Chairman of the National Book Trust.

— Union Ministry of Education constitute the first governing body of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, with Sri Prakasa as Chairman under the new Act.

5 Vice-Admiral B. S. Soman takes over as officiating Chief of the Naval Staff.

— A. Lakshmipathi, noted exponent of Ayurveda, passes away in Madras.

6 D. Sanjivayya is elected President of the Indian National Congress.

7 The report of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Committee is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

8 T. T. Krishnamachari is sworn in as Minister without portfolio in the Union Cabinet.

9 The first meeting of the Board of Trade is held in New Delhi.

— The Jammu and Kashmir budget for 1962-63 is presented to the State Assembly.

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11 Chhabi Biswas, leading exponent of histrionic art, passes away in Calcutta.
12 The Assam budget for 1962-63 is presented to the State Assembly.
15 British's Commonwealth Secretary, Duncan Sandys, arrives in New Delhi.
16 The Anti-Nuclear Arms Convention begins in New Delhi.
— A new ferro-silicon plant is commissioned at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati.
20 S. R. Kanthi, Chief Minister of Mysore, submits the resignation of his Cabinet.
— The sentence on Lt. Col. Bhattacharya of the Indian Army, illegally detained in Pakistan, is reduced from eight to four years.
21 A new Cabinet for Mysore headed by S. Nijalingappa is sworn in.
22 The Andhra Pradesh budget for 1962-63 is presented to the State Assembly.
24 The World Bank agree to help finance a technical study for the construction of a new bridge across the Hooghly to serve road traffic in the metropolitan area of Calcutta.
— The Punjabi University is inaugurated at Patiala.
26 The National Council of Study and Research in Community Development and Panchayati Raj is set up.
— India and the United States sign an agreement for import duty concessions under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
28 Chhatrapati Shahaji Maharaja of Kolhapur adopts Rajkumar Dilipsinharao Bhonsle in Bangalore.
30 The silver jubilee celebrations of the Archaeological Society of South India are inaugurated in Madras.
— The Madras budget for 1962-63 is presented to the State Assembly.

JULY

1 A special stamp to commemorate the centenary of the Calcutta High Court is issued.
— B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, passes away in Calcutta.
— Purushottamdas Tandon, former Congress President, passes away in Allahabad.
2 Five new Ministers and eight Deputy Ministers of the Mysore Cabinet are sworn in in Bangalore.
5 Government of India accept in full the Bank Award submitted by Justice K. T. Desai.
6 Union Finance Minister, Morarji Desai, holds consultations with Walter Hallstein, President of the European Economic Commission in Brussels.
7 UNICEF allocates 2,36,500 dollars for the development of paediatric services and training in India during 1963.
9 The new West Bengal cabinet headed by P. C. Sen is sworn in in Calcutta.
10 The International Development Association agrees to grant a loan of Rs. 8.57 crores for the development of the Bombay port.
— The foundation-stone is laid for a new building to house the Hindustan Teleprinters Factory at Guindy near Madras.
11 President Radhakrishnan is elected as Honorary Fellow of the British Academy.
— Palladam Sanjiva Rao, eminent flute Vidwan, passes away in Coimbatore.

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12 The Franco-Indian treaty for the *de jure* transfer of the former French colonies of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam is ratified by the French National Assembly.

13 Subscription lists for the three Central Government cash-*cum*-conversion loans totalling Rs. 250 crores are closed.

14 The International Development Authority agrees to advance a loan of about 15 million dollars for the Sone Barrage Project.

15 The National Archives of India decide to acquire the personal papers of leaders of national importance.

16 Kushak Bakula, the Head Lama of Ladakh, is appointed Minister of State in the Kashmir Cabinet.

17 An agreement for the purchase of 2,00,000 tonnes of Burmese rice is signed in Rangoon between representatives of Indian and Burmese Governments.

19 Government of India set up an Export Inspection Advisory Council to advise them regarding quality control and pre-shipment inspection of export goods.

— Government of India constitute a Central Apprenticeship Council.

20 Government of India decide to reduce the cut on import of raw film from 50 per cent to 25 per cent.

21 A trunk dialling service between Delhi and Agra is inaugurated.

22 Government of India decide to buy Soviet MIG-21 jet fighters.

— Government of India decide to award 220 scholarships to students from non-Hindi speaking States for higher studies in Hindi in 1962-63.

23 Kalipada Mukherjee, Home Minister in the West Bengal Government, passes away.

— The French Senate adopts the Bill authorising ratification of the treaty by which France ceded her India possessions to India.

24 First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Anastas Mikoyan, arrives in New Delhi.

— The trade agreement between India and France, concluded in October 1959, is extended up to June 6, 1963.

26 The foundation-stone of the Gram Bharati—Rural University—is laid by the Prime Minister near Allahabad.

27 Government of India lodge a strong protest against the Portuguese Government's decree confiscating the assets of Indian nationals in Portuguese territories.

— The All-India Council of Sports decides to send a contingent of 71 members to the fourth Asian Games at Jakarta.

28 Government of India appoint Technical Consultants to prepare a detailed project report for the projected steel plant in South India.

— Seven new Deputy Ministers of the Orissa Government are sworn in in Bhubaneshwar.

29 Government of India set up a Defence Research and Development Council.

30 The 'Aid India Consortium' meeting in Washington increases its aid to India for the year to 1.07 billion dollars.

31 The Ford Foundation announce a grant of 3,50,000 dollars for the establishment of an Institute of Applied Manpower Research by the Government of India.

AUGUST

1 Government of India constitute a committee to advise on matters relating to the improvement of working and living conditions of scavengers.

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2 The Mandya National Paper Mills at Belagola near Mysore are inaugurated by President Radhakrishnan.
— Hifzur Rehman, MP, passes away in New Delhi.
3 Government of India send consignments of tents and medicines worth Rs. 60,000 as gift for the relief of Algerian refugees.
4 The first Indian-built Avro-748 starts from Kanpur on a demonstration-*cum*-sales trip to South-East Asian countries.
5 The first unit of the thermal power station at Neyveli is inaugurated.
— Mother Teresa of the "Missionaries of Charity" congregation of Calcutta is given the 1962 Ramon Magsaysay Award for the promotion of international understanding.
6 The centenary celebrations of the Madras High Court are inaugurated by President Radhakrishnan.
7 Fourteen States announce the issue of new loans totalling Rs. 93½ crores.
— Smt. John Mathai is appointed Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board.
— India wins three gold medals, two silver medals and several merit certificates at the World Youth Festival, Helsinki.
8 The International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, extends a development credit of 17.5 million dollars for the Koyna project.
9 Government of India decide to defer the small car project.
— The Heavy Water Plant at Nangal is commissioned.
10 The report of the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.
— The first meeting of the National Board of Basic Education is held in New Delhi.
11 The All-India Languages Convention begins in New Delhi.
13 The Solveen report on the Rourkela steel plant is placed before the Lok Sabha.
15 A special stamp is issued in honour of Ramabai Ranade.
— The fifth Asian Seminar of the International Press Institute begins in Madras.
16 The documents transferring the former French settlements in India are signed by the Prime Minister and the French Ambassador in New Delhi.
17 The 37th vessel built at the Hindustan Shipyard is launched at Visakhapatnam.
18 A Documentation Research and Training Centre sponsored by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, is inaugurated in Bangalore.
19 The Sardar Patel College of Engineering is inaugurated by the Prime Minister in Bombay.
20 Government of India announce their decision to locate the second nuclear power station at Rana Pratap Sagar near Kotah in Rajasthan.
21 The report of the Krishna-Godavari Commission headed by N. D. Gulhati is submitted to the Government.
— The first consignment of 5,355 bales of US long-staple cotton under India-US PL-480 agreement signed last May arrives in Bombay.
22 The Fleming Research Institute for research in Pharmacology and Physiology, the first of its kind in Asia, is inaugurated in Vellore.
24 The Orissa University of Agriculture is inaugurated in Bhubaneshwar.
25 India secures her first gold medal in the fourth Asian Games with Tarlok Singh winning in the 10,000 metres run.
— The President appoints J. R. D. Tata and S. S. Khera as members of the Atomic Energy Commission.

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26 The first high voltage transformer, manufactured at the Heavy Electrical Factory at Bhopal, is tested satisfactorily.

— India secures her second gold medal in the Asian Games with Malwa winning the fly-weight final of the Greco-Roman wrestling.

— V. K. Velappan, Kerala's Congress Minister for Health and Electricity in the coalition Government, passes away at Neendakara.

27 India secures the third and fourth gold medals in the Asian Games with Milkha Singh winning the 400 metres event and Ganpat Andalkar winning in the Greco-Roman heavy-weight class.

— N. G. Ranga, Chairman of the Swatantra Party, is declared elected to the Lok Sabha in the by-election from Chittoor.

28 Lok Sabha passes the Constitution Amendment Bill to provide for the establishment of Nagaland as a separate State.

— India secures the fifth gold medal in the Asian Games with Mohinder Singh winning in the 1,500 metres event.

29 India secures the gold medal in the 4 × 400 metres relay race in Asian Games.

— Lok Sabha passes the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962.

30 India gets her seventh Asian Games gold medal through Gurbachan Singh in the Decathlon.

31 India gets two more gold medals in light-weight boxing and light heavy-weight free-style wrestling at the Asian Games in Jakarta.

SEPTEMBER

1 The 20-year master plan for Delhi comes into force.

— Tarlok Singh is appointed member of the Planning Commission.

2 A gist of the report of the expert committee on correspondence courses is published.

4 A 14-member team from the Imperial Defence College, UK, arrives in New Delhi on a 15-day visit to India.

— Agreement is reached between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa for the joint execution of the upper Sileru project.

— India wins the Asian football final at Jakarta.

5 Teachers' Day is observed in the country.

— Acharya Vinoba Bhave enters East Pakistan.

6 Foreign Minister of Nepal, Rishikesh Shah, calls on Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

— The Union Government accept the principle of reservation for Scheduled Castes in certain categories of promotional posts.

7 The Prime Minister leaves for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

— S. M. Shrinagesh is sworn in as the Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

9 Smt. Rajbansi Devi, wife of Rajendra Prasad, passes away at Patna.

10 The Emotional Integration Committee submits its final report to the Government.

11 The first diesel goods train service between Moghulsarai and Rosa is inaugurated.

— The Aga Khan arrives in Bombay.

12 The project for a fishing harbour at Vizhinjam in Kerala is inaugurated.

14 The International Development Association extends a credit of $ 42 million to India to be utilised by the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

15 A. N. Khosla is sworn in as Governor of Orissa.

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16 The second turbo generator unit at Kayna is commissioned.
— A South Korean goodwill mission leaves for Colombo after a two-week tour of India.
17 The Indian Parliamentary delegation, led by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, is received by President Brezhnev in Moscow.
— A seminar on essential services in regard to urban and rural housing organised by ECAFE is inaugurated in New Delhi.
18 The Union Finance Minister addresses the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.
19 Prime Minister Nehru formally accepts a site for a statue of Mahatma Gandhi in Central London.
20 Prime Minister Nehru arrives in Paris on a three-day official visit to France.
21 The Supreme Court declares that Gujarat University has no power to prescribe Gujarati or Hindi as the only medium of instruction or examination in its affiliated colleges.
22 Government of India appoint a Press Consultative Committee.
— Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, arrives in New Delhi.
23 Prime Minister Nehru's visit to Accra is postponed.
— Prime Minister Nehru arrives in Lagos on a three-day official visit to Nigeria.
24 The 15th session of the regional committee of the World Health Organisation is held in New Delhi.
— The Election Commission announce a revised list of 14 parties recognised State-wise and eligible for reserved symbols.
25 C. Rajagopalachari, R. R. Diwakar and B. Shiva Rao, delegates of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, leave for the USA to appeal for a ban on nuclear arms.
— Pattom Thanu Pillai is appointed Governor of Punjab.
26 R. Sankar is sworn in as Chief Minister of Kerala.
— Indo-Pakistan Conference on Berubari begins in Calcutta.
28 The Supreme Court decides that the Mysore Government order reserving seats in medical and engineering colleges is unconstitutional.
— M. Pallam Raju, Minister of Andhra Pradesh, passes away in Hyderabad.
29 Prime Minister Nehru arrives in Cairo.
— The ECAFE working party on housing and building materials concludes its five-day session in New Delhi.
30 Andhra Pradesh is adjudged the best at the second All-India Banana Show held at Calcutta.

OCTOBER

2 A gist of the report of the Emotional Integration Committee is published.
— The Aliyar Dam is inaugurated.
4 The Union Government constitute a Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee.
5 Government of India decide to reorganise the Indian Army in North-East India.
6 President Mateos of Mexico arrives in New Delhi on a State visit.
— P. Subbaroyan, Governor of Maharashtra, passes away in Madras.
7 The Congress-PSP coalition in the Kerala Ministry ends.
8 R. L. Kirloskar, well-known industrialist, passes away in Bombay.
— A Sanskrit Vidyapeeth for higher studies and research in Sanskrit is inaugurated in New Delhi.

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9 The South and East Asia Seminar on Nutrition is inaugurated in Hyderabad.
— The eminent Nagaswara Vidwan, Vedaranyam G. Vedamurthi, passes away in Mysore.
10 President Mateos of Mexico and Prime Minister Nehru issue a joint communique in New Delhi.
— The 'quick' estimates prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation about the country's national income are released.
11 The President presents awards for distinguished service to 52 members of the Armed Forces in New Delhi.
12 Prime Minister Nehru leaves for Ceylon on a three-day goodwill mission.
— A three-day convention of Vedic students from all over the country is inaugurated in New Delhi.
13 The first high voltage circuit breaker for out-door duty rolls out of the Heavy Electrical Factory at Bhopal.
— India and Yugoslavia sign a long-term trade agreement in Belgrade.
15 The Philippines' decision to allow a maximum of 50 Indian citizens to immigrate annually is announced in Manila.
16 The Handloom Export Promotion Advisory Council is inaugurated in Madras.
17 The Rumanian President arrives in New Delhi.
18 State Education Ministers meet in New Delhi.
— Cowasji Jehangir, noted industrialist, passes away in Bombay.
20 The World Trade Seminar, sponsored by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, begins in Calcutta.
21 The Prime Minister of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman, arrives in Madras.
22 The Desai Tribunal award for employees of the Reserve Bank of India comes into operation.
24 K. D. Malaviya, Union Minister for Mines and Fuel, arrives in Moscow to discuss economic co-operation and trade between India and the Soviet Union.
— A financial protocol involving a 50-million new Franc credit on French export to India is signed in Paris.
25 V. Subramaniyam, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, passes away at Annamalainagar.
— The first Indo-German Athletic meet is held in New Delhi.
26 A new pier at Pondicherry port is declared open.
27 Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaya, arrives in New Delhi in the course of his tour of India.
29 Karan Singh is elected Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir.
— The Ford Foundation announce grants totalling over two million dollars to educational institutions in India.
— Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit begins an 11-day visit to West Germany.
30 Surendra Nath Sen, eminent historian, passes away in Calcutta.
31 Prime Minister Nehru decides to take over the Defence portfolio. Krishna Menon is appointed Minister for Defence Production.
— Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, arrives in New Delhi.

NOVEMBER

1 The UN Special Political Committee adopts an Afro-Asian resolution calling for economic and diplomatic sanctions by member States to force South Africa to abandon her racial policies.
3 The Prime Minister inaugurates the Co-operative Week.

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5 Home Minister Shastri inaugurates the Press Consultative Committee in New Delhi.

— President Radhakrishnan inaugurates a four-day convention of the World Women's Christian Temperence Union in New Delhi.

— The Committee on Regionalism of the National Integration Council submits report to the Prime Minister.

6 The UN Assembly condemns all nuclear weapons tests and asks that these should cease by January 1.

— The Supreme Court decides that there will be no need of a security deposit of Rs. 2,500 in filing writ petitions under Article 32 of the Constitution for enforcement of fundamental rights.

7 Nehru gives his award on the oil royalty dispute between the Government of Assam and Oil India Ltd.

— The jurisdiction of the Madras High Court is extended to Pondicherry.

9 Indo-Pakistan trade talks begin in New Delhi.

— Dhondo Keshav Karve, Bharat Ratna, eminent educationist and social worker, passes away at Poona.

10 The Ramaswami Aiyar Committee on National Integration recommends that freedom of expression guaranteed under the Constitution be so amended as to provide adequate powers for preserving the integrity and sovereignty of the Union.

11 The sixteenth General Assembly of the World Medical Association is inaugurated in New Delhi.

13 The Union Government decide to ban forward trading in gold.

14 Smt. V. L. Pandit is appointed Governor of Maharashtra.

— The President appoints Y. B. Chavan as Minister of Defence and announces reallocation of portfolios of T. T. Krishnamachari as Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination and K. Raghuramiah as Minister of Defence Production.

15 Prime Minister Nehru lays the foundation-stone of the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research in Tughlakabad near Delhi.

16 An agreement is signed in Warsaw for a Polish credit of Rs. 155 million to India for establishing deep coal mines and other projects

— The Indian Refineries Limited assume operational control of the Rs. 18-crore Nunmati refinery.

17 The Indo-Japanese prototype production and training centre at Howrah is inaugurated.

— President Radhakrishnan presides over the function to mark the publication of the last volume of P. V. Kane's "History of Dharmasastra" in Poona.

18 President Radhakrishnan inaugurates the Shivaji University at Kolhapur.

20 J. N. Chaudhuri takes over as officiating Chief of the Army Staff.

— The new Maharashtra Ministry headed by M. S. Kannamwar is sworn in.

21 Y. B. Chavan is sworn in as the Union Defence Minister.

24 A trade delegation from Burma arrives in New Delhi.

25 Raghuvira is elected President of the Bhartiya Jan Sangh.

26 Jaganath Rao is appointed Deputy Minister of Defence and Economic Co-ordination.

— An agreement to supply 3,75,000 bales of long-staple cotton by the USA to India under PL-480 is signed in New Delhi.

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28 The Union Government decide to raise the age of retirement of Central Government employees from 55 to 58.

— K. C. Dey, well-known blind singer, passes away in Calcutta.

29 The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan in a joint statement, agree that renewed efforts should be made to resolve the outstanding differences between the two countries on Kashmir and other related matters.

30 US Secretary of Commerce, Luther Hodges, arrives in New Delhi on a four-day visit.

DECEMBER

1 The Union Government take over the nationalised Kolar gold mining undertakings in Mysore.

— The Australian Minister for External Affairs, Garfield Barwick arrives in New Delhi.

2 A National Advisory Board for Consumers' Co-operatives is set up.

— Government of India form a Film Consultative Committee.

3 President Radhakrishnan inaugurates the 19th International Ophthalmological Congress in New Delhi.

5 An agreement for the gift of 8,000 tons of paper every year for printing text-books by Sweden to India is signed in New Delhi.

6 The Hirakud Control Board propose the construction of a subsidiary dam at a cost of Rs. 2 crores at Chiplima.

10 An agreement for establishing a heavy transformer factory in Kerala with Japanese aid is signed.

— The President presents new colours to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.

12 Thakur Das Bhargava, a prominent Congress leader and a well-known lawyer of Punjab, passes away.

13 A new trade agreement between India and Iraq is signed.

— The first service station of the State-owned Indian Oil Company is inaugurated in New Delhi.

16 An Indian trade delegation arrives in Rangoon.

17 An agreement for contract drilling in the Ganga Valley is signed between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the E.N.I. of Italy.

18 Vice-President Kardelj of Yugoslavia arrives in New Delhi on a State visit.

19 Leaders of the All-India Socialist Party and the Praja Socialist Party meeting in New Delhi discuss the merger of the PSP and Socialist groups in Uttar Pradesh.

20 The UNICEF approves 25,400,000 dollars in aid funds of which two million dollars are earmarked for India for baby food programme.

— The President inaugurates the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan in Bombay.

21 The Supreme Court dismisses a suit filed by the State of West Bengal challenging the power of the Union Government to acquire coal-bearing land belonging to that State.

— The report of the committee headed by H. N. Kunzru to investigate the causes of rail accidents is submitted.

22 The Union Government promulgate Control of Internees' Property Order.

23 India agrees to supply to Ceylon railway and telephone equipment etc., on a deferred payment basis valued at Rs. 55 million.

24 Import policy for the half-year October 1962-March 1963 is announced.

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26 The silver jubilee session of the Institute of Engineers (India), Andhra Pradesh Centre is inaugurated.

— The Bhilai Steel Plant produces one million tons of steel, its target for 1962, five days ahead of schedule.

27 Ministerial talks between India and Pakistan on Kashmir and related problems open in Rawalpindi.

28 Pakistan and China decide to sign a boundary agreement on the basis of the "location and alignment of the boundary actually existing" between Sinkiang and Pakistan-occupied portion of Kashmir.

— India and Czechoslovakia sign an agreement for collaboration in setting up a Central Machine Tool Research Institute at Bangalore.

29 First meeting of the Power and Energy Committee is inaugurated in New Delhi.

30 The Southern Zonal Council extends unanimous support to the proposal that demand for secession from the Union be made unconstitutional.

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CHAPTER XXX

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

(January 1, 1963)

1. President.
2. Vice-President.
3. Prime Minister.
4. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, within their respective charges.
5. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General.
6. Lieutenant-Governors within their respective charges.
7. Chief Justice of India.
   Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
8. Cabinet Ministers of the Union.
9. Holders of Bharat Ratna Decorations.
10. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
    High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India.
11. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States.
12. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, outside their respective charges.
13. Lieutenant-Governors outside their respective charges.
14. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above outside their States.
15. Chief Ministers of States.
16. Ministers of State of the Union.
    Members of the Planning Commission.
    Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
    Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
17. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns.
18. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
19. Judges of the Supreme Court.
20. Secretary-General in the Ministry of External Affairs.
    Cabinet Secretary.
    Visiting Class I Ambassadors of India*.
    Foreign Ambassadors visiting India.
    Visiting Class I High Commissioners of India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India.*
21. Charge d'Affaires and acting High Commissioners *a pied* and *ad interim*.
22. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
23. Chief Justices of High Courts.
    Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States.
    Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States.
24. Cabinet Ministers in States.
    Deputy Ministers of the Union.
    Attorney-General.
    Comptroller and Auditor-General.
25. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank.
26. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns.
27. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission.
    Chief Election Commissioner.
    Ministers of State in States.
28. Puisne Judges of High Courts.
29. Deputy Ministers in States.
    Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures.
    Chief Commissioners of Union Territories within their respective charges.

*Whether a visiting Class I Ambassador or Class I High Commissioner of India should be placed in Article 20 or Article 31 will be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs having regard to the seniority of the particular person.

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30. Members of Parliament.

31. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
Secretary to the President.
Secretaries to the Government of India and Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.
Visiting Class I and Class II Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India.
Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Officiating Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank.
Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India.
Chairman of the Railway Board.
Financial Commissioner for Railways.
Solicitor-General.
Members of the Railway Board.

32. Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary.
Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank.

33. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India.
Chairman, Tariff Commission.
Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission.
Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence).
P.S.Os. of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank.
Visiting Class III Ambassadors of India and visiting Class III High Commissioners of India.
Political Officer in Sikkim.
Director, Intelligence Bureau.

34. Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State.
Chief Secretaries to State Governments.
Financial Commissioners.
Members of the Union Public Service Commission.
Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet.
Members of a Board of Revenue.

35. Director-General, Health Services.
Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.
General Managers of Railways.
Establishment Officer to the Government of India.
Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet).
Visiting Class IV Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India.
Officers of the Rank of Major-General or equivalent rank.
Surveyor-General.
Members of the Tariff Commission.
Inspectors-General of Police in States.
Commissioners of Divisions.
Director-General of Civil Aviation.
Director-General of Supplies and Disposals.
Director-General of Ordnance Factories.
Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas.
Commanders of Indian Air Force Commands of the rank of Air Commodore.
P.S.Os. of Navy and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore.
Chief Commissioners of Union Territories outside their respective charges.
Director-General, All India Radio.
Military Secretary to the President.
Counsellors of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions in India.
Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General.

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

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*Whether a visiting Class I Ambassador or Class I High Commissioner of India should be placed in Article 20 or Article 31 will be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs, having regard to the seniority of the particular person.

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The decoration is in the form of a *peepal* leaf, 2 5/16 inches long, 1 7/8 inches wide and 1/8 of an inch thick. It is of tonned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun, 5/8 of an inch in diameter, below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto, also in Hindi. The Emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze.

Recipients of the Award in 1963 :

1. Zakir Hussain.
2. Pandurang Vaman Kane.

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The decoration is circular in design, with a geometrical pattern super-imposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular portion is 1 3/4 inches and the thickness 1/4 of an inch. On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi. It is of toned bronze. The inscription "Padma Vibhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in white gold.

Recipients of the Award in 1963 :

1. Hari Vinayak Pataskar.
2. Arcot Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
3. Suniti Kumar Chatterji.

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan"; on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower. This inscription "Padma Bhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in standard gold.

Recipients of the Award in 1963 :

1. Badri Nath Prasad, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, Allahabad University.
2. Harnarain Singh, Military Secretary to the President.
3. Kanuri Lakshmana Rao, Engineer and Member of Parliament, Andhra Pradesh.
4. M. L. Soni, Dental Surgeon, Delhi.
5. Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Hindi Author and Litterateur, Madhya Pradesh.
6. N. N. Bery, Dental Surgeon, Delhi.
7. Nitish Chandra Laharry, Rotarian, Calcutta.
8. Omeo Kumar Das, Public Worker, Assam.
9. R. G. Saraiya, Chairman, Maharashtra State Road Transport.
10. Rahul Sankritayan, Scholar and Writer.
11. Ram Kumar Verma, Hindi Litterateur, Uttar Pradesh.
12. Trivenkata Rajendra Seshadri, Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry, Delhi University.

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse. The inscription "Padma Shri" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in stainless steel.

Recipients of the Award in 1963 :

1. Ahindra Chowdhury, Dramatist, Calcutta.
2. Bishan Man Singh, Farmer, Uttar Pradesh.
3. Brij Krishan Chandiwala, Convener, Delhi Branch of Bharat Sevak Samaj, Delhi.
4. George William Gregory Bird, Officer-in-charge, Blood Transfusion Department and Associate Professor in the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona.

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5. Joel Lakra, Social Worker, Bihar.
6. K. C. Johorey, Political Officer, Bomdi La.
7. Rana Krishanadev Narain Singh, Deputy Commissioner, Tezpur.
8. Leela Sumant Mulgaonkar, Social Worker, Maharashtra.
9. Mehboob Khan, Film Producer, Bombay.
10. Melville DeMellow, Broadcaster, All India Radio.
11. Mushtaq Ali, Cricketer, Indore.
12. N. G. K. Murti, Chief Engineer, Koyna Hydro-Electric Project, Maharashtra.
13. Nani Chandra Bordoloi, Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Tezpur.
14. Noshir Framroze Suntook, Deputy Commissioner, Tuensang District, Nagaland.
15. Piloo M. Maneckji, Worker in Home Guards and Civil Defence Movement, Maharashtra.
16. Purender Kumar Banerjee, Charge d'Affaires, Peking.
17. Rashid Ahmed Siddiqi, Urdu Writer.
18. S. S. Yadav, Assistant Political Officer, Tuting.
19. Sisir Kumar Lahiri, Director-General, Lighthouses and Lightships, Delhi.
20. Sohrabji Pestonji Shroff, Eye Specialist, Delhi.
21. Sumat Kishore Jain, Civil Engineer, Uttar Pradesh.

GALLANTRY AWARDS

PARAM VIR CHAKRA

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra which is awarded for most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

This decoration is made of bronze and is circular in shape. It has, on the obverse, four replicas of "Indra's Vajra" embossed round the State Emblem in the centre. On the reverse, the words "Param Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and in English with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple-coloured ribband an inch and a quarter in width.

Recipients of the Award in 1963 :

1. Maj. Dhan Singh Thape.
2. Sub. Joginder Singh.
3. Maj. Shaitan Singh.

MAHA VIR CHAKRA

The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest decoration and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed star with a doomed centre-piece bearing the gilded State emblem in the centre. The words "Maha Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and in English on the reverse with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a half-white and half-orange ribband an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

Recipients of the Award in 1963 :

1. Sq. Ldr. Jag Mohan Nath.
2. 2/Lt. Shyamal Dev Goswami.
3. Brig. Tapishwar Narain Raina.
4. Naik Mahabir Thapa (Posthumous).
5. L/Naik Ram Bahadur Gurung (Posthumous).
6. Hav. Sarup Singh (Posthumous).
7. Maj. Sardul Singh Randhawa.
8. Maj. Sher Pratap Singh Shrikent.
9. Naik Rabi Lal Thapa.
10. Maj. Ajit Singh.
11. Maj. M. S. Chaudhary.
12. Maj. Gurdial Singh.
13. Capt. Mahabir Prasad.
14. 2/Lt. G. V. P. Rao.
15. Sub. Sonam Stopdhan.
16. Jem. Isht Tundup.
17. Hav. Satingian Phunchok.
18. Sepoy Kewal Singh.

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VIR CHAKRA

The Vir Chakra is third in the order of awards given for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

The decoration is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed star which has an Ashoka Chakra in the centre. Within this Chakra is a doomed centre-piece bearing the gilded State Emblem. On the reverse, the words "Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and in English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half-blue and half-orange riband, an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

Recipients of the Award in 1963 :

1. Wg. Cdr. Purshotam Lal Dhawan (Bar).
2. Wg. Cdr. Tom Lionel Anderson.
3. Sq. Ldr. Chandan Singh.
4. Capt. Ashwani Kumar Diwan.
5. F/Lt. Vinayak Bhiwaji Sawant.
6. Lt. Sudhir Kumar Sonpar.
7. Lt. Hari Pal Kaushak.
8. Jem. Surja.
9. Jem. Hari Ram.
10. Jem. Ram Chander.
11. Tech. Asst. Gurdip Singh.
12. Naik Hukam Chand.
13. Capt. Gurcharan Singh Bhatia.
14. Capt. Ravi Kumar Mathur.
15. Capt. Balbir Chand Chopra.
16. Capt. Prem Nath Bhatia.
17. 2/Lt. Naveen Chander Kohli.
18. 2/Lt. Pradeep Singh Bhandari.
19. 2/Lt. Amar Singh Khattri.
20. Sub. Bhab Bahadur Katwal.
21. Sub. Jagantapaj Limbu.
22. Naik Ganga Ram.
23. L/Naik Gian Singh.
24. Sepoy Amar Singh.
25. Sepoy Goverdhan Singh.
26. Sepoy Phole Ram (Posthumous).
27. Jem. Debjang Sahi.
28. Lt. Om Parkash Bangia.
29. Maj. Gobind Singh Sharma.
30. Sub. Sattajit Pun.
31. Naik Mekrasi Gurung.
32. Wg/Cdr. Anthony Ignatius Kenneth Suares (Bar).
33. Sq/Ldr. Manohar Madhav Takle.
34. Capt. Raja Amirthalingam.
35. 2/Lt. Harish Chander Gujral.
36. Jem. Rigzin Phunchok.
37. Hav. Tulsi Ram.
38. L/Hav. Dharam Singh.
39. Naik Munshi Ram (Posthumous).
40. Naik Chimmat Dorje (Posthumous).
41. Naik Bahadur Singh (Posthumous).
42. L/Naik Raghavan.
43. Signalman Dharam Chand (Posthumous).
44. Sepoy/Amb/Asst. S. Joseph (Posthumous).
45. Sepoy Dorje Phunchok.
46. Sepoy Sonam Wangchuk (Posthumous) .
47. Sepoy Lobzang Chiring (Posthumous).
48. Sepoy Sonam Rabges (Posthumous).
49. Rifleman Tulsi Ram Thapa.
50. Sq/Ldr. Arnold Sochindranath Williams.
51. Sq./Ldr. Surya Kant Badhwar.
52. F/Lt. Kuppuswamy Lakshmi Narayanan.

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS I

This medal is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice on land, at sea or in the air.

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KAMANIS IN THE MARCH TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Rapid industrialisation is the need of the day. Kamanis are proud to be active partners in the efforts to make India industrially self-sufficient.

Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd.,
Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd.,
Kamani Metallic Oxides Pvt. Ltd.,
Jaipur Metals & Electricals Ltd.,
Kamani Tubes Pvt. Ltd.,

Bombay · Calcutta · Jaipur · Madras · New Delhi · Patna · Shillong
Baroda · Trivandrum

KEC-670 A

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APPENDICES

THE EMERGENCY

Aggression by China

The India-China boundary question took a grave turn during 1962. Following a series of their intrusions into Indian territory, particularly in the central and western sectors of the boundary, over the past several years, the Chinese armed forces stepped across the established boundary in the eastern sector in the Tsedong area of the Kameng Frontier Division, on September 8.* Thereafter, on October 20, 1962, China suddenly launched an unprovoked, treacherous, massive attack in both NEFA and Ladakh. It was no longer an incursion but an invasion. By its nature and weight the attack could have been made only after long and careful planning.

The Chinese had overwhelming superiority in numbers and fire-power and the initial advantages of an aggressor, and Indian troops, strung out in a large number of posts, had to retreat in the face of heavy, repeated attacks. Yet, they showed outstanding courage and heroism and inflicted heavy casualties on the Chinese. Several deeds of individual gallantry and heroism were in the best traditions of the Indian armed forces and will be remembered long.

On October 24, 1962, that is four days after the massive attack of October 20, the Chinese Government proposed that the two countries should agree to respect the 'line of actual control' as defined by China, and withdraw troops 20 km. from this line, and disengage. These amounted to terms of surrender which India did not accept. The Chinese Government thereupon launched further massive attacks in both the eastern and western sectors, overrunning large areas of Indian territory. On November 21, they announced a unilateral cease-fire, which was calculated to retain the gains of aggression. India has not done anything to disturb the cease-fire. Chinese troops have withdrawn from several areas which they had occupied, and Indian civil administration has been resumed in those areas.

International Reaction

In response to the Prime Minister's communication on the Chinese aggression, addressed to the Governments of most countries of the world, messages of sympathy and support were received from over 60 countries. In Malaya a "Save Democracy Fund" was set up to help India face the aggression. Indian nationals and residents abroad and individuals and associations in some foreign countries expressed their solidarity and support for India through material supplies and messages.

Colombo Conference

To assist the two countries to resume direct negotiations and arrive at a peaceful settlement of the border dispute, six non-aligned countries, namely Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia and the UAR, met in Colombo from December 10 to 12, 1962, and made certain proposals. These proposals were explained and clarified to the Indian Government by representatives of three of the six Colombo Conference countries—Ceylon, Ghana and the UAR. The proposals and clarifications were considered by Parliament, after which they were accepted *in toto* by the Indian Government in the interest of peace consistent with our honour and self-respect. So

*Important events relating to Sino-Indian relations between January 1962 and April 1963 are given at the end of this Appendix.

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far, however, the Chinese Government have not accepted the proposals in full.

DEFENCE MEASURES

In view of the continued threat to the country's security, steps have been taken to strengthen the army and to fill the deficiencies in weapons and equipment by increased production at home, imports and special assistance from foreign countries.

The recruiting organisation has been expanded to be able to enrol the required numbers. The Indian Military Academy has been expanded. Emergency Commissions are being granted and the Special List Cadre of officers has been increased to get the required number of officers. Permanent Regular Commissions have been suspended for the duration of the Emergency, except in the case of candidates passing out of the National Defence Academy and selected candidates from the Army Cadet College, Nowgong, and the NCC. The Government have offered concessions to civilian employees who take up military service. The training schedule has been revised and reoriented, keeping in view the operational requirements on the northern borders.

National Defence Council

The National Defence Council, with the Prime Minister as Chairman, was formed on November 6, 1962. The Council's functions are to (1) take stock of the situation and arrangements for national defence, and advise Government on defence and other related matters, (2) assist in building up and suitably guiding the national will to fight the aggressor, and (3) suggest to the Central Citizens' Committee the necessary measures for utilising public participation in national defence.

The Council has formed a Military Affairs Committee with the Defence Minister as Chairman, and another committee with the Home Minister as Chairman. The former committee takes stock of the defence arrangements while the latter is meant generally to assist in building up the national will against aggression. Defence Councils have been formed in various States also.

Assistance from Abroad

Immediately after the outbreak of full-scale hostilities, the Government of India addressed appeals to friendly countries for help to meet the sudden attack. The response was encouraging; a number of countries made available arms and other supplies. The USA and the UK, in particular, quickly despatched arms and equipment for the Indian defence forces. An Indo-US Supplementary Agreement was signed on November 14, 1962, for procurement of defence equipment and arms from the USA. A long-term agreement was signed between India and the UK on November 27, for the same purpose. Other countries which supplied arms, ammunition, aeroplanes and spares, woollen clothing and blankets or similar other things include Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Rhodesia, and West Germany.

LEGISLATIVE AND ALLIED MEASURES

The legislative and other measures adopted to meet the situation created by the Chinese aggression are outlined below.

The Central Government issued the Foreigners (Restrictions on Chinese Nationals) Order, 1962 on October 25, providing that no Chinese national in India shall leave the local limits of the city, town or village in which he is resident, or absent himself from his registered address for more than 24 hours, without permission from prescribed authorities.

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Proclamation of Emergency

On October 26, the President issued a Proclamation of Emergency and promulgated the Defence of India Ordinance, conferring emergency powers on the Government to deal with the situation. The Defence of India (Amendment) Ordinance was proclaimed on November 3, empowering the Government to deal with anti-national and anti-social elements which might interfere with the national effort during the Emergency. Later, both the ordinances were replaced by the Defence of India Act, 1962. The Government have promulgated the following Rules under the Act : (i) the Defence of India Rules, 1962, (ii) the Civil Defence Service Rules, 1962, (iii) the Defence of India (Requisitioning and Acquisitioning of Immovable Property) Rules, 1962, and (iv) the Defence of India (Employment of Technical Personnel in National Service) Rules, 1963.

During the state of Emergency, the Central Government can issue directives to State Governments on matters lying within the executive field of the latter. Parliament can also make laws on subjects of State jurisdiction. Parliament and State legislatures can pass laws which may abridge Fundamental Rights under Article 19; this, however, would not be done unless it is essential to meet the Emergency. Under the Defence of India Act, the Central Government can make rules which may impinge on Fundamental Rights; some matters can also be taken out of the purview of the law courts. Further, the Central Government Departments and State Governments can also frame rules under the Act.

The Government of Sikkim also declared a state of Emergency on November 13.

Restrictions on Foreigners

The Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, effective from January 14, 1963, imposed restrictions on the entry into and stay of foreigners in Assam and certain districts of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

The Government issued an order on October 30 (amended on November 26 to make the provisions stricter) suspending, during the period of Emergency, the right of any person who is a foreigner or a person not of Indian origin to move any court for the enforcement of rights conferred by Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution. Government have also assumed powers, under the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962, to arrest, detain, confine or intern any foreigner who is assisting the country at war with or committing external aggression against India. All persons of Chinese origin, including those who had become Indian citizens, are dealt with like foreigners. Towards the end of November 1962, about 2,000 Chinese nationals residing in Assam and five northern districts of West Bengal were arrested and interned in the Central Internment Camp at Deoli in Rajasthan. Chinese nationals in other parts of the country have also been subjected to restrictions.

The Reserve Bank cancelled the licence of the Bank of China on November 2, 1962, and the liquidation of the business of the Bank's branches at Calcutta and Bombay is in progress.

ECONOMIC MEASURES

On the economic front, the immediate task was to arrange the quickest possible mobilisation of resources for defence without upsetting the general balance of the economy.

The defence outlay in the 1962-63 budget amounting to Rs. 376 crores was supplemented by Rs. 95 crores in the wake of the Emergency, but no fresh proposals for raising revenue were introduced at the time.

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National Defence Fund

The National Defence Fund was instituted on October 27. Administered by a Committee with the Prime Minister as Chairman and Finance Minister as Treasurer, the Fund receives voluntary contributions in cash, gold, etc., for the defence effort. Donations credited to the Central account of the Fund totalled Rs. 53.98 crores (including Rs. 73 lakhs from foreign countries) in cash and about 21.32 lakh grammes in gold and gold ornaments, on May 18, 1963.

Gold Bonds Scheme

As a measure of strengthening the foreign payments position, Government sought to draw out gold in the country by placing 15-year Gold Bonds on sale on November 12, 1962, up to the end of February 1963. Subscriptions were received in gold, gold coins and gold ornaments and were valued at the international price of Rs. 53.58 per 10 g of .995 fineness. The Bonds carry interest at 6½ per cent per annum (payable half-yearly), are exempt from wealth and capital gains taxes, and repayable at par in cash 15 years after purchase. Up to February 20, 1963, a total of 130.25 lakh grammes of gold was received as subscription to the Bonds.

The Reserve Bank also exhorted, on November 10, the banks to recall advances against gold, particularly where such advances were not utilised in essential productive effort. From November 14, forward trading in gold was closed to make it difficult for smuggled gold to be disposed of in the country; a day later ban was imposed also on non-transferable specific delivery contracts in gold. Forward trading in silver has also been banned.

Gold Control Scheme

On January 10, 1963, a scheme was brought into force under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, to control transactions in gold and gold articles. The scheme is intended to reduce the demand for gold, bring down its price and prevent its smuggling into India to save valuable foreign exchange. A Gold Board was set up on the same day to advise the Central Government on various matters relating to gold policy.

The control scheme prohibits manufacture of gold ornaments and other articles of more than 14 carat purity, prohibits manufacture of gold articles other than ornaments without the special permission of the Gold Board and restricts the manufacture of certain articles by refiners and dealers. The rules require refiners and dealers to declare all gold held by them and to obtain licences, and all other persons to declare non-ornament gold in excess of specified limits; restrictions have also been imposed on trade in non-ornament gold. The Central Excise Department have been authorised to implement the control scheme.

The new gold policy does not only seek to reduce demand for gold and check smuggling but also marks an important departure in the social and economic history of the country. It is also an index of the seriousness with which the balance of payments position of the country is being viewed.

Defence Bonds and Certificates

In November 1962, the Government placed on sale (i) 4½ per cent National Defence Bonds, 1972 (on tap till May 9, 1963) to be repaid at par on November 10, 1972, interest being paid half-yearly, (ii) 10-year, 4½ per cent Defence Deposit Certificates, replacing Treasury Savings Certificates (bearing 4 per cent interest), and (iii) 12-year National Defence Certificates with a 75 per cent premium, replacing 12-year National Plan Savings Certificates. To enable Indians and non-Indians abroad to invest money for the defence of India, 10-year Defence Certificates, giving a premium of 60 per cent, were placed on sale in the Indian Embassy in Washington and the High Commission in London, from December 20, 1962.

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The arrangements were decided to be extended to Hong Kong, Canada and some other countries.

DEFENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

The prospect of a substantially larger defence effort in the years to come naturally called for a re-examination of the Plan priorities and of the scale of Plan expenditure in 1963-64 in order both to complete speedily the programmes in hand and take up those directly related to the immediate needs for defence. In view of the fact that defence potential and development of the basic sectors are vitally linked, the National Development Council decided that every possible endeavour should be made to mobilise domestic resources on a scale and in a manner as would permit both defence and development effort to be carried to the full limit of available physical resources. The determination to achieve these objectives was reflected in the budget for 1963-64 which provides for an unprecedented effort at resource mobilisation.

In several directions, especially in industry, minerals, transport and power, the Plan activities had to be accelerated and enlarged, and efficiency in the implementation of the Plan had to be greatly increased. Accordingly, a series of steps were taken to meet the situation and prepare for the contingencies. Among the more important measures are the following.

The steel industry has been geared up to increase production, especially of the categories of steel required for defence; the rolling programmes of the main producers have been modified to meet defence needs. Similarly, production of machine tools has been stepped up and efforts have been made to utilise the capacity of engineering and other industries to the fullest extent possible. Concerted efforts have been made to strengthen the raw material and mineral base of heavy industries.

Railways have greatly improved their performance. In November and December 1962, the traffic carried by them was 15 and 23 per cent more than in the corresponding months of 1961. The production of wagons in the railway workshops has been stepped up. Improvement is also being effected in a number of arterial and other roads. Development of border roads has been receiving increasing attention. The existing roads in the north and north-eastern border areas are being improved and new link roads are being constructed to make the areas more accessible.

Dates for commissioning power projects have been advanced, wherever possible, and a pool of generating sets is being built up to serve as an emergency reserve.

The success of agriculture is a matter of the highest national importance; the Planning Commission has urged the State Governments to improve the rate of progress and remove the weaknesses that still exist.

Village Volunteer Force

A nation-wide movement has been launched under the Village Volunteer Force scheme of the Community Development agency to intensify the drive for agricultural production through village production plans in every village. The scheme seeks to create a Defence Labour Bank based on donation of labour at the minimum rate of one day's labour per month, or monetary contribution in lieu, from every able-bodied adult; the resources of the Bank are to be used essentially for production programmes and for building up remunerative community assets. Besides production, the scheme includes programmes of mass education and village defence.

Technical Personnel and Training

The Third Plan targets for technical personnel—engineers, supervisory personnel, craftsmen of various types, doctors and other specialists—have

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been revised, in view of the increased requirements, with an integrated approach to the manpower problem of the defence services and the general economy. Steps taken so far include the introduction of short-term courses, telescoping of existing training programmes and expansion of training facilities. For craftsmen's training, facilities available in engineering colleges, polytechnics and other institutions are being utilised. Efforts are being made to locate the available technical personnel for employment in defence establishments. National labour corps units have been organised to meet immediate requirements of unskilled labour. The Defence of India Act provides for regulating the employment of technical manpower according to need. It also provides for the constitution of the National Service Tribunals and Technical Personnel (Reinstatement) Tribunals. The former will deal with matters relating to the relinquishment of employment, dismissal and engagement of technical personnel, and the latter with matters such as reinstatement of persons released from employment in the national service.

Scientific research and technical education programmes have likewise been accelerated. The strength of the Scientists' Pool has been raised from 300 to 500. The facilities available in the national laboratories have been harnessed to defence needs. Cultural activities have also been oriented to strengthen public morale and the sense of solidarity among the people.

Emergency Risks Insurance

To ensure that industrial and commercial activity was not hampered, Government sought to assure trade and industry that they would be compensated in case they incurred any losses as a result of enemy action. For this purpose, Parliament adopted two Acts in December 1962, namely (i) the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, and (ii) the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act. The Acts provide for compulsory insurance of goods (certain exceptions have been listed), factories and inland vessels in addition to any other insurance available in the normal course. The insurance schemes under the Acts cover property, plant, machinery and equipment of oil companies, standing tea crops, goods intended for sale, etc., in excess of Rs. 30,000 in any one district. Goods owned by Government are excluded from compulsory insurance under the Acts.

Industrial Truce Resolution

At a joint meeting of the employers' and workers' organisations, an Industrial Truce Resolution was adopted on November 3, 1962. It was resolved to create a suitable climate for sustained efforts and for industrial peace so that production of goods and services is not interrupted or slowed down and both employers and workers exercise voluntary restraint and accept the utmost sacrifices, in an equitable manner, in the interests of the country and its defence. Disputes were decided to be settled mutually or through voluntary arbitration. Among other steps would be to work for price stability and increased savings and voluntary contributions to the National Defence Fund.

The industrial truce resolution has resulted in a sharp decline in the number of man-days lost. The average number of man-days lost per month during the months of January to October 1962, was 4.7 lakhs; for November and December 1962 the figures were estimated at 70,000 and 19,000 respectively. There are numerous instances of workers having willingly foregone their rest days or worked extra hours without extra payment. Workers have also contributed liberally to the National Defence Fund.

People's Participation

The splendid response of industrial labour was in line with the general upsurge of the Indian people in the face of the challenge of aggression. All

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the political parties including the Communist Party of India, as well as all the people, purged themselves of narrow loyalties, sank their internal political, regional and other differences and rose up like one man to resist the external threat. The common man and woman as well as the rich came out with generous offers of help. Indeed, the shock of aggression forged national unity so much so that the Committee on National Integration and Communalism noted with deep satisfaction : "The Chinese aggression has proved that we are a nation : let us strive to remain a nation and forget the obsolete claims of communities and castes. It is in this spirit and with such determination that the Committee has adjourned its deliberations". Citizens' committees were formed all over the country to channelise the people's determination into positive, creative effort. Several voluntary committees were set up to organise work for providing cheer to the Jawans at the front and relief to their families. A number of industrial and trade associations resolved to increase production and hold the price line.

The various media of information run by the Government altered the complexion and content of their programmes in accordance with the requirements of the Emergency, to disseminate authentic information, counter rumours and Chinese propaganda, sustain people's morale and promote national unity, emotional integration and patriotism. The Indian press wholeheartedly endorsed the steps taken by Government to meet the Chinese challenge.

The Government also introduced the necessary civil defence measures, particularly in border States and areas. An Act, entitled the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962, was passed to provide for grant of relief in respect of certain personal injuries sustained during the Emergency.

IMPORTANT EVENTS RELATING TO SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

(*January* 1962 *to April* 1963)

JANUARY

8 Chinese claim nearly 4,000 square miles of territory in the Gilgit area of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

FEBRUARY

22 Government of India protests to the Chinese Government against their advance patrolling in Ladakh.

APRIL

15 India lodges protest with the Chinese Government against the establishment of a military post six miles west of Sumdo in Ladakh.

18 India protests to China against their incursion into Roi village in the Eastern Sector.

30 China announces patrolling from the Karakoram Pass to the Kongka Pass and asks India to withdraw two of her posts (situated well within Indian territory) failing which China would resume patrolling along the entire boundary.

MAY

3 China and Pakistan agree to enter into negotiations to locate and align the portion of the India-China boundary west of Karakoram Pass presently under Pakistan's unlawful occupation.

10 India tells China that Sino-Pak agreement regarding any sector of the boundary of Kashmir has no legal validity.

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MAY— *Contd.*

13 Chinese announce imposition of new restrictions on Tibet's trade with neighbouring countries. The Indian Rupee is banned.

14 India protests against patrolling by the Chinese troops in the Chip Chap area of Ladakh and renews suggestion of withdrawal by both sides in the Western Sector. She also expresses her willingness, in the interests of peace, to permit use of the Aksai Chin Road for Chinese civilian traffic.

21 India protests against the setting up of a new Chinese post near Spanggur.

23 A PSP demand for severing diplomatic relations with China is rejected in Lok Sabha.

29 Chinese Trade Agency at Kalimpong is closed.

JUNE

2 The India-China Agreement of 1954, which had been violated both in letter and in spirit by China, lapses.

28 India protests against the setting up of a new post six miles south south-east of the Chinese post illegally set up near the Chip Chap river.

JULY

10 India protests against the encirclement of an Indian post on the Galwan river.

12 India protests against the setting up of new Chinese posts in Chip Chap, Chang Chenmo and Pangong regions.

14 Withdrawal of the Chinese forces besieging the Indian post in Galwan valley is announced.

21 Chinese open fire on Indian border guards in Ladakh.

AUGUST

14 Lok Sabha endorses Government's China policy.

SEPTEMBER

8 Chinese make fresh incursion into the Indian territory in the Eastern Sector.

13 The presence of a group of Chinese soldiers south of the McMahon Line is confirmed.

20 Chinese open fire near Dhola in NEFA.

28 Indian and Chinese forces exchange fire near Dhola post.

OCTOBER

12 Heavy fighting on NEFA front is reported.

20 Chinese mount a massive attack in NEFA and Ladakh.

24 Chinese Government proposes that the two countries respect "line of actual control" (as defined by China) and withdraw 20 km from the line.

25 Towang in NEFA falls to the Chinese.

26 The President proclaims state of Emergency.

— Defence of India Ordinance is promulgated.

31 All provisions of Defence of India Ordinance come into force.

— Issue of Defence and other Bonds is announced.

— The President promulgates the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962.

NOVEMBER

1 Indian troops maintain pressure and continue to probe in Jang area.

— The National Council of the Communist Party of India condemns Chinese aggression and supports Union Government's stand.

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NOVEMBER—*contd.*

— The Working Committee of the Jan Sangh demands severance of diplomatic relations with China.

3 The Union Finance Minister announces the Gold Bonds scheme.

— The first consignment of American arms arrives in India.

4 Indian and Chinese troops exchange fire near Walong.

— The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha assures Government of its wholehearted co-operation in driving out the Chinese.

— The National Executive of the PSP opposes the proposal for negotiations with China on the basis of the withdrawal of Chinese forces to the positions occupied by them prior to September 8, 1962.

5 Daulat Beg Oldi post in Ladakh falls to the Chinese.

6 National Defence Council is set up.

— Swatantra Party Parliamentary Board urges that the issue of Chinese aggression be taken to the U.N.

8 President Radhakrishnan visits forward areas in NEFA.

10 Exchange of fire reported between an Indian patrol party and a Chinese position near Walong.

12 Maj. Dhan Singh Thapa of the Gorkha Rifles and Subedar Joginder Singh of the Sikh Regiment awarded Param Vir Chakra.

13 State of Emergency is declared in Sikkim.

14 Lok Sabha declares the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive the Chinese aggressor out from the Indian soil.

— Indian troops go into action against one of the Chinese-held positions near Walong.

16 The All-India Panchayat Parishad calls upon village panchayats to organise a voluntary force in every village to look after village defence.

17 Chinese attacks on Indian forward positions in the Jang area repulsed.

— The text of agreement concluded on November 14 between India and United States for the supply of American arms to India released.

18 Representatives of various Muslim organisations in India pledge full support in the struggle against the Chinese aggression.

19 The fall of Se La Ridge besides Walong in NEFA is announced.

20 Lok Sabha votes supplementary budget of Rs. 95 crores for defence.

— Prime Minister informs Lok Sabha of Chinese forces' advance a few miles beyond Bomdi La.

— Introduction of emergency commission in the army is announced.

21 Prime Minister Nehru informs Lok Sabha that the position as it existed prior to September 8, 1962, should be restored before negotiations with China could commence.

— China announces that her troops would cease-fire along the entire Sino-Indian border from midnight.

22 American and British missions arrive in New Delhi to study India's defence needs.

23 Censorship is imposed on all postal communication to and from China.

24 Union Government seek clarification on the Chinese latest statement on cease-fire.

25 The National Defence Council meets in New Delhi.

27 India and the UK exchange letters providing for the supply of arms and military equipment to India.

— The West Bengal State Council of Communist Party calls for utmost vigilance by India about the cease-fire proposals in view of China's unprecedented violation of all previous undertakings and her recent aggression.

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DECEMBER

2 Communist Party of India accuses China of a full-scale invasion of India.
6 India decides to close her consulates in Lhasa and Shanghai.
7 Prime Minister informs Lok Sabha that two Indian army personnel were killed and four injured by Chinese bullets since the cease-fire began on November 21.
8 Prime Minister informs Rajya Sabha that the Chinese had clarified that they would withdraw their forces beyond the watershed in the Eastern Sector but wanted to keep civil posts at Dhola and Longju.
9 China decides to close her consulates in Bombay and Calcutta.
10 The six-nation conference of non-aligned countries to consider the Sino-Indian conflict begins in Colombo.
— Lok Sabha accords overwhelming support to Government's policy on the Sino-Indian conflict.
16 The first batch of the staff of the NEFA Administration returns to Bomdi La.
17 Special envoy of the six-nation Colombo Conference hands over Colombo Conference proposals to Prime Minister.
21 Prime Minister says that Russia had no objection to India receiving military and other aid from the US and Britain.

JANUARY, 1963

1 Official estimate puts 224 Indian defence personnel as killed and 468 wounded during Chinese invasion.
— Heavy concentration of Chinese troops reported along Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and NEFA borders.
2 Chou En-lai's New Year message to Pakistani Foreign Minister implies recognition of Pakistan's sovereignty over areas occupied by her in Kashmir.
3 An advance Indian civilian party moves up to Jang.
4 China alleges air violation by Indian military plane over Sinkiang and Tibet.
6 Indian Communist leader Dange says the Soviet, British and Italian Communist Parties consider India's September 8 line logical.
7 The joint Chou-Mrs. Bandaranaike communique from Peking says China has given positive response to Colombo proposals, without revealing China's actual reaction.
9 Gold Control Rules announced. Forward trading in silver is banned.
10 Official spokesman says China breached her unilateral cease-fire on 34 occasions in NEFA in the first eleven days of cease-fire.
— The Ceylon Prime Minister arrives in New Delhi to explain Colombo proposals.
13 Joint communique issued in New Delhi at the end of the conference on Colombo proposals sums up the outcome of the talks. Indian decision held in abeyance till Parliament would consider the proposals. Official spokesman says the proposals recognise the principle that the latest Chinese aggression must be undone before talks begin.
— China's National Defence Ministry announces that the Chinese forces would continue to withdraw along the "entire Sino-Indian border" on 14 and 15 January, in the Eastern Sector north of the "actual control line of November 7, 1959"; in the Western Sector 20 km behind the line of "actual control of November 7, 1959" except at 70 posts to be retained as civil check posts.
14 Principles underlying Colombo proposals accepted by India.
— It is announced that Felix Bandaranaike of Ceylon had informed Nehru on January 11 that China had rejected the Colombo proposals.

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JANUARY, 1963—*Contd.*

— Chinese reported fortifying positions in eastern Ladakh.

15 Ghana's Minister for Justice leaves Delhi for Peking to discuss with Chou En-lai the possibility of China's reconsidering her negative response to the Colombo proposals.

18 Nehru says Chinese withdrawal or cease-fire or the Colombo proposals "does not make any essential difference to the situation".

20 NCNA reports Chinese have withdrawn completely from Walong area to the north of the line of actual control as on November 7, 1959.

21 Colombo proposals and clarifications by Ceylon, U.A.R. and Ghana placed before Parliament.

— Defence Minister informs Lok Sabha that China had made three air intrusions over Indian territory since October 20, 1962.

23 Nehru declares in Lok Sabha that China has not accepted in toto the Colombo proposals and clarifications.

— All opposition parties except Communists urge rejection of Colombo proposals in Parliament.

25 Lok Sabha approves Government policy on Colombo proposals.

28 Sikkim seals up border with Tibet.

29 Official spokesman says the Soviet Union has agreed in principle to help India's defence production.

30 Joint U.S.-Commonwealth air mission arrives in New Delhi.

FEBRUARY

9 China protests against alleged repeated intrusions by Indian troops in Spanggur lake area.

12 CPI National Council accuses China of having violated Marxism-Leninism by invading India.

18 High level Cabinet Committee set up for reorganising defence production programmes.

19 Prime Minister declares that armed forces would not move at this stage into the areas vacated by the Chinese.

24 Pakistan Foreign Minister says that the Sino-Pakistan agreement would be provisional till Kashmir issue was settled.

28 Rs. 867 crores provided for defence in 1963-64 budget.

MARCH

2 Sino-Pakistan border agreement signed in Peking.

— India protests to China against Sino-Pakistan agreement.

— China informs India about completion of unilateral withdrawal along the entire Sino-Indian border.

14 Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Yi says the Colombo proposals contain contradictions and fallacies in logic.

16 Indian note of March 15, 1963 exposes hollowness of the Chinese charge of Indian intrusions in Spanggur lake area in Ladakh.

APRIL

6 An Indian Navy ship reported to have picked up "sonic" bearing of a foreign submarine, believed to be Chinese, in the Indian ocean.

15 CPI resolution throws entire blame for stalemate on China.

18 President Radhakrishnan presents gallantry awards to the heroes of Ladakh and NEFA.

22 Nehru says that India would go to the defence of Sikkim and Bhutan in the event of an attack.

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BY-ELECTIONS TO LOK SABHA*

Constituency, electorate and valid votes cast	Name of the candidates	Party	Votes polled
1	2	3	4
	GUJARAT		
Dohad	PARSHOTTAMDAS HARIBHAI BHIL	SWA	79,690
(4,43,236)	Narsibhai Kanjibhai Hathilal	Con.	65,415
(1,47,095)			
Rajkot	M. R. MASANI	SWA	83,365
(3,93,279)	Jethalal Joshi	Con.	69,214
(1,62,886)	Balodi Manji Savji	Ind.	2,425
	MADHYA PRADESH		
Raipur	SMT. SHANKUMARI DEVI	Con.	61,935
(4,50,162)	Prayag Singh	JS	43,832
(1,17,782)	Badhan Singh	Ind.	9,212
	Narayan Singh	Ind.	2,803
	MYSORE		
Belgaum	H. V. KOWJALAGI	Con.	1,19,697
(4,20,213)	Jagannatha Rao Joshi	JS	30,811
(1,84,225)	D. A. Katti	RPI	24,412
	S. D. Benachannanavar	Ind.	1,924
	UTTAR PRADESH		
Amroha	J. B. KRIPALANI	Ind.	1,28,724
(4,29,060)	Mohammad Ibrahim	Con.	78,279
(2,38,443)	Jabar Singh	Ind.	10,832
	Ali Bahadur Khan	Ind.	5,311
	Ram Parshad Sewak	Ind.	2,003
	Boota Ram	Ind.	1,861
	Hakimuddin Ratal Molai	RPI	1,075
	Abdul Raf	Ind.	774
Farrukhabad	RAM MANOHAR LOHIA	SOC	1,07,816
(4,77,099)	B. V. Keskar	Con.	50,228
(1,87,201)	Bharat Singh Rathore	PSP	19,395
	Chhedilal	Ind.	5,422
Jaunpur	RAJ DEO SINGH	Con.	1,27,550
(4,19,315)	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya	JS	68,353
(2,08,072)	Hira Lal Prajapati	Ind.	5,118

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES†

SCHEMES ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

For Study Abroad

I. Government of India Schemes

1. Agatha Harrison Fellowship for the study of Asian problems with special reference to India, at St. Anthony's College, Oxford.
2. Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme for specialisation in Arabic, Burmese, Chinese, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Pushto, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, Swahili and Rumanian languages.

*Appendix to Chapter III.

†Appendix to Chapter V.

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3. Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.
4. Passage Grants for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.
5. Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme.
6. Union Territories Overseas Scholarships for candidates who by birth or domicile are natives of the Union Territories.

II. Fellowships/Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments/Organisations/Institutions

1. Scholarships offered by the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Iraq, Israel, Netherlands, Poland, and West Germany.
2. Philippines University Scholarships.
3. British Council Scholarships.
4. Imperial Relations Trust (London University Institute of Education) Fellowships.
5. Scholarships/Fellowships under the UN Social Welfare Fellowships/Scholarships Programme.
6. UNESCO Fellowships/Scholarships for Production of Reading Material.
7. UNESCO—Thai Government Fellowships.
8. People's Friendship University (Patrice Lumumba), USSR Scholarship for the Study of Humanities.
9. Commonwealth Education Co-operation Plan—Offers from Commonwealth Countries :
   (i) Teacher Training Bursaries offered by U.K. Government;
   (ii) Scholarships for Short Duration Observation Tours to cover Sole Charge Schools and Multiple System in New Zealand;
   (iii) Administrative Awards for Educational Administrators offered by the New Zealand Government ;
   (iv) Bursaries for Writing, Production and Distribution of Text-books offered by U.K. Government;
   (v) Visiting Fellowship offered by the Australian Government;
10. Alexander Von Humbolt (West Germany) Scholarships.
11. Canadian Council Scholarships.
12. Danforth Foundation (USA) Scholarships.
13. Elin Wagner Foundation (Sweden) Scholarships.
14. Messrs. M. Goloditz (New York) Fellowships.
15. Netherlands University Foundation for International Co-operation Scholarships.
16. Newnham College (UK) Scholarships.
17. Institute for the Study of Economic Development (Naples) Scholarships.
18. Swansea University (UK) Scholarships.
19. University of Hawaii Scholarships.

For Study in India

I. For Foreign Nationals

1. Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Scheme for nationals of the other Commonwealth countries.
2. Colombo Plan Scholarships/Fellowships for scholars from South, South-East Asian and other countries.
3. French Fellowships Scheme for French nationals for post-graduate study/research.
4. General Scholarships Scheme for Indian students and students from certain Asian, African and other countries and students of Indian origin domiciled in those countries.
5. Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme Fellowships for German nationals for post-graduate study/research.
6. Programmes for exchange of scholars between India and Rumania, USSR, UAR and Yugoslavia.
7. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme for nationals of certain foreign countries for post-graduate study/research.
8. Scholarships to Bhutanese students for school study and degree/diploma courses.
9. Scholarships to Sikkimese students for school study and degree/diploma courses.

II. For Indian Nationals

1. Merit Scholarships in residential schools.
2. Post-Matric Merit Scholarships Scheme (replaced by National Scholarship Scheme for 1961-62).
3. Post-Graduate Scholarships in Humanities.
4. Scholarships for higher studies in Hindi for students from non-Hindi-speaking areas.

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5. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes Scholarships Scheme for post-Matric education. (The scheme has been decentralised from 1959-60; the Central Government gives grants only to the State Governments/ Union Administrations).
6. Scholarships/other educational facilities to the children of political sufferers.
7. Post-Graduate Scholarships in Science.
8. National Scholarships Scheme for Post-Matric Education.
9. Merit Scholarships for Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers for Post-Matric Studies.

SCHEMES ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

I. Government of India Schemes

1. Central (Modified) Overseas Scholarships Scheme.
2. Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme.
3. Scholarships for West German nationals.
4. Government of India French Fellowships Scheme.
5. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme.
6. Scheme of Scholarships to young workers in different cultural fields.
7. Partial Financial Assistance Scheme.

II. Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments

1. Scholarships offered from time to time by the Governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, UAR, USSR, Yugoslavia :

2. *Federal Republic of Germany*
   (a) Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme 1956-57.
   (b) Ad-hoc Scholarships offered by the Federal Republic of Germany and the Hamburg University Students' Union for post-graduate studies 1957-58.
   (c) Hamburg Chamber of Commerce (West Germany) Scholarships 1957-58.
   (d) Ad-hoc Scholarships by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for post-graduate studies 1959-60.
   (e) Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg Scholarships for post-graduate studies 1959-60.
   (f) Scholarships offered by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation 1960-61.
   (g) Scholarships offered by the German Academic Exchange Service for advanced work and research 1962-63.
   (h) Friendrich Ebert Foundation (West Germany) Scholarships 1961, for post-graduate studies/research.
   (i) Ad-hoc Scholarships offered by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for post-graduate study/research 1961.
   (j) Scholarship offered by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for practical training 1962-63.
   (k) Scholarships offered by M/s. Demag Aktiengesellschaft, Duisburg, for practical training in West Germany.
   (l) Scholarships offered by M/s. Deutsche Philfips, Hamburg, for training in Radio and television technique in West Germany.

3. *German Democratic Republic*
   (a) Scholarships offered by the Government of the German Democratic Republic for post-graduate studies/research 1957-58.
   (b) Scholarships offered by the Government of the German Democratic Republic for post-graduate study/research 1959-60.
   (c) The German Democratic Republic Scholarships for :
      (i) Polygraphy.
      (ii) Post-graduate study/research.
      (iii) Practical training.
      (iv) Indian Scientists.
      (v) Post-Graduate Studies in Agriculture, 1961.

4. *Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships*
   Scholarships and Fellowships offered from time to time by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Malaya, Ceylon, Malta, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Pakistan, Nigeria and Cyprus.
5. Colombo Plan.
6. UNESCO Fellowships.
7. UN Technical Assistance Scholarships.

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8. Admission to the Peoples' Friendship University, Moscow.
9. Colombo Plan Correspondence Courses.
10. Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan.
11. TCM Teachers' Training Programme.
12. Federation of British Industries Scholarships.
13. Royal Commission of Exhibition of 1851 and Rutherford Scholarships.
14. USA ID Teachers' Training Programme.
15. Scholarships offered by M/s. Polytechna for training in Czechoslovakia.
16. Hawker-Siddeley Industries Commonwealth Scheme Scholarships.
17. Similar offers by other organisations/universities for studies in science, technology and culture.

III. Exchange Programmes

Scholarships offered from time to time by the Governments of Yugoslavia, UAR, Ceylon, Greece and Poland.

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS*

(*Degree and Post-Graduate*)

ANDHRA PRADESH

College of Engineering, Anantapur.
College of Engineering, Kakinada.
College of Engineering, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair.
Department of Chemical Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad.
J.V.D. College of Science and Technology, Waltair.
Regional Engineering College, Warangal.
College of Engineering, S. V. University, Tirupati.

ASSAM

Assam Engineering College, Gauhati.
Jorhat Engineering College, Jorhat.

BIHAR

Bhagalpur Engineering College, Bhagalpur.
Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.
Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi.
Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri.
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur.
Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur.

GUJARAT

Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Distt. Kaira.
Faculty of Technology, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.
L. M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad.
Lukhdirji College of Engineering, Morvi.
Sardar Vallabhbhai College of Engineering and Technology, Surat.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Regional Engineering College, Srinagar.

KERALA

College of Engineering, Trivandrum.
Government Engineering College, Trichur.
Nair Athanasins College of Engineering, Kothamangalam.
Nair Service Society Engineering College, Palghat.
Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode.
Thangal Kunju Musaliar Engineering College, Quilon.

MADHYA PRADESH

Department of Pharmacy, University of Sagar, Sagar.
Engineering College, Vidisha.
Government Engineering College, Jabalpur.
Government College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur.
Madhav Engineering College, Gwalior.
Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal.
Shri Govindaram Seksaria Technical Institute, Indore.

*Appendix to Chapter V.

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MADRAS

A. C. College of Technology, Guindy, Madras.
A. C. College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.
College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.
Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.
College of Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
Department of Chemical Technology, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
Madras Institute of Technology, Chrompet, Madras.
P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.
School of Architecture, Madras University, Madras.
Thiagaraja Engineering College, Madurai.

MAHARASHTRA

College of Engineering, Poona.
Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay.
Engineering College, Karad.
Government Engineering College, Aurangabad.
Government Polytechnic, Nagpur (For Degree Course in Architecture).
Indian Institute of Technology, Powai, Bombay.
J. J. College of Architecture, Bombay.
Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.
Regional Engineering College, Nagpur.
Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Bombay.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.

MYSORE

B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere.
B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
B.V. Bhoomreddi College of Engineering, Hubli.
College of Engineering, Bangalore.
Engineering College, Manipal.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
Karnatak Regional Engineering College, Surathkal (South Kanara).
Malnad Engineering College, Hassan.
Manipal Engineering College, Gulbarga.
National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.
S.K.S.J. Technological Institute, Bangalore.

ORISSA

Rourkela Regional Engineering College, Rourkela.
University College of Engineering, Burla, P.O. Hirakud Colony, Sambalpur.

PUNJAB

Chandigarh College of Architecture, Chandigarh.
Department of Pharmacy, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
Department of Chemical Technology, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.
Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh.
Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.
Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala.

RAJASTHAN

Birla College of Engineering, Pilani.
Birla Science College, Pilani.
M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.

UTTAR PRADESH

Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
College of Engineering and Technology, Muslim University, Aligarh.
Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra.
Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur.
Harcourt Butler Technical Institute, Kanpur.
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad
Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur.
National Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.
University of Roorkee, Roorkee.

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WEST BENGAL

Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore, Howrah.
College of Textile Technology, Serampore.
College of Textile Technology, Berhampur.
College of Leather Technology, Calcutta.
Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
Department of Applied Physics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
Jalpaiguri Engineering College, Jalpaiguri.
North Calcutta Engineering College, Dakshineswar (C/o. B. E. College, Howrah).
Regional Engineering College, Durgapur.
University College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

DELHI

School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi.
College of Engineering and Technology, Hauz Khas, Delhi.
Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI AWARDS 1963*

Painting	Sculpture	Graphic
1. Jyoti Bhatt "Dark Landscape" (Oil and Collage).	1. Raghav Kaneria "Form" (Iron).	1. Somnath Hore "Dream" (Etching).
2. Jyotish Bhattacharjee "The Moon" (Oil).	2. S. S. Vohra, "Flute Player" (Concrete).	
3. K. S. Kulkarni "Death of a Song" (Oil).		
4. Laxman Pai "Eclipse" (Oil).		
5. Jeram Patel "Study in Silence III" (Enamel and Collage).		
6. Piraji Sagara "Mute Windows" (Oil).		
7. Gautam Vaghela "Dew" (Water Colour).		

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI AWARDS*

1962-63

The awards for 1962-63 have not been announced so far.

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS*

1962

Language	Book	Author
Bengali	*Japane* (a travel diary)	Ananda Sankar Ray
Gujarati	*Upayana Granth* (a collection of critical writings)	V. R. Trivedi
Kannada	*Mahakshatiya* (a novel)	Devudu Narasimha Sastri
Marahti	*Anamikachi Chintanika* (a book on philosophical reflections)	P. Y. Deshpande
Punjabi	*Rangmanch* (a book on Indian drama)	Balwant Gargi
Tamil	*Akkarai Cheemiyal* (a travelogue)	Mi. Pa. Somasundaram
Telugu	*Viswanadha Madhyakkaralu* (a book of poetry)	Viswanadha Satyanarayana
Urdu	Yaden	Akhtarul Imam

* Appendix to Chapter VI.

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AYURVEDIC COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh : Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad; Venkateswara Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada; Rammohana Ayurveda College, Guntur; Anantha Lakshmi Ayurvedic College, Warangal.

Assam : Government Ayurvedic College, Shalukbari (Gauhati).

Bihar : Government Ayurvedic College, Patna; Shivaganga Ayurveda College, Madhubani; Ayodhya Shivakumari Ayurvedic College, Begusarai; Yatindra Narayan Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Bhagalpur.

Gujarat : O. H. Nazar Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Surat; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Baroda; J.S.M.G. Ayurvedic Medical College, Nadiad; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jamnagar; J. P. Ayurved Vidyalaya, Bhavnagar; M.L.B. Ayurvedic Medical College, Uttarsanda; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad.

Kerala : Ayurveda College, Trivandrum; Ayurveda College, Trippunithura; Ayurvedic College, Shoranur; Keraleeya Ayurveda Samajam, Shoranur; Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Patasala, Kottakkal; Madhava Memorial Ayurvedic College, Cannanore.

Madhya Pradesh : Government Ayurvedic College, Raipur; Government Ayurvedic College, Gwalior; Raj Kumar Singh Ayurvedic College, Indore; Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Indore; Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Ujjain; Ayurvedic College, Burhanpur; Awantika Ayurvedic College, Ujjain; Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Rewa; Maha Kaushal Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur; Narayan Prasad Awasthi Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.

Madras : Venkataramana Ayurvedic College, Mylapore, Madras.

Maharashtra : R. A. Podar Medical College, Bombay; Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur; Punarvasu Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bombay; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nasik, Vidarbha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Amarvati; Radhakrishna Tosniyal Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Akola; Marathawada Shudha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jalna; Aryangla Vaidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara; Ashtang Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sion, Bombay; Atreya Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Sangli; Shri Gurudeo Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.

Mysore : Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore; Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Bijapur; Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Hubli; Karnataka Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, Belgaum; Taranath Ayurved Vidyapeeth, Bellary; Sirddha Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Udipi; Rastreeya Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Kushtagi; Bangalore Ayurveda College, Bangalore; Acharya College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore; Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Mysore; College of Indian Medicine, Bedkehal; Shudha Ayurved Vidyalaya, Gadag; Mallikarjuna Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, Narega.

Orissa : Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapeeth, Puri.

Punjab : Government Ayurvedic College, Patiala; Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jullundur; Mastnath Ayurvedic College, Asthalbohar, Rohtak; Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Barnala.

Rajasthan : Government Ayurvedic College, Jaipur; Government Ayurvedic College, Udaipur; Shri Sanatan Dharam Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bikaner; Ayurveda Viswa Bharati, Sardarshahar; Birla Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pilani; Hanuman Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Ratangarh;

Uttar Pradesh : State Ayurvedic College, Lucknow; Arjun Darshananand Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Arjun Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Baldeo Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College, Pillibhit; Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar; Gurukul Kangri Ayurvedic College, Hardwar; Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi; Meerut Ayurvedic College, Meerut; Ayurvedic College, Debra Dun; Ayurvedic College, Banda; Ayurvedic College, Gurkul Viswavidyalaya, Mathura; Ayurvedic College, Uttarkhand Vidyapeeth, Uttarkhand-Chamoli, Mahila Ayurvedic College, Meerut; Dwivedi Ayurvedic College, Kanpur, Nagarjun Ayurvedic College, Lucknow; Ayurvedic College, Bareilly; Kanya-Kubja Ayurvedic College, Lucknow.

West Bengal : Jaminibhushan Ashtang Ayurved Vidyalaya, Calcutta; Shyamadas Vaidyashastra Pitha Parisad, Calcutta; Vishwa Nath Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Calcutta.

Delhi : Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi; All-India Ayurved Vidya Peeth, Delhi.

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* Appendix to Chapter VIII.

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TIBBIA COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh : Government Unani College, Hyderabad.
Bihar : Government Tibbia College, Patna.
Delhi : Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi; Jamia Tibbia, Delhi.
Uttar Pradesh : Takmil-Ul-Tib College, Lucknow; Unani Medical College, Allahabad; Unani Tibbia College, Aligarh; Bharat Tibbia College, Saharanpur; Unani Medical College, Varanasi.

MEDICAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH	Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam; Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad; Medical College, Guntur; Medical College, Kurnool; Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad; Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada; Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal; Venkateswara Medical College, Tirupati.
ASSAM	Medical College, Dibrugarh; Medical College, Gauhati; Medical College, Silchar.
BIHAR	Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna; Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai; Medical College, Ranchi; Medical College, Sakchi.
GUJARAT	B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad; Medical College, Baroda; M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Medical College, Srinagar.
KERALA	Medical College, Trivandrum; Medical College, Kottayam; Medical College, Alleppey; Medical College, Calicut.
MADHYA PRADESH	Medical College, Jabalpur; Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore; Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior; Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.
MADRAS	Medical College, Madras; Stanley Medical College, Madras; Christian Medical College, Vellore; Medical College, Madurai; Medical College, Tanjore; Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk, Madras.
MAHARASHTRA	Grant Medical College, Bombay; Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay; T. N. Medical College, Bombay; B. J. Medical College, Poona; Government Medical College, Aurangabad; Medical College, Nagpur; Armed Forces Medical College, Poona; Medical College, Miraj.
MYSORE	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Mangalore); Medical College; Mysore; Medical College, Bangalore; Karnatak Medical College, Hubli; Medical College, Bellary.
ORISSA	Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack; Medical College, Bural (Sambalpur); Medical College, Berhampur.
PUNJAB	Medical College, Amritsar; Christian Medical College, Ludhiana; Government Medical College, Patiala; Medical College, Rohtak.
RAJASTHAN	Sawai Man Sngh Medical College, Jaipur; Medical College, Bikaner; Medical College, Udaipur.
UTTAR PRADESH	King George's Medical College, Lucknow; Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra; G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur; College of Medical Sciences. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi; Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad; Medical College, Muslim University, Aligarh.
WEST BENGAL	Medical College, Calcutta; R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta; Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta; National Medical Institute, Calcutta; Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura.
DELHI	Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi; All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.
PONDICHERRY	Medical College, Pondicherry.

*Appendix to Chapter VIII.

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DENTAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH
Dental Wing, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.
BIHAR
Dental College, Patna.
KERALA
Dental Wing, Medical College, Trivandrum.
MADHYA PRADESH
College of Dentistry, M.G.M. Medical College, Indore.
MADRAS
Dental Wing, Madras Medical College, Madras.
MAHARASHTRA
Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay.
C.E.M. Dental College, Bombay.
MYSORE
Dental College, Bangalore.
PUNJAB
Punjab Government Dental College, Amritsar.
Dental Wing, Government Medical College, Patiala.
UTTAR PRADESH
Dental College, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta Dental College, Calcutta.

STATE FILM AWARDS†
(For Films Produced in 1962)

Award	Film	Language	Producer
President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 25,000 for the best feature film.	"Dada Thakur"	Bengali	Shyamlal Jalan, Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 12,500 for the second best feature film.	"Abhijan"	Bengali	Abhijatrik, Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film.	"Sautela Bhai"	Hindi	Alok-Bharati, Amraoti.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Hindi.	"Sahib Bibi Aur Ghulam"	Hindi	Guru Dutt Films Private Ltd., Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Assamese.	"Tezimola"	Assamese	Anwar Films, Kumarpara, Gauhati.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Bengali.	"Kancher Swarga"	Bengali	Prokash Chandra Nan, Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Bengali.	"Nishithe"	Bengali	Agragami Productions, Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Kannada.	"Nanda-Deepa"	Kannada	Sri Bharathi Chitra, Madras.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Marathi.	"Rangalya Ratree Ashya"	Marathi	The Maharashtra Film Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Poona.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Marathi.	"Javai Maza Bhala"	Marathi	Maneesha Chitra (Pvt.) Ltd., Poona.
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Marathi.	"Gariba Gharchi Lek"	Marathi	Chhaya Chitra, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Malayalam.	"Puthiya Akasam Puthiya Bhoomi"	Malayalam	Associated Producers, Madras.

*Appendix to Chapter VIII.
†Appendix to Chapter XI.

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Award	Film	Language	Producer
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Malayalam.	"Kalpadukal"	Malayalam	Sree Narayana Cine Productions (Pvt.) Ltd., Irinjalkuda.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Tamil.	"Nanjil Oor Alayam"	Tamil	Chithralaya, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Oriya.	"Surjyamukhi"	Oriya	Sri Soumendra Misra, Cuttack.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Oriya.	"Laxmi"	Oriya	Gangamandir, Cuttack.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Tamil.	"Annai"	Tamil	AVM Productions, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Tamil.	"Sarada"	Tamil	A. I. Srinivasan, Madras.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Telugu.	"Mahamantri Thimmarasu"	Telugu	Gowthami Productions, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Telugu.	"Kula Gothralu"	Telugu	A. V. Subba Rao, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Telugu.	"Siri Sampadalu"	Telugu	V. Venkateshwarlu, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Punjabi.	"Chaudhury Karnail Singh"	Punjabi	Star of India Pictures, Bombay.
President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 5,000 for the best documentary film.	"Four Centuries Ago"	English	Films Division, Govt. of India, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 2,500 for the second best documentary film.	"Himalayan Heritage"	English	Films Division, Govt. of India, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the third best documentary film.	"The Telco Story"	English	Hunnar Films, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the best children's film.	"Raju Aur Gangaram"	Hindi	Children's Film Society, New Delhi.
Certificate of Merit for the best educational film.	"Virginia Tobacco"	English	Films Division, Government of India, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the second best educational film.	"The Evolution and Races of Man"	English	National Education and Information Films Ltd., Bombay.

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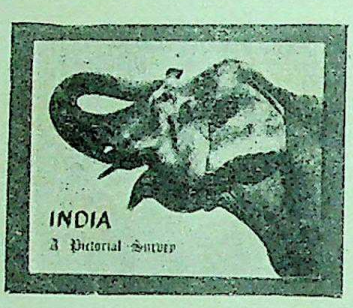

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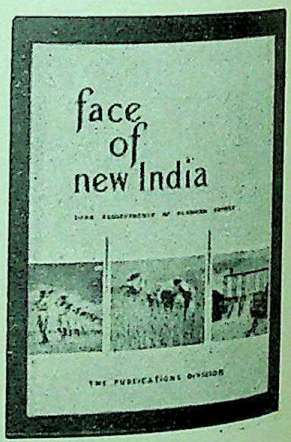

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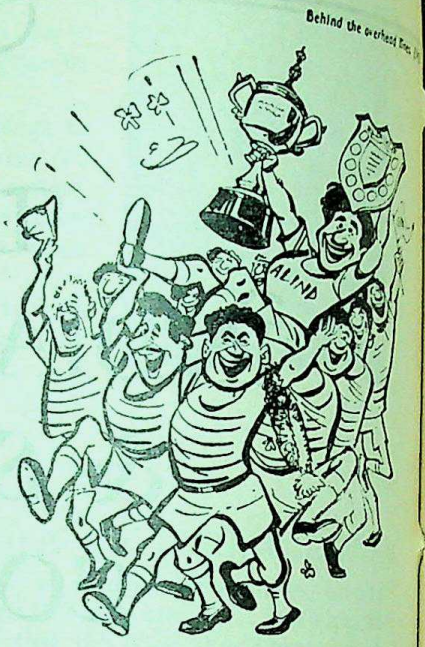

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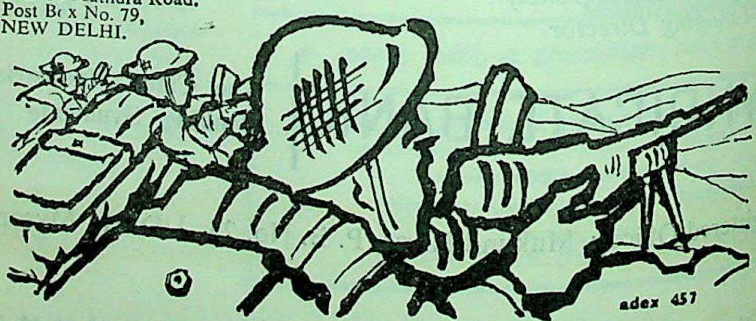

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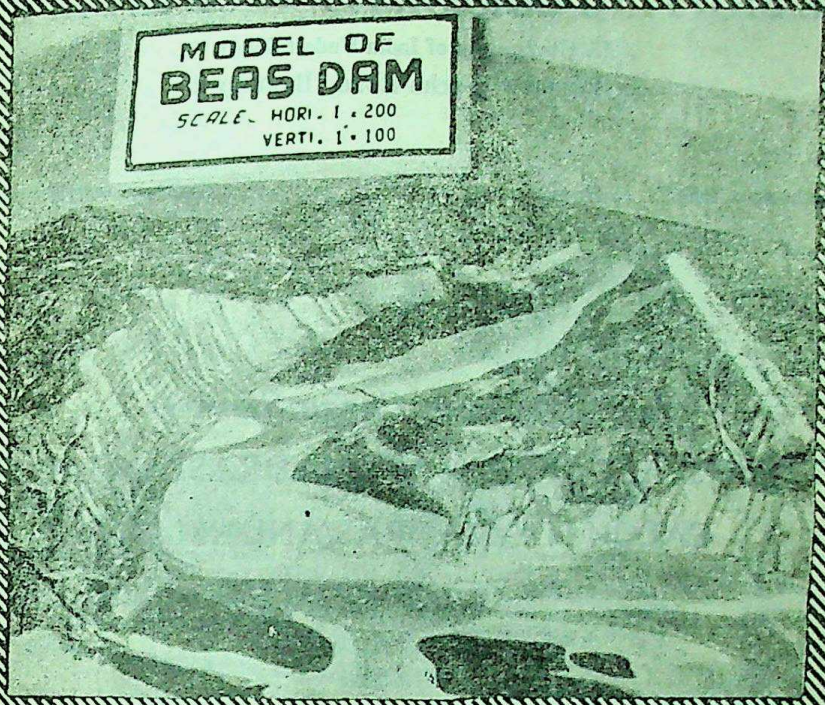

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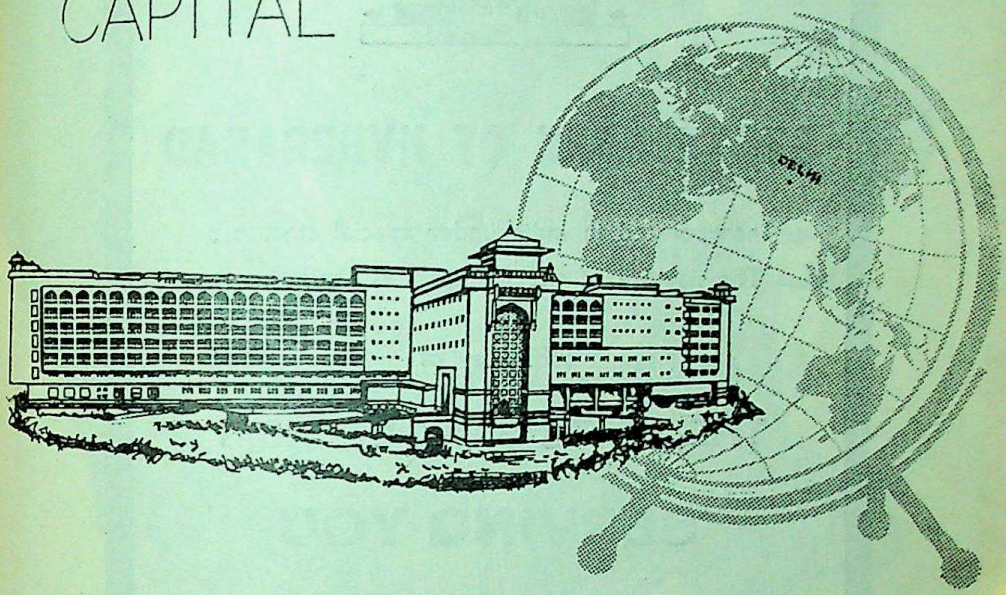

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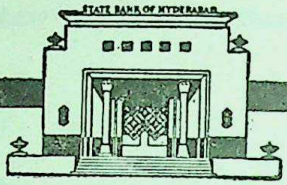

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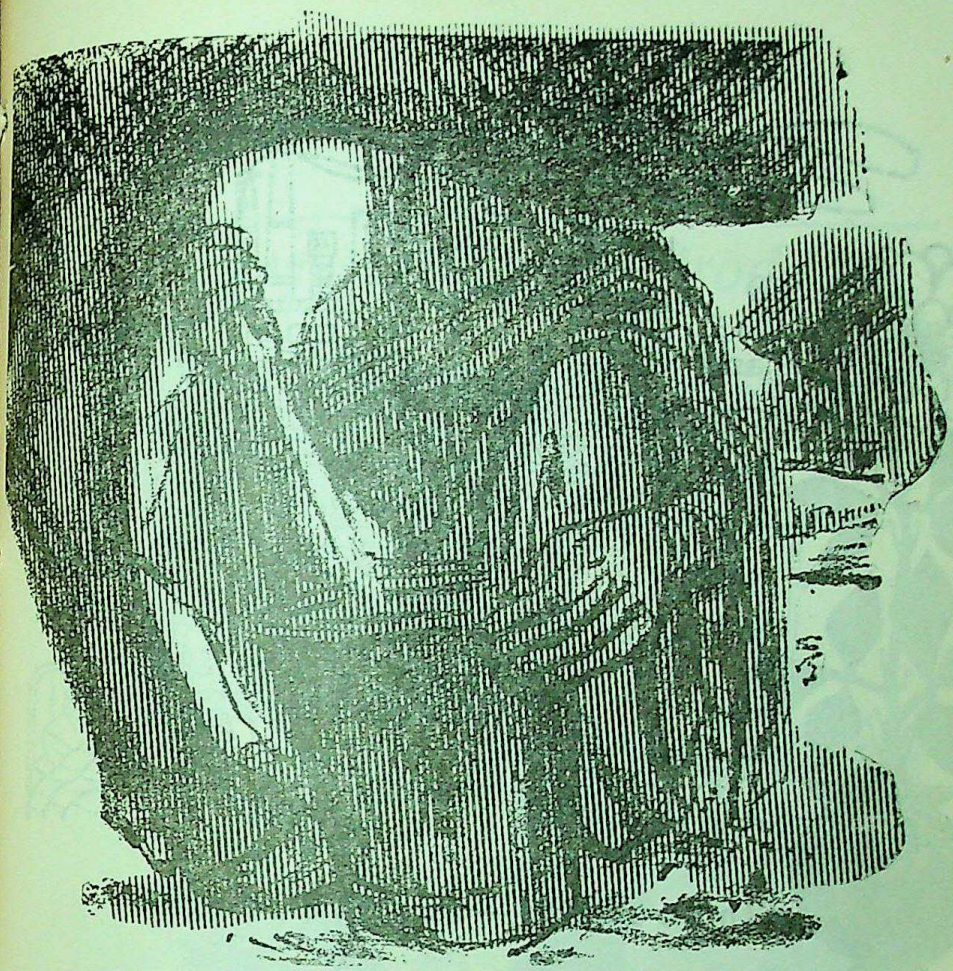

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MILK. FOOD. Children grow straight and strong,
Today's care. Gentle as with a flower.
Today's protection. The shelter of mighty effort.
Tomorrow...a little less of care, a little more of joy.
And for HINDUSTAN LEVER, too, tomorrow begins today.
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to serve tomorrow's homes and the nation's needs
with products that grow better and better.

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WITH SOAPS, FOODS, TOILET PREPARATIONS

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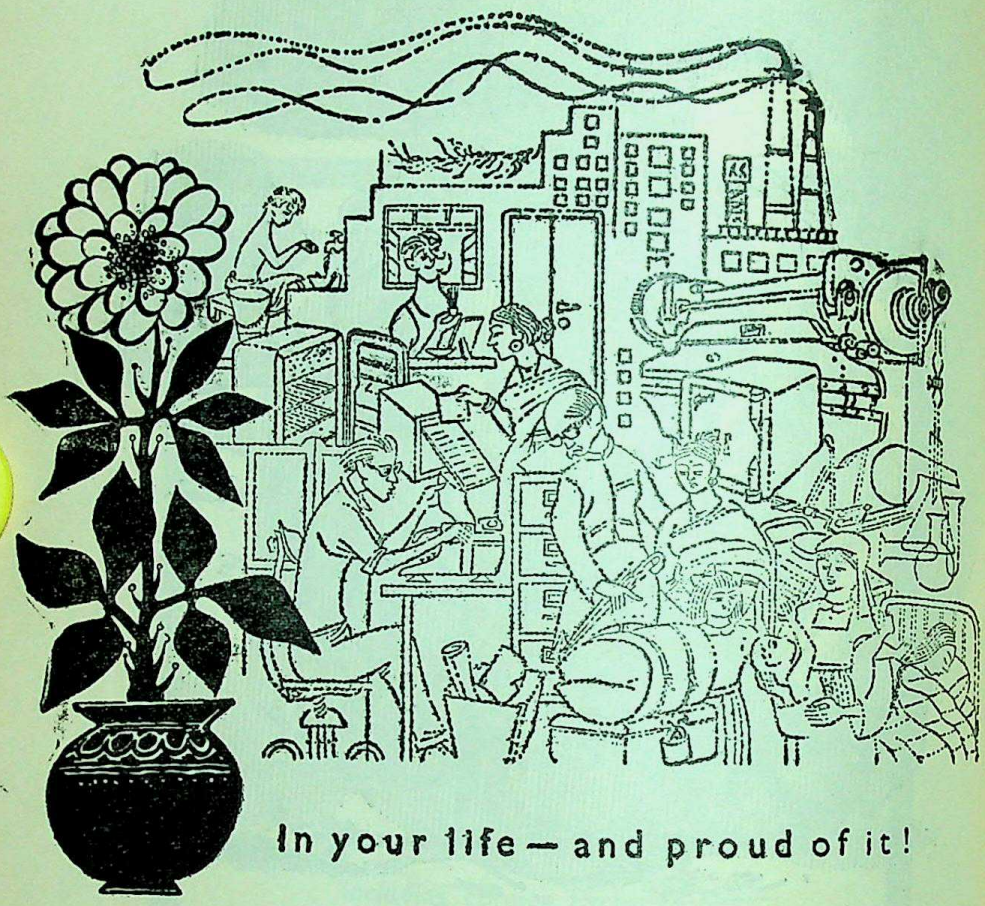

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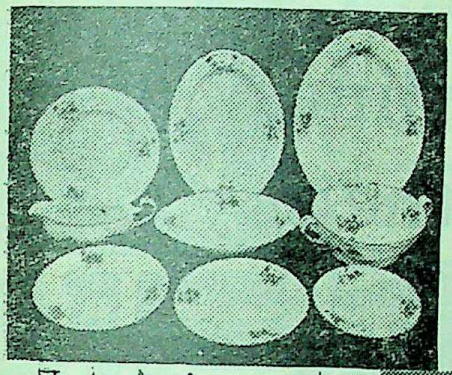

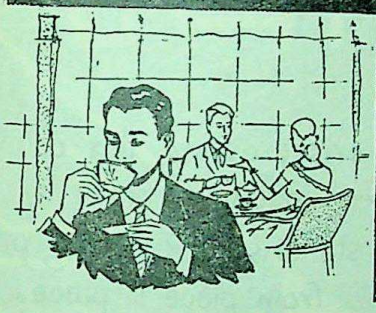

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crisscrossing the country, touching seventy stations..... speeding people from place to place.... wrapping it into one indivisible unit, a United India.....

the network of

INDIAN AIRLINES

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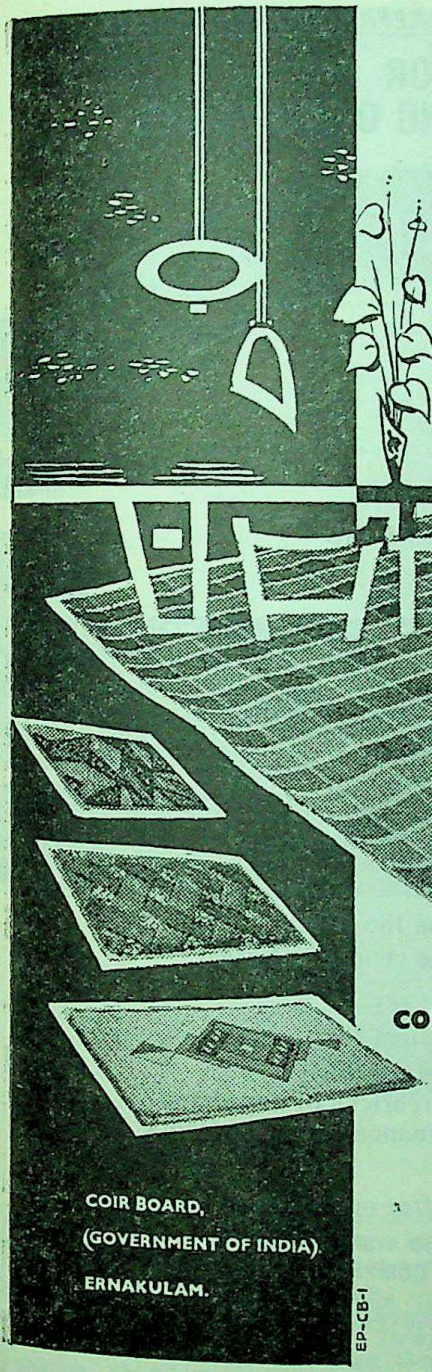

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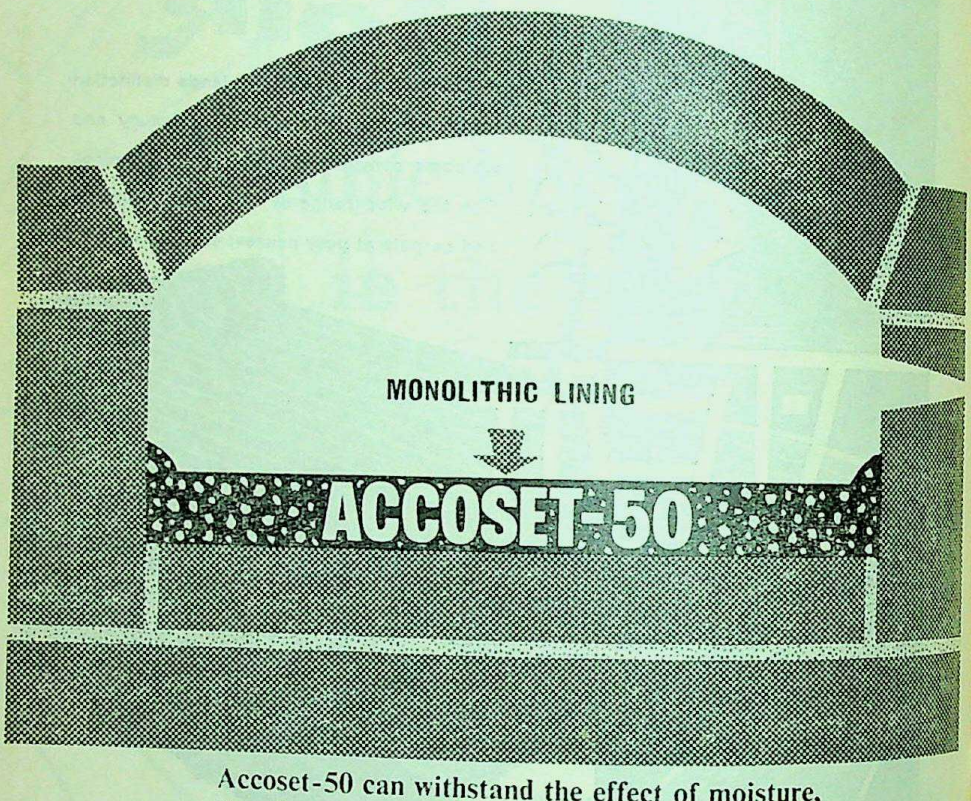

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Things of Beauty .....

Andhra Pradesh is reputed for the number and variety of its handloom specialities which have earned recognition all over India and even abroad for the quality of their weave, precision of detail and uniqueness of design and motif.

Sarees from Pochampally, Uppada, Gadwal, Venkatagiri and Siddipet, as well as silks from Siddipet, Sangareddy, Armoor, Narayanpet, Peddapuram and Dharmavaram are some of the specialities. Though not priced very high, these fabrics are highly durable and can be had from Government Handicrafts and Cottage Industries Emporium, Gunfoundry, Hyderabad.

The Planning Commission has fixed the ceiling share of the State for the development of handloom industry in the Third Plan at Rs. 5.4 crores and indicated that there is a likelihood of raising this to Rs. 5.80 crores.

—D. I. P. R., A. P.

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for its distinctive aroma

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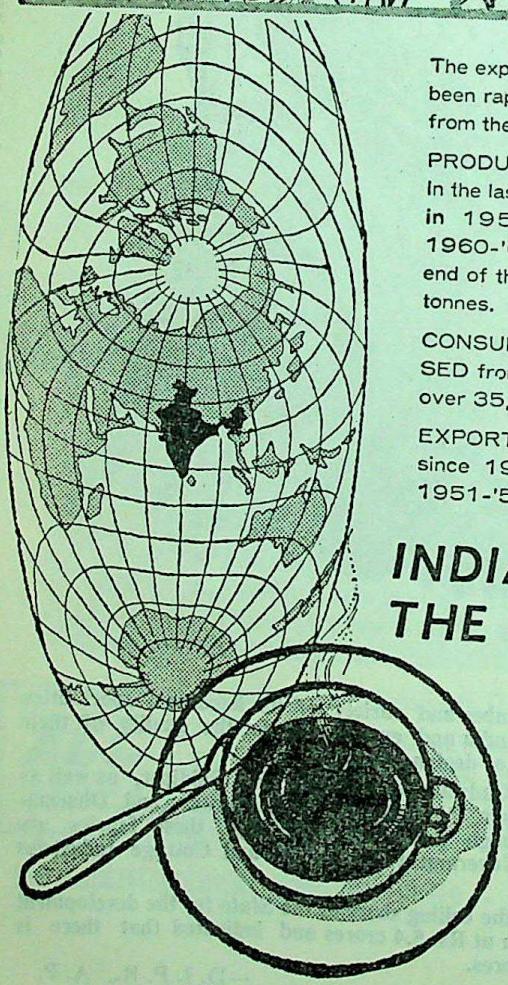

The expansion of Indian Coffee Industry has been rapid in the last decade as can be seen from these figures:-

PRODUCTION HAS NEARLY TREBLED In the last eight years: from 23,943 tonnes in 1952-'53 to 67,925 tonnes in 1960-'61. The target of production by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan is 80,000 tonnes.

CONSUMPTION IN INDIA HAS INCREASED from 26,000 tonnes in 1955-'56 to over 35,523 tonnes in 1960-'61.

EXPORT HAS GONE UP FIFTEEN TIMES since 1952: from only 2,200 tonnes in 1951-'52 to 32,271 tonnes in 1960-'61.

INDIAN COFFEE— THE CUP THAT XL'S

COFFEE BOARD BANGALORE

COFFEE BOARD, BANGALORE.

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SCINDIA'S SHIPS SERVE INDIA'S NEEDS

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INDIA-WEST AFRICA VIA MAURITIUS

Calling at : Port Louis, Matadi, Port Harcourt, Lagos/Appapa, Takoradi, Free Town, Dakar. Returning *via* Mediterranean Ports (Marseilles, Genoa, Trieste & Rijeka) to India.

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Calling at : Black Sea Ports, Iattakia, Beirut, Istanbul and other Eastern Mediterranean Ports.

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Calling at : Karachi, Aden, Port Said, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, Houston, Beirut, Alexandria, D'Jeddah and other Ports according to demand.

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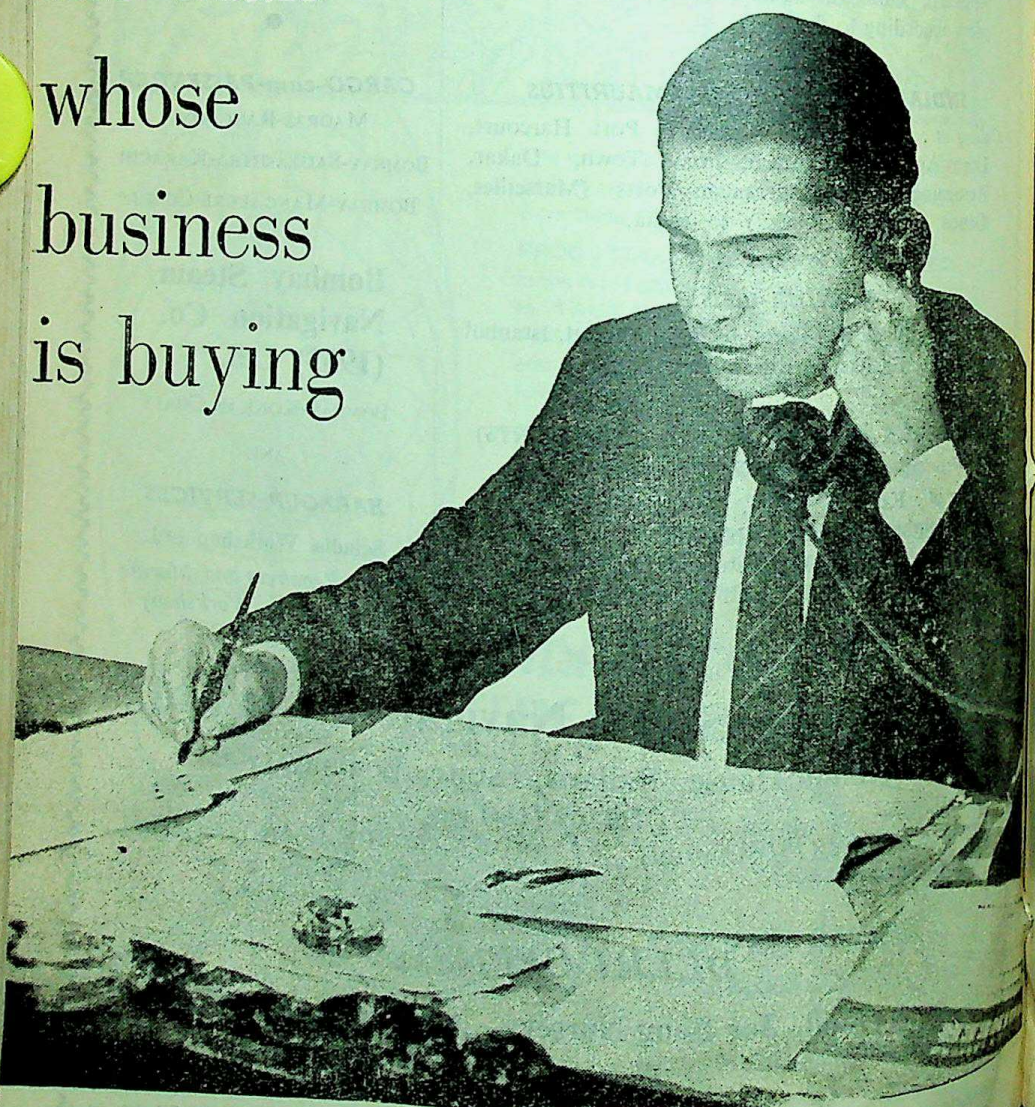
Dunlop products are sure to interest such a discriminating buyer.

Tyres and Tubes for automobiles, aircraft, earthmoving and construction equipment, tractors, animal drawn vehicles, trolleys, barrows; Accessories, repair and retread materials; Cycle Rims; Conveyor, Vee and Transmission Belts; Braided Hoses; Industrial Adhesives; Dunlopillo cushioning

DUNLOP

the man whose business is buying



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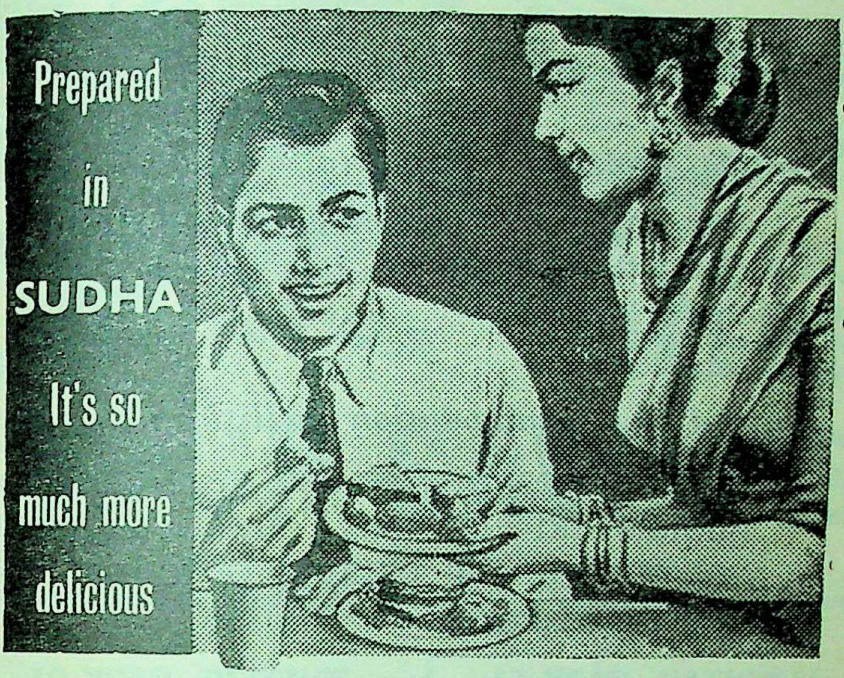
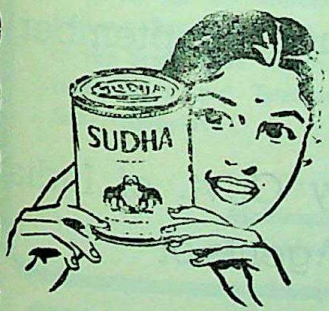
WHAT'S SO SPECIAL ABOUT HER COOKING?



That is a thankful Smile on his Face

Everybody—especially wise housewives—know that they can depend upon SUDHA—the excellent cooking medium made from pure vegetable oils and enriched with vitamins too. They take no chances as even the fastidious are delightfully pleased with SUDHA-cooked dishes.



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—Land of Scenic Splendour

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❋

Unlimited accommodation facilities :

rest houses, private and state-managed hotels and luxurious Tourist Bungalows at or near all centres of tourist and pilgrim interest.

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and ANY TIME IS VISIT KERALA TIME

since the biggest attraction the State offers is the unmatched beauty of scenic charms.

Visit Kerala during ONAM (August-September)

❋

Details can be had from any Govt. of India Tourist Office, Travel Agents or

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE,
MASCOT HOTEL BUILDINGS,
TRIVANDRUM-1. **(Tel: 3825)**

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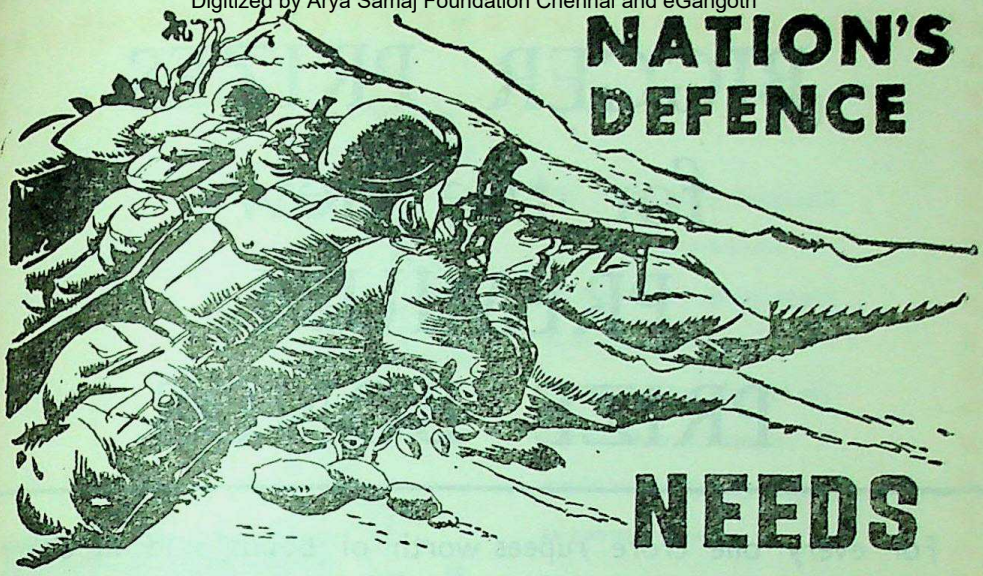

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Issued in multiples of Rs. 50

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Repayable at a premium of 75% of the issue price on maturity after 12 years

Available at all Post Offices transacting Savings Bank business

Maximum Investment limit—Rs. 35,000 for individuals and Rs. 70,000 for joint holders

STRENGTHEN INDIA'S DEFENCE POWER

DA 62/600

NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANIZATION

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BIGGER PRIZES for the new PREMIUM PRIZE BONDS

For every one crore rupees worth of Bonds sold in either denomination the prizes for each of the two draws would be :

RS. 100 DENOMINATION	RS. 5 DENOMINATION
1 Prize of Rs. 50,000	1 Prize of Rs. 15,000
2 Prizes of Rs. 25,000 each	2 Prizes of Rs. 10,000 each
5 Prizes of Rs. 10,000 each	10 Prizes of Rs. 5,000 each
10 Prizes of Rs. 5,000 each	25 Prizes of Rs. 2,000 each
75 Prizes of Rs. 2,000 each	200 Prizes of Rs. 1,000 each
150 Prizes of Rs. 1,000 each	330 Prizes of Rs. 500 each
TOTAL PRIZES 243	TOTAL PRIZES 568

The bond holders will be eligible to participate in two draws for prizes to be held in 1964.

No unsold Bond draws a prize

10% Premium on maturity after 5 years

Both Prize Money and the Premium free of Income-tax

BUY PREMIUM PRIZE BONDS

STRENGTHEN INDIA'S DEFENCE POWER

NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANIZATION

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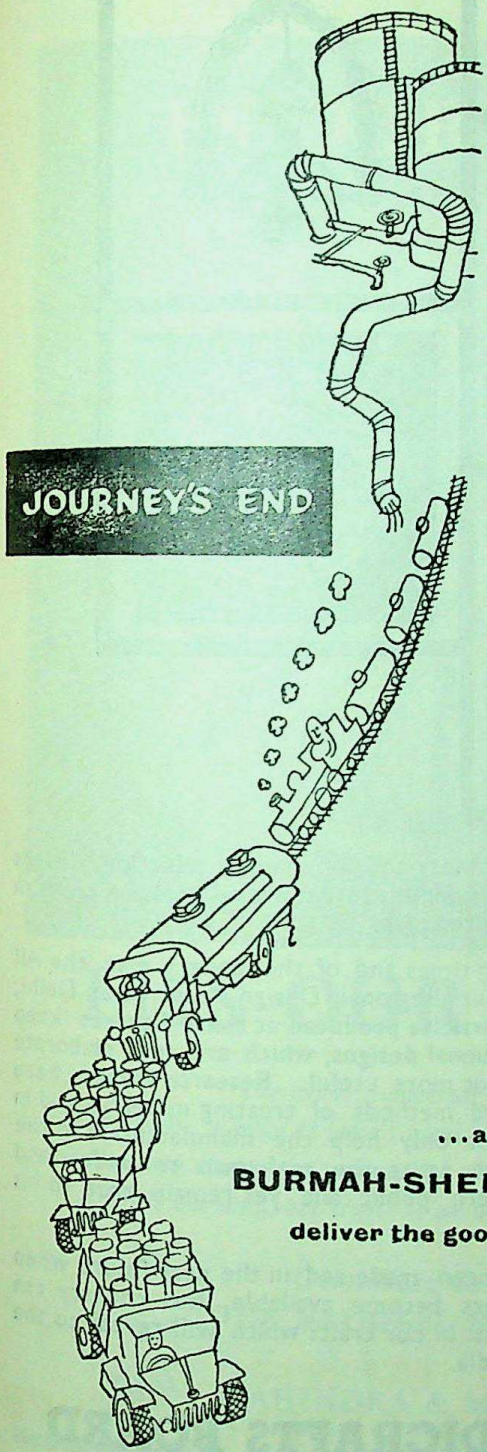

"The provision of sufficient quantities of the required products in the right place and at the right time often produces serious problems and to solve these necessitates a careful but flexible organization, an elaborate system of transportation, storage and distribution. There are more than 3,000 Burmah-Shell petrol dealerships and over 1,600 kerosine agencies, besides nearly half a lakh kerosine sub-dealers in India's 5½ lakh villages"

...and

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deliver the goods

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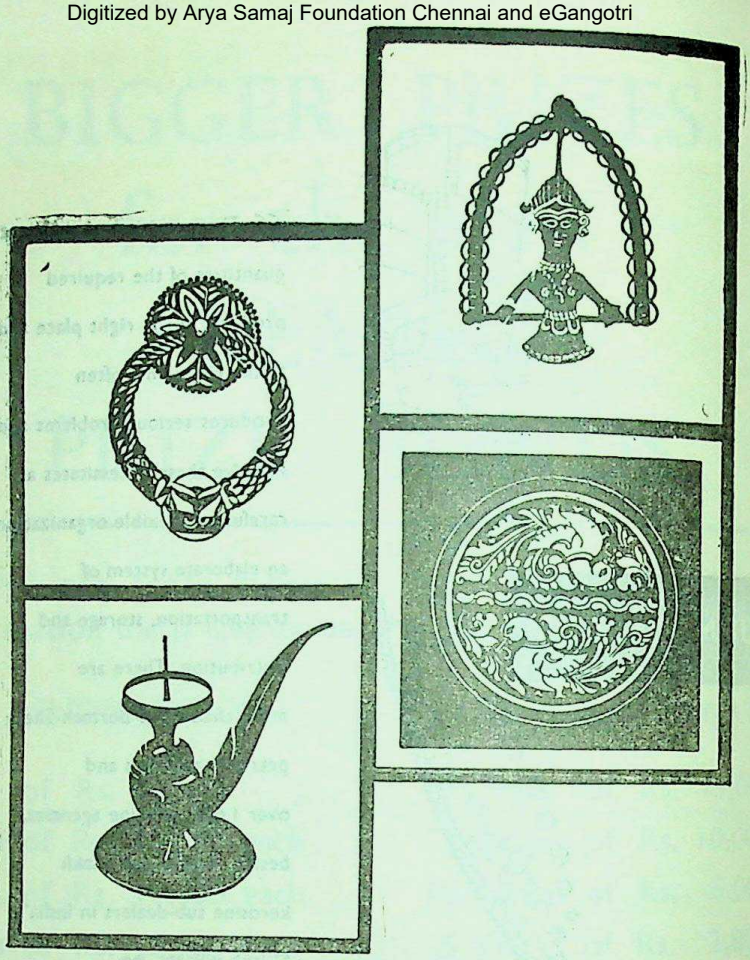

In this age of all powerful machinery and of mass production, lovers of beauty and art still yearn for hand-made individual creative crafts in which design is the first and primary concern.

Realising the needs of changing times and of the modern man, the All India Handicrafts Board opened four Regional Design Centres at Delhi, Bangalore, Calcutta and Bombay. Articles produced at these Centres keep to the spirit and beauty of the traditional designs, which are less elaborate but more simple, less expensive but more useful. Research is made here In new directions for the improved methods of treating materials and in new processes. These Centres, not only help the manufacturers in the marketing of modern designs but also assist the craftsman to understand the needs and tastes of the modern public and yet remain true to his tradition.

Thus, a happy beginning has been made and in the near future when more and more trained craft designers become available, the country can look forward to an era of greatness in our crafts which will reveal to the world the glory that was, *and is*, India.

ALL INDIA HANDICRAFTS BOARD

DESIGN CENTRES AT : DELHI, BOMBAY CALCUTTA, BANGALORE DA 62/344

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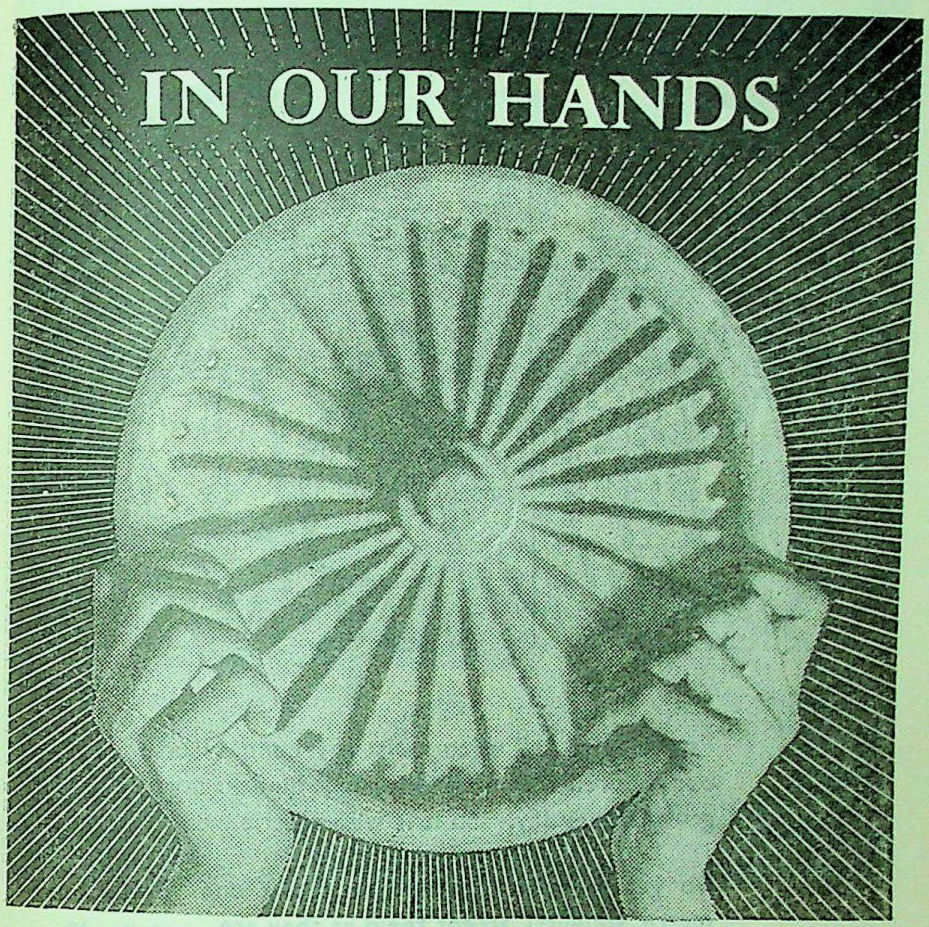

LIES OUR DESTINY

The wheel...universal symbol of progress.
The wheel...symbol of India's great past, of her strivings for the future.
Now and always, let us keep the wheel moving...swiftly, steadfastly.
This is our duty, our trust—if we are to keep faith with the future.

Contribute Generously to
THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND

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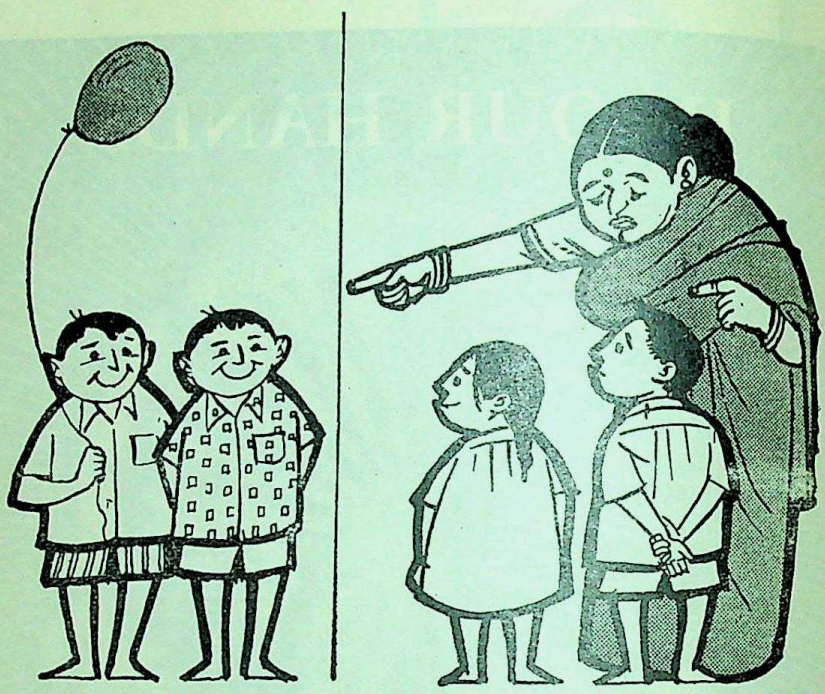
something Psychological...



Psychologists tell us to resist any comparison of our children with other kids. It hinders normal growth, they say. So it is with metric weights!

To get the best out of the young ones (and metric weights), accept them as they are.

DO NOT USE A NUMBER OF METRIC PIECES TO MAKE UP A SEER OR A VISS.

You will waste your time and often lose in the bargain.

FOR QUICK SERVICE AND FAIR DEALING

USE METRIC UNITS *IN ROUND FIGURES*

DA 62/547

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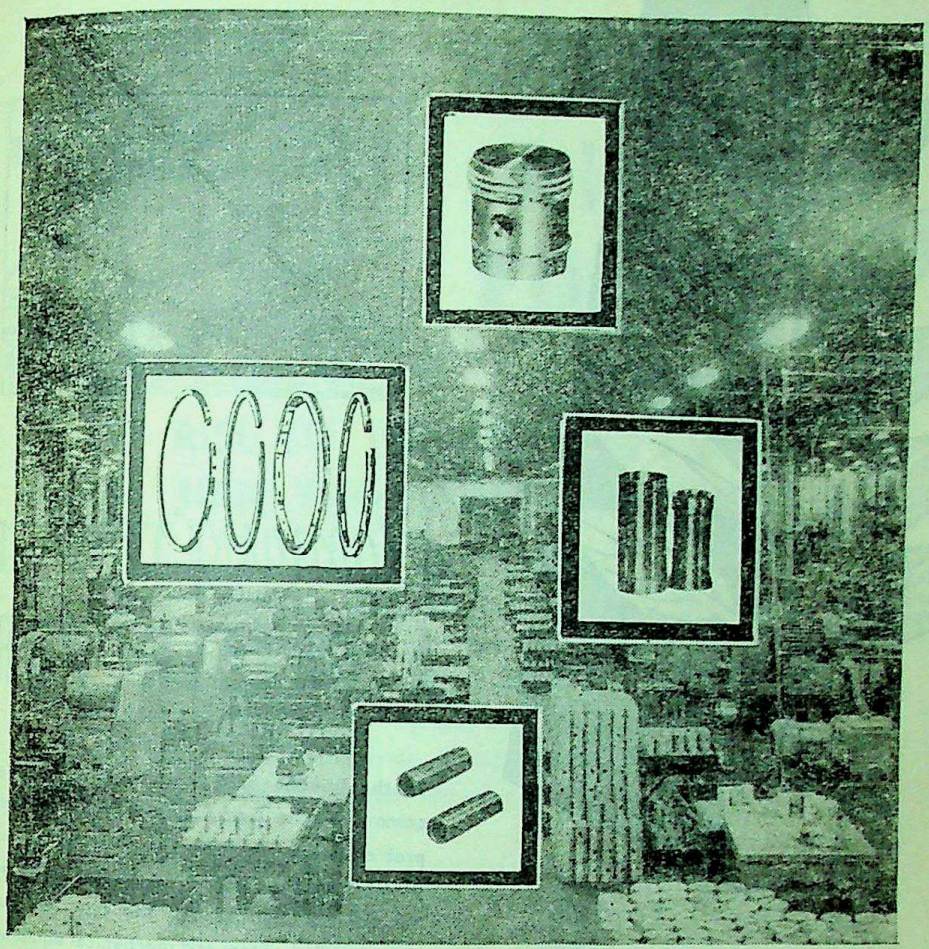

All under one roof

IP-124/L

India Pistons has attained self-sufficiency from the raw material to the finished product, manufacturing under one roof, all the components that go into the piston and liner assembly. The range includes the Chromium plated, Duaflex and Expander rings; single cast and centrifugally cast piston rings; wet and dry centrifugally cast cylinder liners; die cast and forged pistons to any specification, drawing or design.

India Pistons Quality Products cover, the most exhaustive range in India with a wide application.

INDIA PISTONS LIMITED, SEMBIAM, MADRAS-11.

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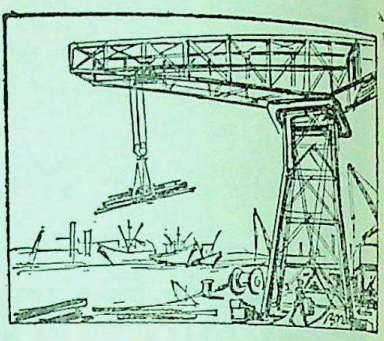
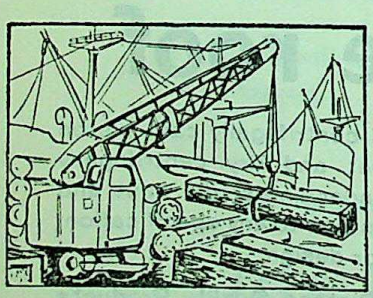


Planning TOWARDS A BETTER PORT

As the life-line of Eastern India's trade and commerce, the Calcutta Port faces recurring problems every year. The emphasis on industrial progress in the Second Five-Year Plan period has considerably changed the type of cargo to be handled. Steel and mechanical equipment, heavy machinery and huge plant form a considerable bulk of the import. On the export front it is coal or ore.



To-day's well-equipped Port needs be made into a better Port to-morrow. But this is possible not by more equipments alone. The Calcutta Port needs most the whole-hearted co-operaton from all fronts,—from those who use and also from those who serve it.

MEN & MACHINES MAKE A BETTER PORT

CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS

Issued by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta

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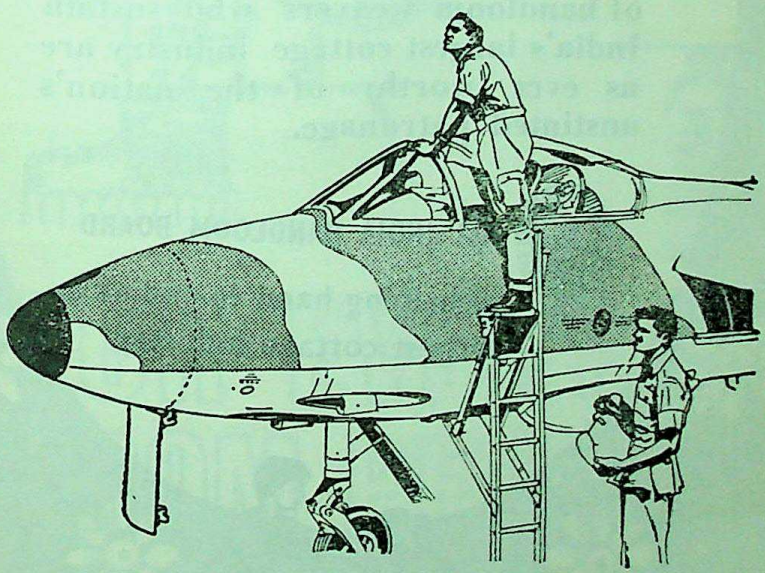

For full particulars, see personally the nearest recruiting officer or write to A.D.P.O. 4 Air Headquarters, New Delhi.

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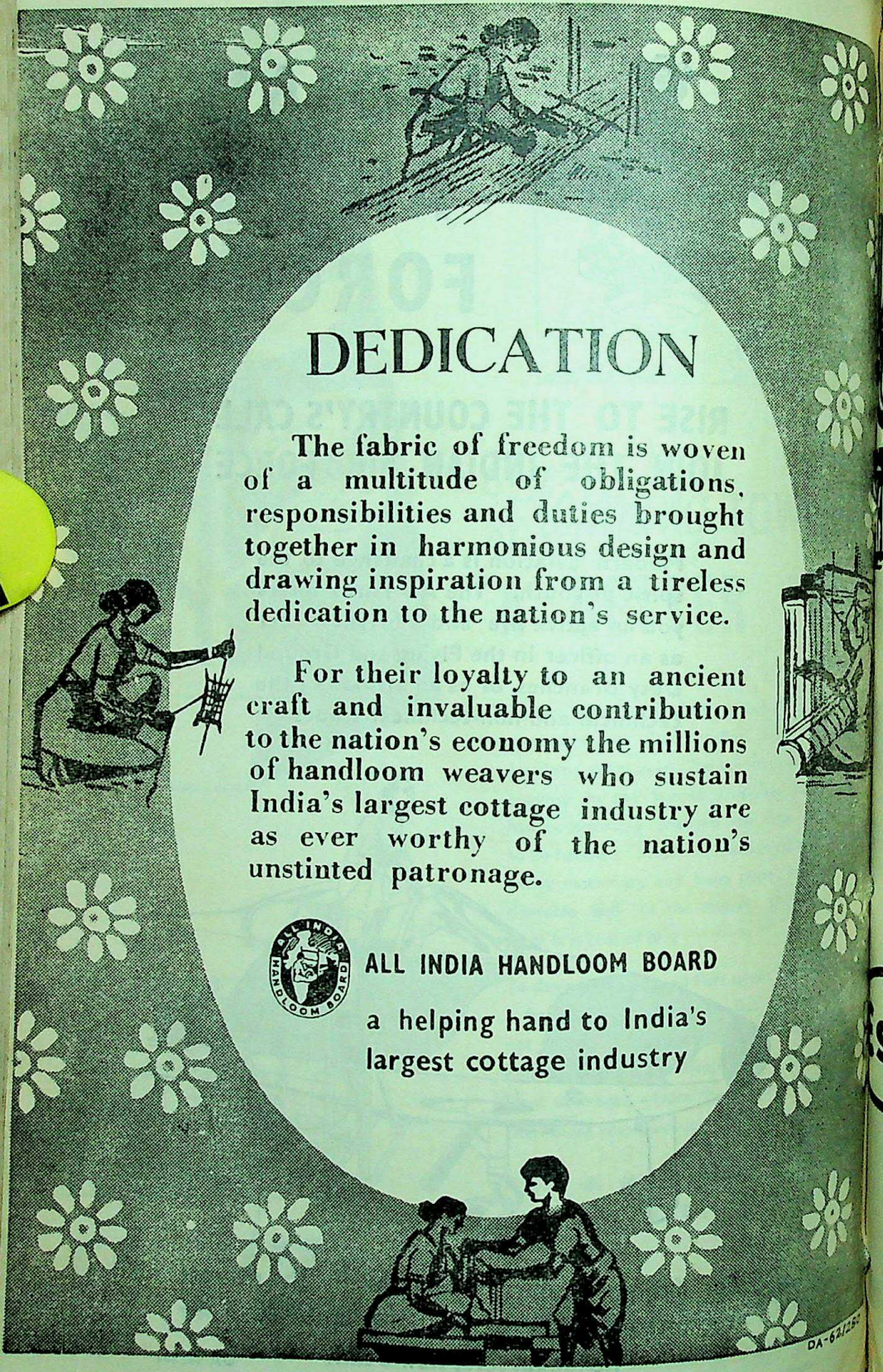

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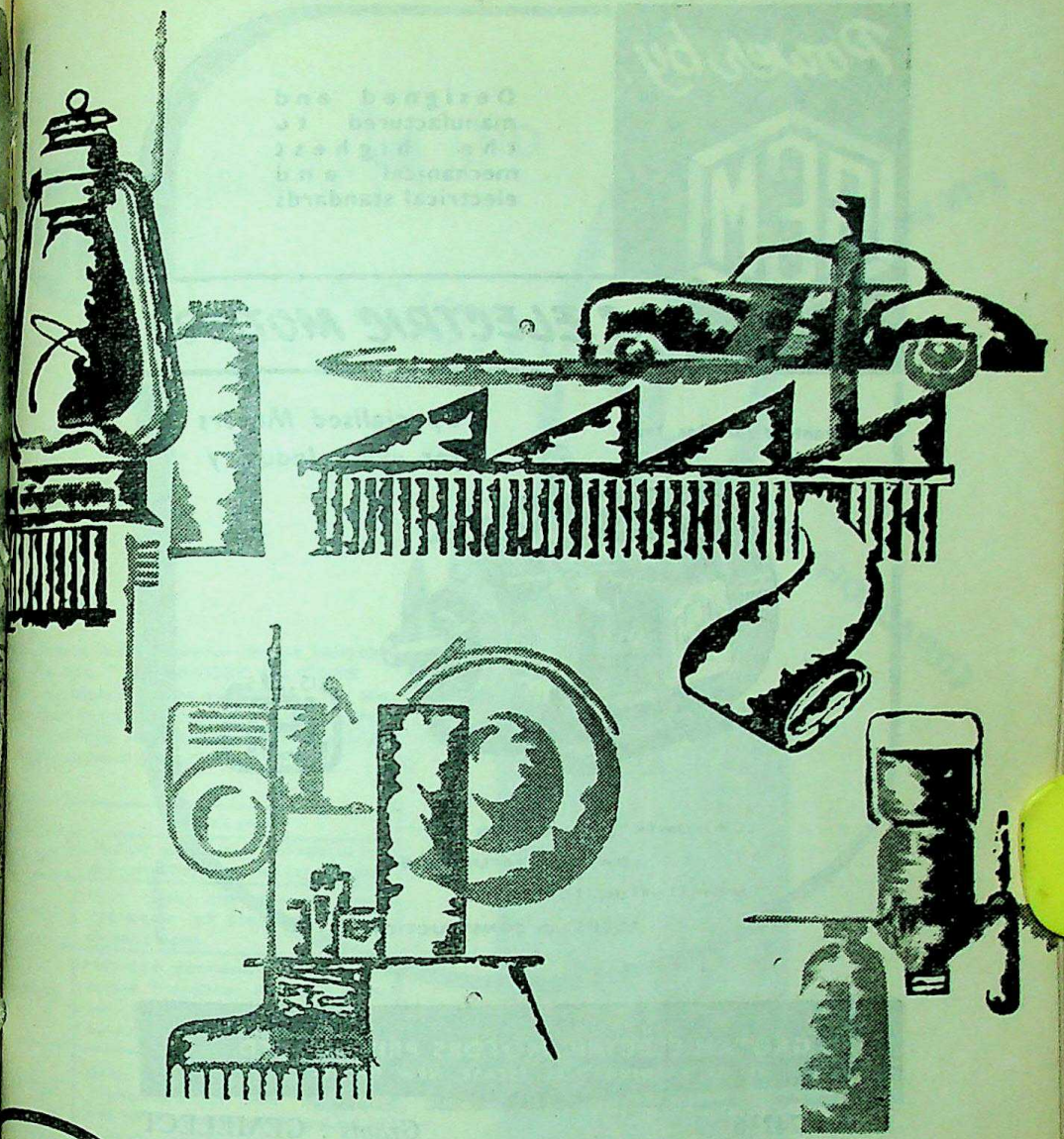

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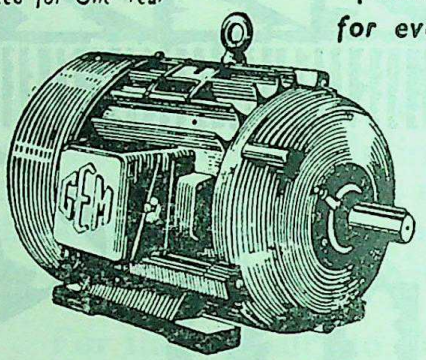

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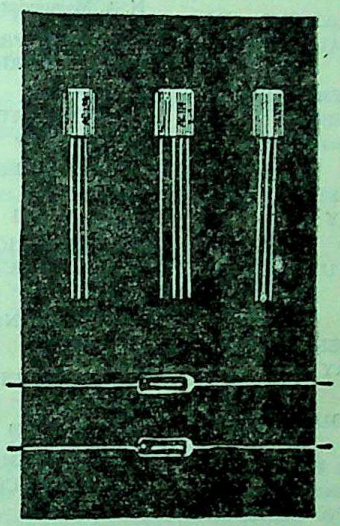

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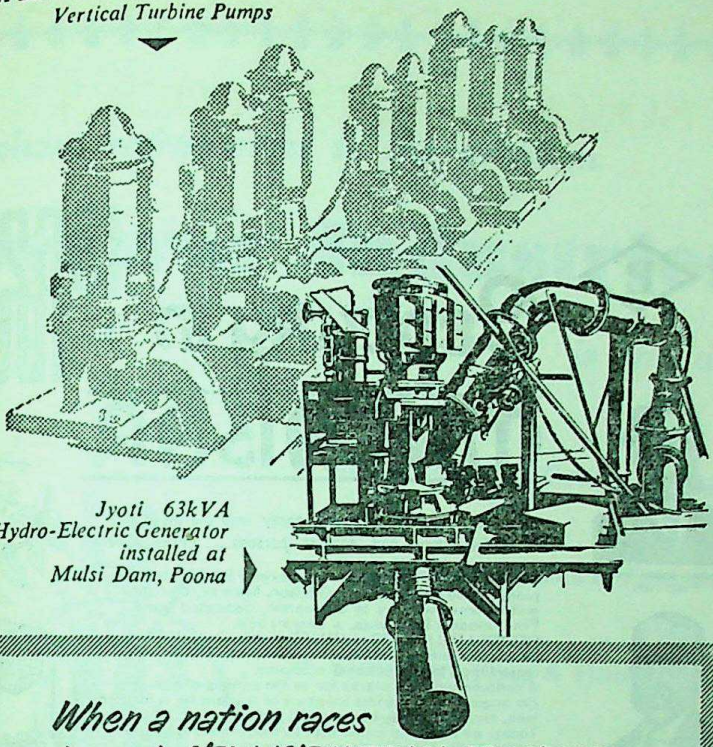
A Battery of Jyoti-Deep Type Vertical Turbine Pumps



Jyoti 63kVA Hydro-Electric Generator installed at Mulsi Dam, Poona

When a nation races towards NEW INDUSTRIAL FRONTIERS...

POWER is the prime requisite for industrialisation...electric power offers the master key to prosperity.

POWER GENERATION first...to harness waters going to waste...to convert the mighty gush to electrical energy...through Hydro-Electric Generators.

POWER DISTRIBUTION AND CONTROL next...to adapt the power to varied industrial uses...through starters, switchboards, kiosks, motor control centres, sub-stations and allied equipment.

POWER APPLICATION thereafter...in factories, farms, fields and the home...through electric motors, pumps, etc.

In respect of *all* these phases of **POWER**—generation, distribution, control and application—**JYOTI** has been playing a pivotal role in India. **JYOTI** equipment, from hydro-electric generators to starters, switchboards, control centres, etc., from electric motors to pumps, has now earned for itself the pride of place in India's engineering products market.

Quality is our Creed

JYOTI LIMITED
BARODA-3

JY-708 C.EVEREST

BRANCHES

New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Jaipur, Bhopal and Secundrabad.

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Century in MALABAR

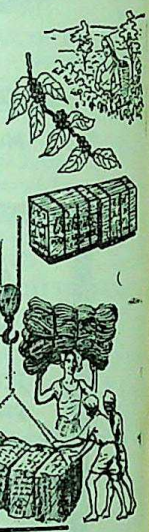
1862 1962

ROBERT HODGES PEIRCE
1827—1878

PATRICK LESLIE
1833—1917

All history resolves itself very easily into the biography of a few stout and earnest persons ... EMERSON

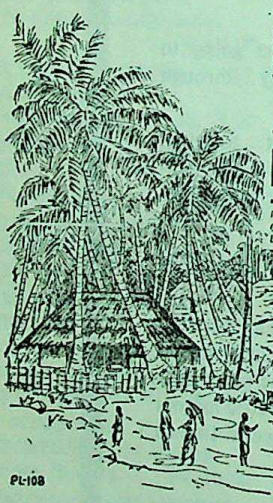
The story of our own company is largely the life-story of pioneers like Peirce, Leslie, Gilkison, Macrae, Christie and others—the story of a dynamic, dedicated band. From modest beginnings, a century ago, PEIRCE LESLIE & CO., LIMITED has built itself into a great house of ramified commercial activity—of tremendous importance to the national economy.
A centenary merely marks for us the coming-of-age... the acquirement of some measure of wisdom for a further long, and, we humbly hope, useful period.
Today, we count our hundredth birthday thankfully and celebrate the occasion as a reminder of our obligations of tomorrow.



COFFEE CURING ○ ESTATE SUPPLIES ○ FERTILISERS
PRINTING ○ RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

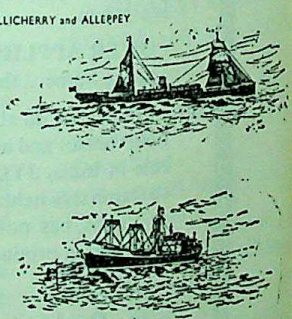
Manufacturers and Exporters
CASHEWS ○ COFFEE ○ COIR PRODUCTS ○ SPICES ○ TIMBER

Agents:
SHIPPING ○ TRAVEL ○ INSURANCE ○ LLOYDS
PAINTS ○ PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
TEA COFFEE AND RUBBER PLANTATIONS



PEIRCE LESLIE & CO. LTD.

Incorporated in England with liability of members limited
Offices at COCHIN, CALICUT, COIMBATORE, MANGALORE, TELLICHERRY and ALLEPPEY
London Office: 35, CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E. C. 3



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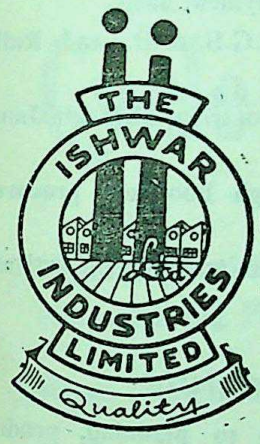
where refractories is the problem

Ishwar Industries

is the answer



- Fire Bricks of all Grades & Shapes
- Acid Resisting Bricks & Cements
- Stone-ware Pipes & Fittings
- Castable Refractories & Cements
- Insulating Bricks & Cements
- Fire Clays of Various Grades

Can now reach you swiftly from our factories at

Ishwar Nagar, New Delhi and Niwar, District Jabalpur

BE 'QUALITY SURE'—USE ISHWAR REFRACTORIES

THE ISHWAR INDUSTRIES LTD.

ISHWAR NAGAR, NEW DELHI

Phone : 76241, 76242, 76243.

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ASSISTANCE TO SMALL INDUSTRIES

Are you a small industrialist or wish to start a small scale industry ? Various agencies have been set up to assist you in this regard as indicated below :—

1. *The National Small Industries Corporation Limited, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi*

* Supply of machines on easy instalment payment basis.
* Assistance in securing contracts from D.G.S. & D. and Railways for supply of stores.
* Assistance for internal marketing of footwear through Jansevak Footwear Depot, Agra.
* Assistance for export marketing through Footwear procurement centres at Agra, Delhi and Bombay.
* Producing prototypes of machinery and training of artisans at P.T.C., Rajkot and Okhla.

2. *Small Industries Service Institute*

* Technical advice on matters pertaining to planning, production and selection of industry including model schemes thereof.

3. *Director of Industries*

* Assistance in acquiring land or factory building in Industrial Estate, if any, securing raw material, power, import licence etc.

4. *State Bank of India & State Finance Corporation*

* Short, Medium and long term loans.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES FOR NATION'S PROSPERITY

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INSIST ON CHAKRA RIMS

Manufactured by :

Kerala Government Cycle Rim Factory

- Equipped with most modern electronically controlled Rim Making Plant
- Rims Tested at Every Step to Ensure Quality
- Tested and Approved by Alipore Test House

For jurther details contact General Manager,

KERALA GOVERNMENT CYCLE RIM FACTORY

(*A concern under Government Industries Department*)

TRIVANDRUM-7

Phone : 3731 *Telegram* : RIMFACTORY

Ad 41

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SERVE INDIA IN THOUGHT WORD AND DEED

There is no phase or corner of our lives where discipline and self-control cannot well be planted to give their strength and assurance to our resolution.

- *Whether it be in refusing to heed the subtle poison of rumour*
- *Whether it be in foregoing luxuries to provide funds for defence*
- *Whether it be in controlling purchases of goods to avoid the inflation of prices*
- *Whether it be in individual dedication to service and endeavour*
- *Whether it is to discipline our personal conduct so that there is minimum of conflict, a maximum of co-operation*

All these are disciplines we have need of now.
Let us be aware. Let us be determined.

YOUR DISCIPLINE IS INDIA'S STRENGTH

Space donated by The Statesman

DA62/D5

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Southern Railway's Vital Role

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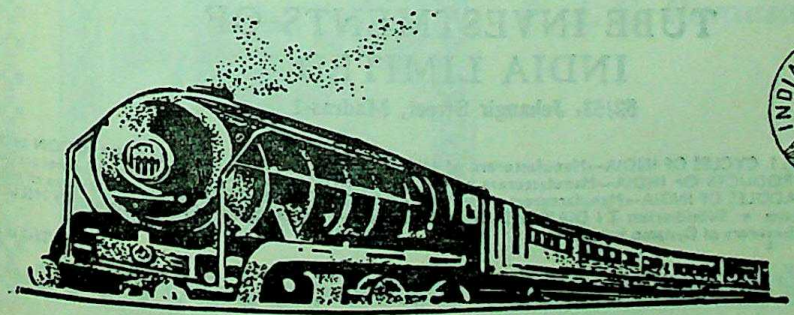
Over 12983 kilo metres of track length, linking about 1469 stations including train halts, sprawling over the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore & part of the present Maharashtra State, the Southern Railway carries an ever increasing number of travellers and the vital goods traffic that feeds every remote village, township and industry with essential stock and raw material paving the way for the rising tempo of our industrialisation.

During the plan periods, the major achievements were :

1. The opening of the Ernakulam-Quilon line and the establishment of a connection of the Metre Gauge system to the Cochin Port acted as a fillip to Commerce & Industry in this area.
2. The Gudur-Renigunta conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge was completed with a view to increase the capacity on the North-East line from Madras to Waltair apart from the doublings undertaken for the same purpose.
3. Another project of great importance was the conversion of Gudivada-Bhimavaram and the Masulipatam-Vijayawada sections into Broad Gauge to bring relief to the restricted movement of foodgrains traffic originating from the rich Godavari and Krishna delta areas.

The opening of these projects laid foundations for a rapid industrial growth and agricultural development during the first and second Five Year Plan periods and as a result thereof the economic scene in the South underwent a phenomenal change.



INDIAN RAILWAYS

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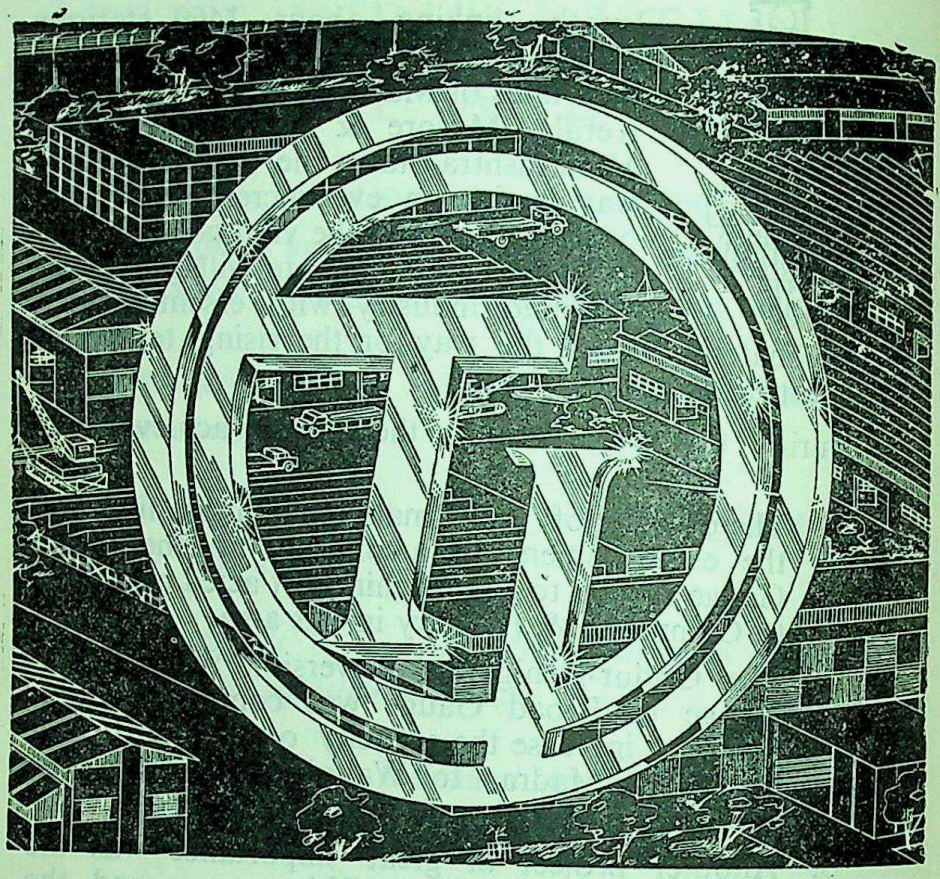

Harbinger of a new industrial era

Ambattur, a tiny village twelve miles away from Madras, lay sleepily, neglected by history, by-passed by the industrial revolution. Then, on a cool morning in November 1949, the village woke suddenly to life. Bulldozers and excavators arrived on the scene to be followed by a mass of steel and weird-looking machines. The T. I. Cycles factory had come into being ■ T.I. Cycles was only the first venture of Tube Investments of India, a joint enterprise of Murugappa & Sons of Madras, and Tube Investments of England. The scope of the T I group had been widening year by year and today it embraces steel strip rolling, tube making, the manufacture of cycles and cycle accessories and industrial chains. ■ T.I. Cycles was the harbinger of a new industrial era for Ambattur, and its environs are today among the busiest industrial townships in our country.

TUBE INVESTMENTS OF INDIA LIMITED

52/53, Jehangir Street, Madras-1

Proprietors of: T. I. CYCLES OF INDIA—Manufacturers of HERCULES and PHILLIPS cycles and BRAMPTON cycle fittings; TUBE PRODUCTS OF INDIA—Manufacturers of TRU-WEL ERW steel tubes and cold-rolled steel strips; THE WRIGHT SADDLES OF INDIA—Manufacturers of cycle saddles; T I METAL SECTIONS—Manufacturers of cold roll-formed sections ■ Subsidiaries: T I DIAMOND CHAIN LIMITED—Manufacturers of roller chains; T I MILLER LIMITED—Manufacturers of Dynamo lamps.

JWT-TI-2163

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RAMCO GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

RAJAPALAIYAM

(South India)

RAJAPALAIYAM MILLS LIMITED, RAJAPALAIYAM
(Modern Spinning Mills)

JAYARAM MILLS LIMITED, RAJAPALAIYAM
(Manufacturers of Grey Gada)

THE RAMARAJU SURGICAL COTTON MILLS LTD., RAJAPALAIYAM
(Manufacturers of Antiseptic Dressings

and

Proprietors : SUDARSANAM SPINNING MILLS)

GOWRI HOUSE METAL WORKS, RAJAPALAIYAM
(Manufacturers of Wood Screws & Wire Nails)

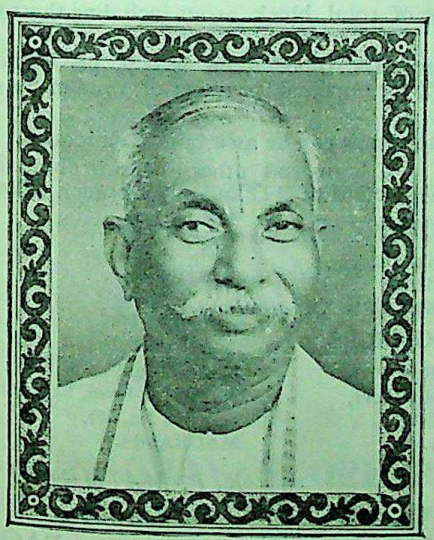
and

MADRAS CEMENTS LIMITED
(Factory at Tulukkapatti, Sattur Taluk) "Ramamandiram"
RAJAPALAIYAM
(Manufacturers of Portland Cement)

Sold and Distributed by

RAMCO CEMENT DISTRIBUTION CO. PRIVATE LTD.,
"Lakshmi Nivas"
RAJAPALAIYAM

• Our Service To Industrialisation Of India •



FOUNDER

P. A. C. Ramasamy Raja

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INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

(Incorporated under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (XV of 1948)

ESTABLISHED IN 1948

PAID-UP CAPITAL :	Rs. 7,00,00,000 (£ 5,250,000)
RESERVE FUND & OTHER RESERVES: *(As on the 31st December, 1962)*	Rs. 2,21,69,062 (£ 1,662,680)
TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING : *(As on the 31st December, 1962)*	Rs. 53,81,55,000 (£ 40,361,625)

AUTHORISED BUSINESS:

(a) Granting of loans or subscribing to debentures in rupee currency repayable in not more than 25 years.
(b) Granting of loans in foreign currency.
(c) Underwriting of equity, preference or debenture issues.
(d) Subscribing to equity or preference capital.
(e) Guaranteeing deferred payments in respect of machinery imported from abroad or purchased in India.
(f) Guaranteeing loans raised from foreign banks or financial institutions in foreign currency.
(g) Guaranteeing loans raised from scheduled banks or State co-operative banks or floated in the public market.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS ARE SANCTIONED :

Loans can be sanctioned for any productive purpose, such as:—
(a) Purchase of new machinery.
(b) Renovation or replacement of old machinery.
(c) Construction of factory buildings.
(d) Purchase of land for factory sites.

IFC funds are not available for the purchase of raw materials.

IMPORTANT TERMS & CONDITIONS OF LOANS:

(*i*) *Security :* First legal mortgage of all the block assets of the industrial concern. Raw materials, stock-in-process and finished goods are excluded from the charge of the Corporation.

(*ii*) *Margin :* Generally 50% of the value of total block assets including those to be acquired with the loan.

(*iii*) *Interest :* The current rate of interest for rupee loans is 7½% per annum subject to a rebate of ½% for punctual payment of instalments of principal and interest.

Interest on foreign currency loans can be ascertained on request.

The detailed terms and conditions of IFC loans and other literature about its working are available on request from the head office of IFC and all its branch offices.

HEAD OFFICE

Reserve Bank Building,
Parliament Street,
P. B. No. 363, NEW DELHI-1.

BRANCH OFFICES

Liberty Building,
8, Marine Lines,
Post Box No. 1045,
BOMBAY-1.

P-11, Mission Row
Extension, Third Floor,
Post Box No. 2483,
CALCUTTA-1.

Keshav Bagh,
38, Whites Road, Royapettah,
Post Box No. 661,
MADRAS-14.

D. R. MADHOK
General Manager.

K. P. MATHRANI
Chairman.

DA62/748

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QUALITY PRODUCTS
OF
TRAVANCORE RUBBER WORKS

TRW CYCLE TYRES

With Matching TRW Super Tubes give more running miles and reduce your cost.

TRW HOSES

(Suction & Delivery).
A variety of hoses of standard quality are manufactured for Industrial and domestic use.

TRW FOAM CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES

Expert workmanship and best quality foam rubber combine to make them Soft, Durable & Economical.

Also

Sheetings, Sponge Sheets, Ebonite Goods, Gloves, Bands, Automobile Accessories, Tubings, Moulded Goods, Corks, Chappal Soles, Heels, etc.

TRAVANCORE RUBBER WORKS
(*A Kerala Government Concern*)
TRIVANDRUM

Ad 47

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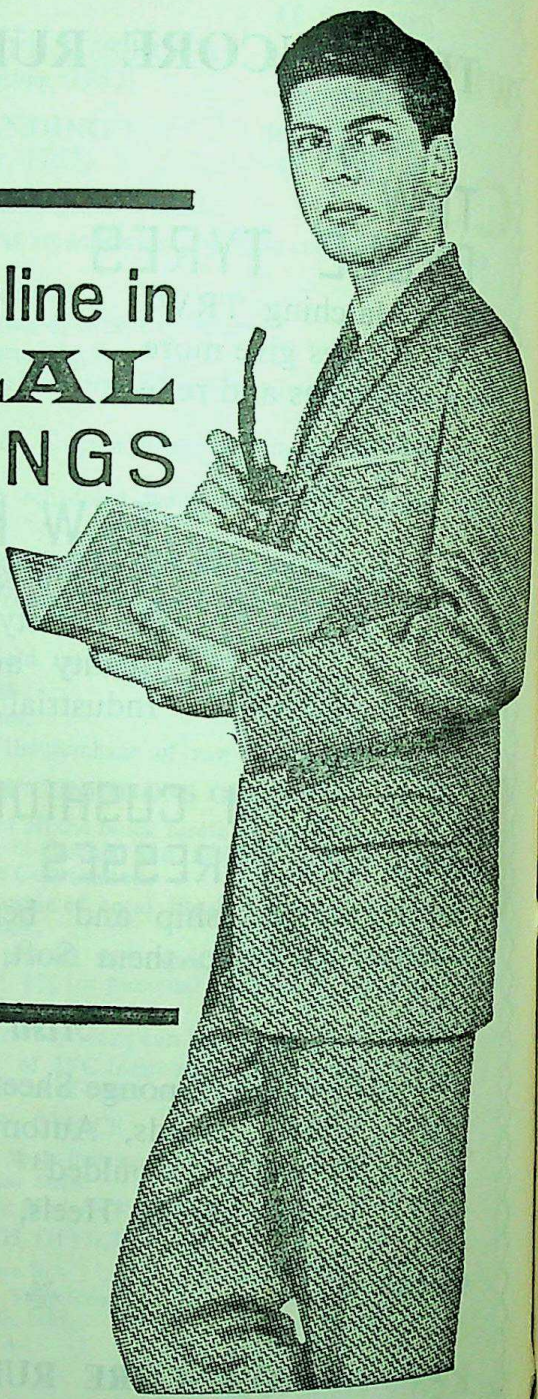

Elegantly masculine in MAFATLAL GROUP SUITINGS

MAFATLAL GROUP

NEW SHORROCK (SHORROCK), Ahmedabad
NEW SHORROCK, Nadiad
STANDARD, Bombay
STANDARD (NEW CHINA), Bombay
STANDARD, Dewas
SASSOON, Bombay
SASSOON (NEW UNION), Bombay
SURAT COTTON, Surat
MAFATLAL FINE, Navsari

Alyar MS. 275JC

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WHEN

COLD

BLOCKS

THE

RESPIRATORY

TRACT

Joshina

An extract of the famous Unani prescription JOSHANDA

JOSHINA goes to work instantly to treat all your cold symptoms simultaneously. It opens stuffed-up noses and comforts.

Keep a phial handy.

Hamdard

DELHI • Kanpur • Patna

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A TOURIST HEAVEN

NOW IN NEW MADHYA PRADESH

COME AND SEE

* The Famed Khajuraho Temples—The Highest Water-Mark of medieval Sculpture And Architecture—A Poem In Stones.
* The Frescoes of Bagh Caves—In the Great Tradition of Ajanta.
* Mandu—'The City Of Joy' For Four Centuries.
* The Proud Gwalior Fort.
* The Great Stupa Of Sanchi.
* The Milk-White Marble Rocks Near Jabalpur.
* Ancient City of Ujjain Hallowed by Kalidas.
* Pachmarhi—M.P.s' Health and Summer-Resort.

And

The Modern Places Of Pilgrimage Including,

- The Chambal Multi-Purpose Project
- The Bhilai Steel Works
- The Nepa Newsprint Factory, and

A Number of Other Places

For

Trekking Sight-Seeing Shikar

MADHYA PRADESH OFFERS A CHOICE

For Every Taste And Inclination

Issued by the

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MADHYA PRADESH

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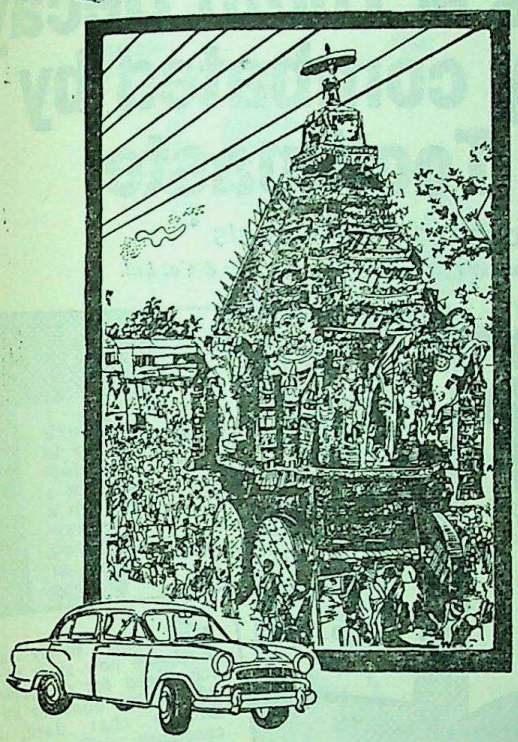
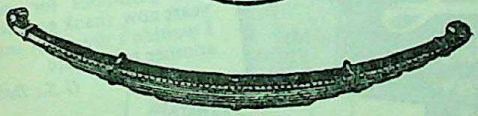
A car without springs—



a car fit only for divine amble— a car for gods!

This is a temple car—a car made of seasoned wood and pieces of iron—a car in which Gods travel once a year—a car dragged by devotees—just a mile in 24 hours—a car steered by triangular wooden pieces at the wheel on the ground! A car fit to be a museum piece but still road-worthy and sacred—a car that has no engine, no clutch, no battery, no gasoline and no springs!

That is the car of today—the car that has to take you places—the car that has to hold pace with time—the car that has to travel hundreds of miles a day on roads and ruts—the car of Man—this car has got to have springs—CANARA SPRINGS, of course, for comfort, safety and reliability. That's why fastidious car owners choose CANARA for carefree carriage.



CANARA SPRINGS

THE CANARA WORKSHOPS LIMITED
Factories at: Mangalore & Nagpur

CW-545/2

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Gum Troubles & Tooth Decay successfully combated by Forhan's Toothpaste

Proved by Unsolicited Testimonials *

*These testimonials can be seen at any office of Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd.

Forhan's

THE TOOTHPASTE CREATED BY A DENTIST

I have been using your Forhan's since more than 20 years with the result that though I'm today 65 years and 5 months of age, my 32 teeth are still active and healthy and I have not experienced any trouble of my teeth until this day.

D.N.D., Assam

My whole family use Forhan's now since they have seen for themselves what it has done for me. Before that date, I constantly suffered from toothache and gum-trouble. Now thanks to Forhan's, my teeth are white and firm and I have healthy gums. I have not had gum-boils for some years now, thank goodness! I wouldn't dream of using another toothpaste.

G.S., Delhi

This whiteness and sparkle of my teeth, I owe to Forhan's toothpaste, which I have been using for a long time now. I am a young man of twenty-seven, given to chewing betels and tobacco. As you might be aware, chewing tobacco leaves a stain and a dark tan coat on the teeth. But Forhan's paste does the miracle, takes away all the stain and leaves my teeth white and sparkling.

P.B., Bangalore

and for the perfect combination, use

Forhan's *Double Action* TOOTH BRUSH

- The only toothbrush that gently massages your gums
- as it cleans your teeth.

T 32

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THE TEST OF QUALITY

At any time, in any place, since the emergence of competitive enterprise, the quality of a product—tested continuously by that most critical of critics, the consumer—has made or marred the manufacturer's reputation. And a product, once firmly established by virtue of its Quality, is difficult to dislodge even in the intense price market of India, if that Quality is steadily maintained.

For more than a decade, Sen-Raleigh (representing a fruitful collaboration between Sen & Pandit of India and the famous Raleigh Industries of Nottingham) has been increasing its production of the well-known Raleigh, Rudge, Humber and Robin Hood bicycles. Yet their demand seems to be insatiable.

Sen-Raleigh manufactures, in addition to these bicycles, Union components and Wittkop saddles for the Indian and other Afro-Asian markets.

SEN-RALEIGH LTD.
CALCUTTA
INDIA

SRC-84

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Gold Coin

Real **APPLE JUICE**

A most delicious and refreshing drink for the guests. It is nourishing too. A real treat in all the seasons.

Mohun's Ginger Tonic

A quick and sure remedy for stomach disorders. It gives the appetite to eat heartily and aids digestion.

a wise housewife keeps both handy!

DYER
MEAKIN
BREWERIES,
LTD.

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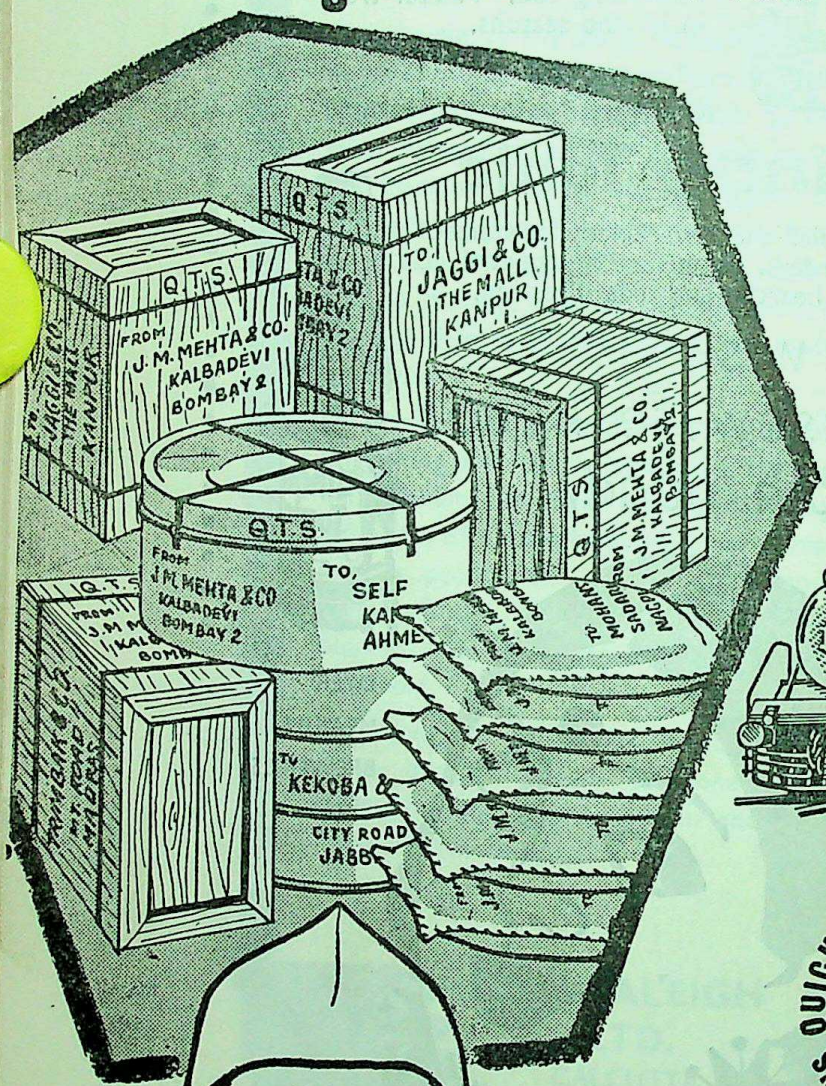
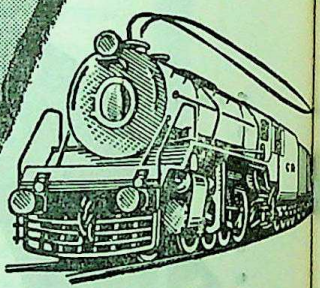
A LOAD OFF YOUR MIND WHEN YOU TRANSPORT YOUR GOODS

QUICK TRANSIT SERVIC



Delivers Your Goods Safely in Guarante Time



IT'S QUICKER AND SAFER BY RAIL

INDIAN RAILWAYS

CENTRAL RAILWA

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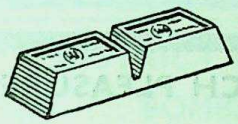
in the service of all industries

NEWEST NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS

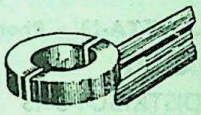


ALLOYS :

Anti-friction White Bearing Metals, Tin-Solders, Type Metals, Gun Metals, Bronze, Antimonial lead and Die casting alloys etc.

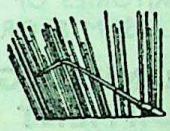
RESIN & FLUX CORED SOLDER WIRES :

Single or Multiple Cores with plain or activated non-corrosive fluxes in all alloy compositions and sizes.



SILVER BRAZING ALLOYS :

In all shapes, sizes and alloy compositions to suit every type of brazing job.



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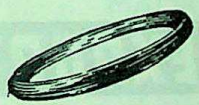

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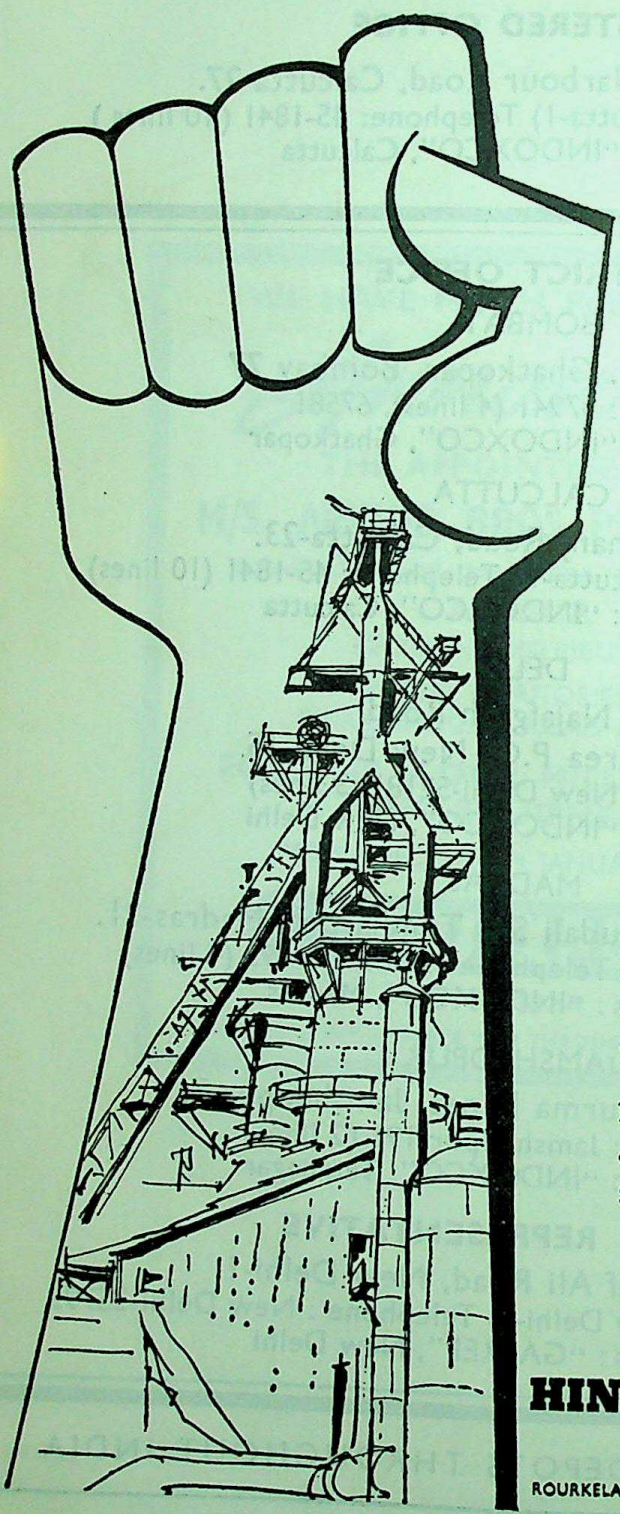

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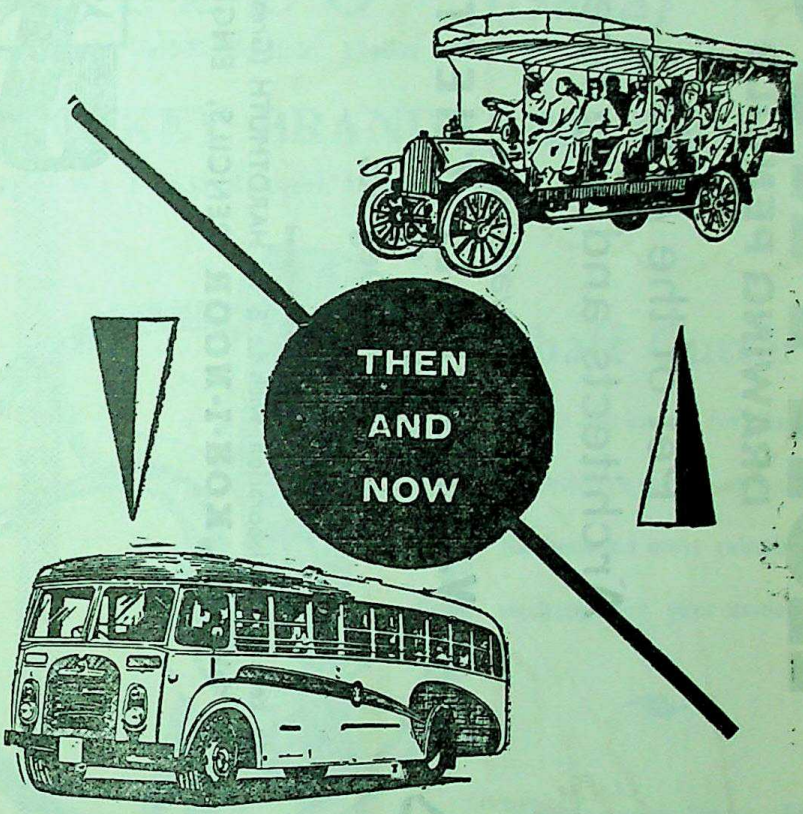

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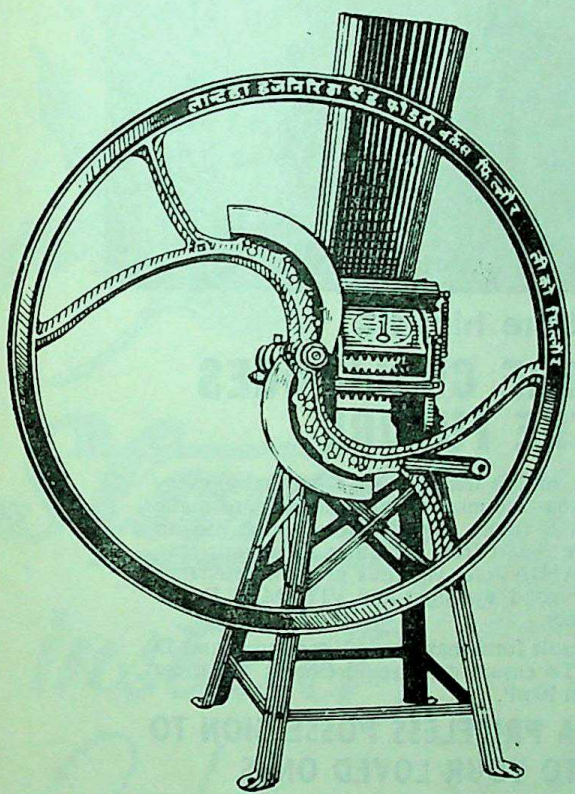

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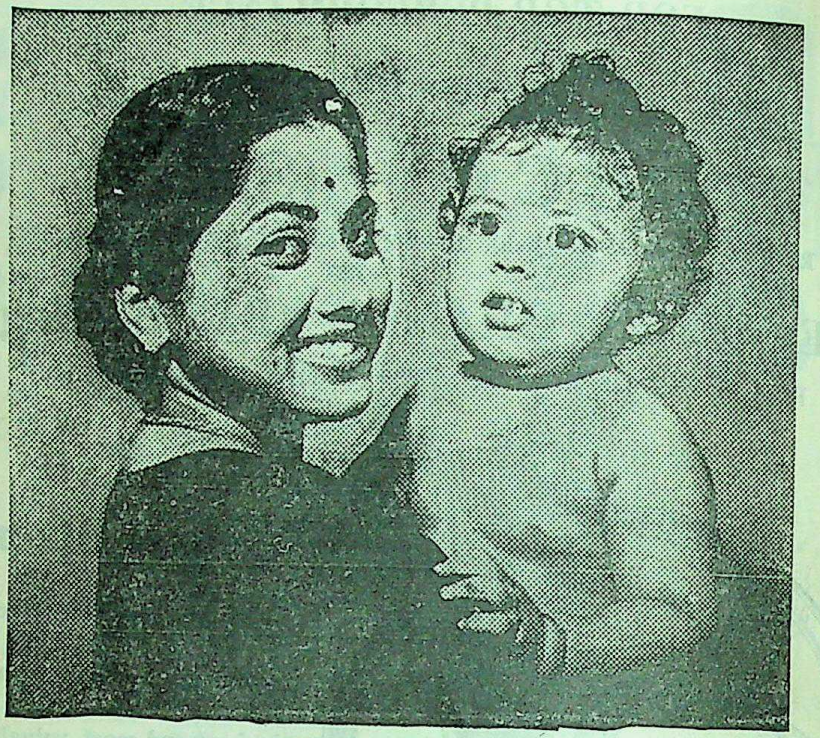

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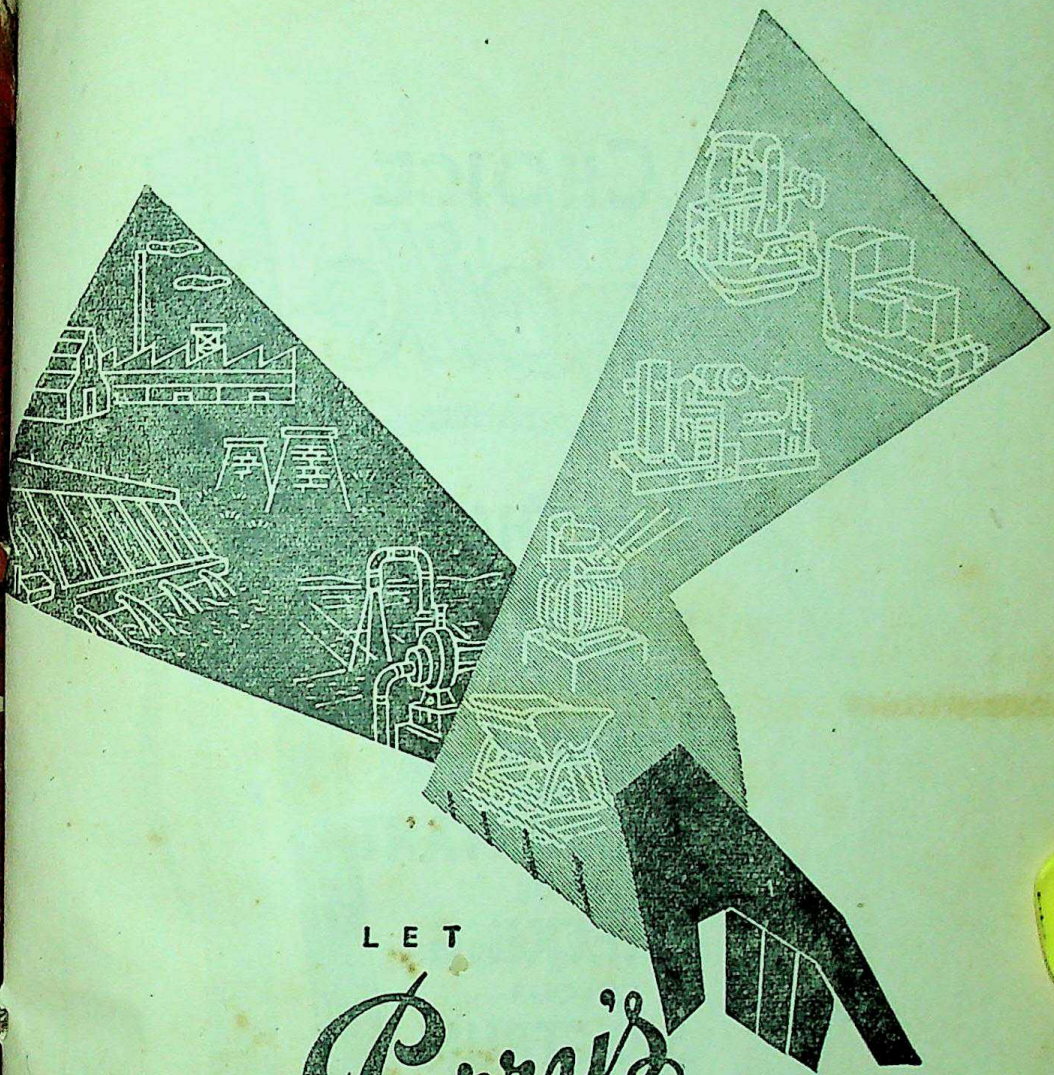

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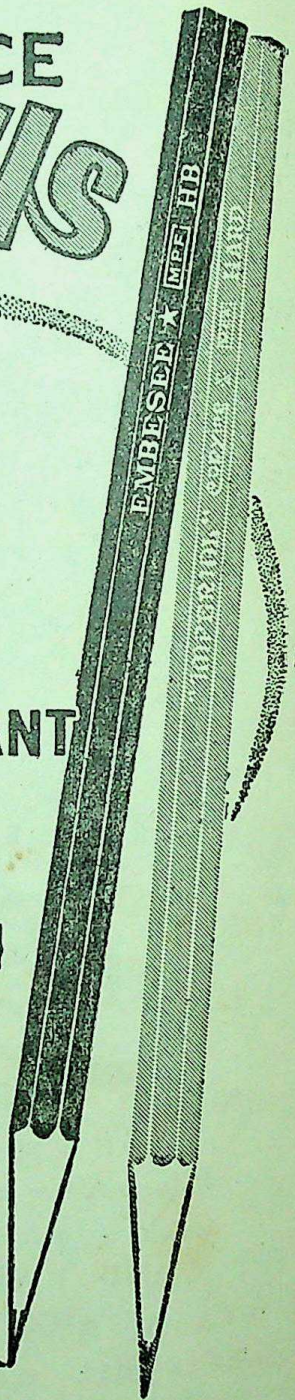

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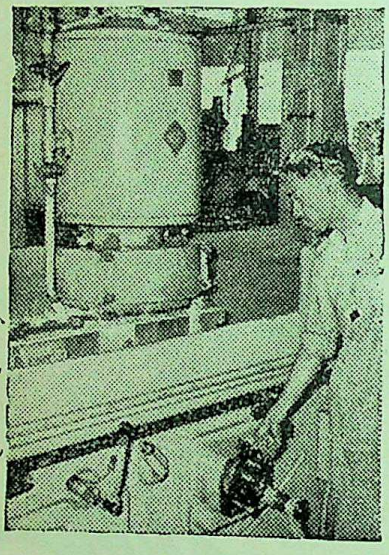

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